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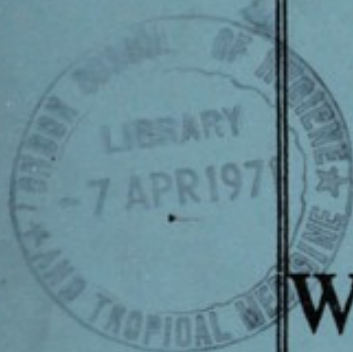
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 3. Mr Perry

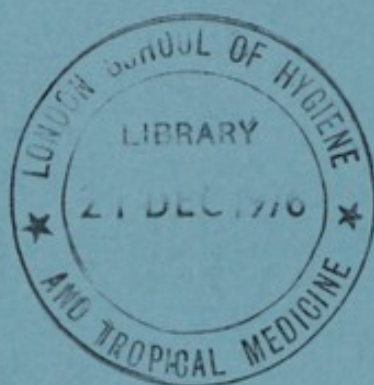
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REPORT
ON THE
LOCAL HEALTH
AND
WELFARE SERVICES
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH
OF
WALLASEY



1969

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1969

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Principal School Medical Officer, etc.

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

ANNUAL REPORT

1989-1990

Volume 1

Number 1

1990

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Adult Training Centre	80	Infant Deaths	36
Ambulance Service	55	Infectious Diseases	24
Ante Natal Clinics	33	Junior Training Centre	79
Air pollution	124	Lung Cancer	16
Births	14	Maternal Mortality	15
Blind Welfare	138	Maternity Homes	46
Camping	127	Maternity Outfits	46
Care of Mothers and Young		Meat and Food Inspection	97
Children	33	Mental Health Service	69
"Chapel-Hey", Mental Health		Midwifery Services	45
Hostel	82	*Milk Supplies	95
Child Health Clinics	38	Milk for School Children	96
Chiropody Service	67	Noise Nuisances	115
Clearance and Demolition		Nurseries and Child Minders'	
Orders	102	Regulation Act, 1948	44
Clean Linen Service	61	Nursing Equipment and	
*Common Lodging Houses	128	Apparatus	61
Community Welfare	137	Nursing Homes	50
*Congenital Malformations		Offices, Shops and Railway	
Apparent at Birth	37	Premises Act, 1963	107
Convalescence	65	Old Persons Homes	136
*Co-ordination and Co-operation		Pet Shops	127
with the Hospital and Family		Pharmacy and Poisons Act.	131
Doctor Services etc.,	30	*Poultry Inspection	100
Cytology Clinics	63	Premature Babies	35
Day Nurseries	43	Prevention of Illness, Care	
Deaths	17	and After-Care	58
Dental Services	41	Rag Flock and Other Filling	
Diseases of Animals Acts	100	Materials Act	126
D'sinfestation	126	Rehabilitation	135
Domestic Help Service	68	Riding Establishments	101
Domestic Servants' Registry	128	Rodent Control	120
Economic Conditions	20	School Health Service-	
Environmental Health	86	Appendix	
*Factories Act	103		
Family Planning	40	*Sewerage and Drainage	120
Fertilizers and Feeding		Shops Act	115
Stuffs Act	130	Smoke Control Areas	124
*Fluoridation of Water Supplies	68	*Statistics	14
Food and Drugs Act	129	Stillbirths	36
*Food Hygiene	90	Swimming Pools	121
Food Poisoning	27	Temporary Accommodation	135
Hairdressers	128	Theatrical Employers	
Handicapped Persons	142	Registration	128
Health Centres	33	Tuberculosis	58
Health Education	62	Unmarried Mothers	45
Health Visiting	47	Vaccination	50
Home Nursing	48	Vaccination of School	
Houses Inhabited	15	Children (B.C.G.)	60
Houses in Multiple Occupation	104	Venereal Disease	66
Housing	102	*Water Supply	117
Ice Cream	91	Welfare Foods	39
Illegitimacy	20	Welfare Services	134
Immunisation	50		

* Denotes - Incorporates information specifically required by Department of Health and Social Security.

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Health Department.
Town Hall,
WALLASEY.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County
Borough of Wallasey.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Services of the borough for the year 1969.

Vital Statistics:

The birth rate for the year was 16.9 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 16.1 for 1968. The number of illegitimate live births totalled 146 as compared with 185 in 1968, representing 8.78 per cent of the total live births.

There were 34 deaths in infants under one year; an increase of 7 over the previous year, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.46 per 1,000 live births, a slightly less satisfactory rate than 16.47 Wallasey's lowest rate so far recorded in 1968.

The causes of the 34 infant deaths can be found on page 36 and are divided up into those in the first week of life (early neo-natal deaths), those between the seventh and the twenty-eighth days and, finally, those occurring in the 1 - 12 month period. The early neo-natal rate for the year worked out at 14.44 compared with the 1968 rate of 7.93.

There were 24 stillbirths during the year compared with 23 for 1968. The stillbirths combined with the early neo-natal deaths for 1969 give a peri-natal mortality rate of 29.05, a slightly less satisfactory rate than 21.65 recorded in 1968.

The causes of death in the borough are shown in the various age groups and divided into sexes on page 17.

As can be seen, Heart Disease and Cancer were the principal causes of death. The victims claimed by Cancer of the lung and bronchus have again increased as can be seen from the graph on page 16. Most people know by now the harmful effects cigarette smoking can have on their health, but unfortunately very few take any positive action to get rid of their addiction.

The increase in deaths from Respiratory Diseases, 194 in 1969 compared with 172 in 1968 was accounted for

by Influenza, which was prevalent in the month of December. This disease, together with Bronchitis and Pneumonia, was responsible for a number of deaths, especially amongst the elderly in the borough, including some of those in Welfare Hostels. Unfortunately there was one maternal death in Wallasey in 1969. A full, confidential, report of the circumstances of this death was completed and forwarded to the Regional Assessor.

Ambulance Service:

Full details of this busy service can be found on page 55. The service continued to make full use of the training facilities organised by the Cheshire County Council and, in addition, new members of the staff are now given an introductory course in one of the local Hospitals by kind permission and co-operation of the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee.

There was a welcome reduction in the work done for the Welfare Department, who now run their own transport to convey the physically handicapped to and from the Handicraft/Social Centres. The problem of transporting severely handicapped children to hospital schools and training centres at times when the ambulances are required for taking patients to hospitals still remains.

Vaccination and Immunisation:

This important work of the department continued throughout the year and we are grateful for the part played by the General Practitioners in this preventive work. The Figures for 1969 cannot be fully compared with those for 1968 for Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough immunisation owing to a change in the recommended intervals between injections, though the immunisation and vaccination figures for Wallasey are only moderate compared with some Authorities and leave room for improvement.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service:

Only 53 cases were delivered on the district as compared with 74 cases in 1968.

The unification of the National Health Service has been widely discussed in the last twelve months following the publication of the "Second Green Paper". It is abundantly clear from the Wallasey figures that the time has come to unify at least this branch of the Health Service.

District Nursing Service:

The Superintendent's account of the work of this section can be found on page 48.

The attachment scheme to the Wallasey Village group practice is working well and a further attachment has been made to two General Practitioners in another part of the town. The bulk of the work as in previous years, was with patients over 65 years.

Health Visiting:

This service was carried on throughout the year, in spite of staffing difficulties. The staff very quickly learnt the technique of taking blood specimens from infants aged 7 - 10 days for the Guthrie Test, which detects abnormal protein metabolism giving rise to phenylketonuria. This condition, though not common (1 in 10,000 children), can give rise to mental retardation if not treated by a special diet as soon as possible. Two doubtful cases were found during the year, but, fortunately, were not confirmed on a repeat Guthrie Test.

Domestic Help Service:

The year was again a busy one. At present 94% of available help goes to the aged and chronic sick. The remaining 6% goes to Tuberculosis, Maternity and family cases. An expanded Home Help Service will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the new Social Service Department when it is set up in 1971.

Mental Health Services:

Staff changes and the resignation of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer to take up a post with the new Teeside Authority handicapped the work of the section. An Organisation and Method Study was made of this section, together with the Welfare Section, by the Establishment Officer, but it was decided not to make any changes before the more radical changes which will be taking place as a result of setting up a new Social Services Department.

The work at the Adult and Junior Training Centres continued throughout the year. At the end of July we said farewell to Mr. Frank Davies, Chief Training Officer at the Adult Training Centre since it opened in 1965. I would like to express my profound appreciation of Mr. Davies' dynamic leadership of the Centre in which he spent many hours of dedicated and devoted work with the mentally handicapped young people of Wallasey and Birkenhead. We all wish him well in his new post of Tutor for the Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped at the Bolton Institute of Technology.

Health Education:

This forms an important part of the work of the Health Department. Dr. Fergusson, the Health Education Officer for Wallasey and Birkenhead, has made a contribution to the report on page 62 - though in a Public Health Department, Health Education should be a part of every member of the staff's everyday work. How do we influence the Public on Fluoridation of the drinking water to prevent dental decay in children? How do we influence the smoking public to take action to prevent the inevitable harm to their Health by cigarette smoking? How do we influence the 'at risk' groups to take the cervical smear test for detection of pre-invasive cancer of the neck of the womb? These are just a few of the questions which we are continually asking ourselves.

In November Wallasey took over the function of providing the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee with officers from the Health, Borough Treasurer's and Town Clerk's Departments for the ensuing three years.

Family Planning

The Merseyside Family Planning Association continued to provide services on an agency basis. In addition to the weekly clinic at Hudson Road, Leasowe, Wallasey residents attend the Headquarters Clinic at 11A Oxtan Road, Birkenhead. It is hoped to be able to open a further clinic in Liscard early in 1970.

Health Centres:

It is regretted that owing to financial restrictions the Council found themselves unable to meet the request of the Wallasey Executive Council to provide a Health Centre for twelve doctors at the north end of the Borough. The focal point of the community health service of the future will be the Health Centre or, alternatively, group practice premises, and this will facilitate the deployment of nursing staff and social workers to support the General Practitioners.

Environmental Health:

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector appears on page 86. It is regretted that owing to staff shortage some of the work suffered and this is reflected in the reduced number of visits to food premises and also to shops and offices. Noise abatement received attention, but it was not found necessary to serve any statutory notices in respect of complaints about industrial noise.

Welfare Services:

No new hostels were opened during the year, but preliminary plans were made for a further hostel in the Poulton area of the borough.

In the autumn a meeting was held with representatives of the various Hospital Management Committees in the Wirral to discuss mutual problems with regard to geriatric accommodation, in particular the rather poor hospital provision for senile dementia cases at the northern end of the Wirral peninsula. As an outcome of the meeting it was decided that Wallasey Welfare Committee should press on with its plans for a hostel in Poulton and consider the possibility of using some of the beds in the under-occupied "Chapel Hey" Rehabilitation Hostel for Elderly Mentally Infirm. In addition, there should be an all round strengthening of domiciliary services.

The services for the blind and physically handicapped continued along the usual lines throughout the year. Difficulty was experienced in providing some of the more costly aids and adaptations required by severely handicapped persons within the amount of money allocated for the purpose in the estimates.

The adapted coach was in full use during the year and was found most useful in conveying handicapped persons to the Handicraft/Social Centres at Cambridge Road and at Oakenholt Road.

I should like to thank, once again, all voluntary organisations in the borough who assist the Health and Welfare Department in their work with the young, the old and the handicapped in the borough, also for the many good neighbourly acts by private individuals, which rarely receive any recognition at all.

Conclusion:

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committees for their continued interest and support throughout the year. Thanks are also due to the Town Clerk and staff and all other Chief Officials for their helpful advice and co-operation throughout the year, also to the members of my staff, who have always given me their full and loyal support.

I am, Mr. Mayor Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the AUTHORITY

As at 31st December, 1969.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer: HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Town Hall, Wallasey. Telephone No. 638 - 7070.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

WILLIAM F. CHRISTIAN, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer in Department and School Medical Officer: SHEILA BELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal Dental Officer:
W. J. MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Officers:
W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.
E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
G. SHAW.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:
J. Q. CALLISTER, Housing.
W. GLADDEN, Smoke Control.
K. J. WARBRICK, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.
G. CARR, Milk, Dairies, Meat and Diseases of Animals Act.

District Public Health Inspectors:

H. ROBERTS
C. V. TAYLOR
J. E. KETTLEWELL

R. JONES
G. K. GREAVES

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:
Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., N.N.E.B.

Health Visitors/School Nurses

Miss K.E. HIGGINS	Miss E.M. MORGAN
Miss M. HUGHES	Miss E. WHITBURN
Miss W. LACY	Miss P. REYNOLDS
Mrs. E.E. BROWN	Miss J. LITTLEMORE
(Part-time)	Mrs. M.J. GRIFFITHS
Mrs. E.P. NOLAN	
(Part-time)	

School Nurses
Mrs. P.I. WILSON
Mrs. A.P. MENET
(Part-Time)
Mrs. M.S. EDWARDS
(Part-Time)
Mrs. M. ROWLANDS
(Part-Time)

Tuberculosis Visitors
Mrs. L.M. JONES
Mrs. B. MINISTER
(Part-Time)

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E.E. HINTON	Mrs. P. SHACKLADY
Mrs. M.C.A. SCULLION	Miss I.K. PAISLEY
Mrs. M.E. GALLIMORE	Mrs. J.M. NORRIS

Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:
W. RIGBY, Cert. Board of Trade. M.I.W.M.A.
Senior Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs
Inspector: D.G. FIDLER Cert. Board of Trade. M.I.W.M.A.

Public Analyst (Part-Time):
TENNYSON HARRIS

Health Education Officer (Part-Time):
DR. J. FERGUSSON, L.M.S.S.A., M.I.H.E., M.R.S.H.,
F.R.S.A.

Chief Administrative Assistant:
G.A. LOXHAM, D.P.A.

Administrative Assistant:
J. M. GIBSON

Clerical Staff:

D. FARQUHAR	Mrs. J. O'NEILL
(Senior Clerk)	Mrs. D. JACKSON
W.R. KIDD	Mrs. E.M. NEWMAN
J.R. KELLY	Mrs. B. WARD
E.C. GARNER	Miss D.W. SIMPSON
Miss G. BOOTH	Mrs. A.E. JONES
Miss M. BLENCOWE	Miss S. HARDING
Miss B.M. HERRIOT	Mrs. L.A. SMITH
Miss E. MASTERS	Miss A.C. MARSDEN
Mrs. G. DODD	Miss P. RICHARDS
P.W. LEAY	Miss H.E.L. PEARSON

Matrons of Day Nurseries:

Miss F.E. CHALLONER, Central Park Day Nursery.
Miss B.B. RIMMER, Oakdale Day Nursery. .
Miss P. WARNER, Eastway Day Nursery.

Superintendent District Nursing Service:

Mrs. K. ELSON, S.R.N., N.D.N. Cert. (Queens Nurse).

District Nurses:

Miss B. JOY (Senior Nurse)	Mrs. G.A. DENNY
Miss M. GOVIER (Part/time)	Mrs. I.A. MATTHEWS
Miss B. HUNTINGTON	Mrs. E.G. JOHNSON
Miss D.E. MURPHY (P/Time)	Mrs. E.C. SINCLAIR (P/time)
Mrs. D. CROFT	Mrs. V. CARROLL
Mrs. D. EVANS	Mrs. S.D. SOFTLEY
Miss G.E. JONES	Mrs. M. PEMBERTON
Mrs. G.P. McGROUTHER	(P/Time)
Mrs. S.H. DAVIES	Mrs. M.P. TRAVIS
Mrs. S.C. McMAHON	(Enrolled Nurse)
Miss D. DEAKIN	Mrs. D. FOSTER
Mrs. M.E. BALSHAW	Mrs. D.M. WOOLEY

Bath Attendants:

Mrs. D. SARNEY
Mrs. E. HETHERINGTON
Mrs. M.P. FLEMING

Domestic Help Organiser:

Miss A. ELCOCK

Assistant Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. M.E. ROBERTS

Chief Training Officer, Adult Training Centre:

B.R. SPENCE

Supervisor, Junior Training Centre:

Miss I.P.D. MACDONALD.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

D. EVANS

Mental Welfare Officers:

Miss M.V. PHILLIPS	Mrs. L.I. THOMPSON
J.L. HARRISON	D.C. YOUNG
I. JAMIESON	

Chapel Hey Residential Mental Health Hostel,

Superintendent A. PATERSON.

Assistant Superintendent Mrs. L.S. PATERSON S.E.N.

Assistant Matrons

Mrs. V.C. HINTON.
Mrs. R.M. ROBINSON.

WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Welfare Officer:
D. G. WHARTON

Welfare Officers:
Mrs. L.I. THOMPSON J. L. HARRISON
D.W.C. YOUNG I. JAMIESON

Welfare Officer (Rehabilitation):
Mrs. M.C. ROE
Welfare Assistant (Rehabilitation):
Mrs. B.V. ROSS
Welfare Officer (Handicapped Persons):
Miss M. SHENNAN
Welfare Assistant (Handicapped Persons):
Mrs. P.M. RAEBURN

Welfare Trainee
Miss M.S. ORDISH

Handicrafts Teacher (Handicapped Persons);
Mrs. C.W. GRIFFITH
Mr. F.J. CORKILL

Home Teachers of the Blind:
Miss I. BAILLIE L. SMITH
Mrs. E.E. CLAYTON Mrs. M. DOWLING

Clerical Staff:
A.C. HINTON
Mrs. D. WOODCOCK
Miss J.M. GITTINS
N.F. HARVEY
M.N. LANCEFIELD

Matrons of Hostels for the Aged:
Miss M. ROBERTS "Fernleigh".
Miss E. PARSONS "Lamorna".
Miss H. VOWLES "Redcliffe".
Mrs. A.L. GRIMES "Newholme".
Mrs. W.M. FITZGERALD "Seacombe House".
Mrs. P.A. STANTON "Granville House".
Mrs. M. PUGH "Osborne House".
Mrs. J.I. STUDLEY-EDWARDS "Manor Grange".

Warden—"Cherry Tree House" (Flatlets for the Aged)
Mrs. H.K. DWERRYHOUSE

STATISTICS, etc.

STATISTICS, etc.

(a) As requested by the Department of Health, in accordance with Circular 1/69:-

	Wallasey		England & Wales (for comparison) 1969 (provisional)
	1968	1969	
Live Births-Males	858	874	-
Females	781	788	-
	<u>1,639</u>	<u>1,662</u>	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.1	16.9	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	11.29	8.78	-
Still births-Males	12	12	-
Females	11	13	-
	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	14.44	14.82	13.0
Total live and still births	1,662	1,687	-
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)			
Males	16	22	-
Females	11	12	-
	<u>27</u>	<u>34</u>	-
Infant Mortality Rates-			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	16.47	20.46	18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.50	19.79	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.22	27.40	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.93	14.44	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	7.93	14.44	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	21.65	29.05	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)-			
Number of deaths	1	1	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.60	0.60	-

Wallasey

(b) Other details:—	1968	1969
Census population (April, 1961)	103,213	103,213
Registrar General's estimated population at mid-year	101,990	101,360
Deaths to 31st December		
Males	626	659
Females	658	681
	<u>1,284</u>	<u>1,340</u>
Death rate (unadjusted) per 1,000 of estimated population	12.59	13.2
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population adjusted by area comparability factor of 0.96 (1969)	12.21	12.7
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population—England and Wales	11.9	11.9
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 of population.	0.069	.039
Area in acres as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January, 1935	5,961	5,961
River and sea frontage		
Slightly less than 8 miles	-	-
Inhabited houses at 31st December	32,359	32,619
Uninhabited houses at 31st December	711	681
Rateable value of the borough as at 31st December	£3,775,904	£3,830,953
Yield of 1d rate	£15,225	£15,450

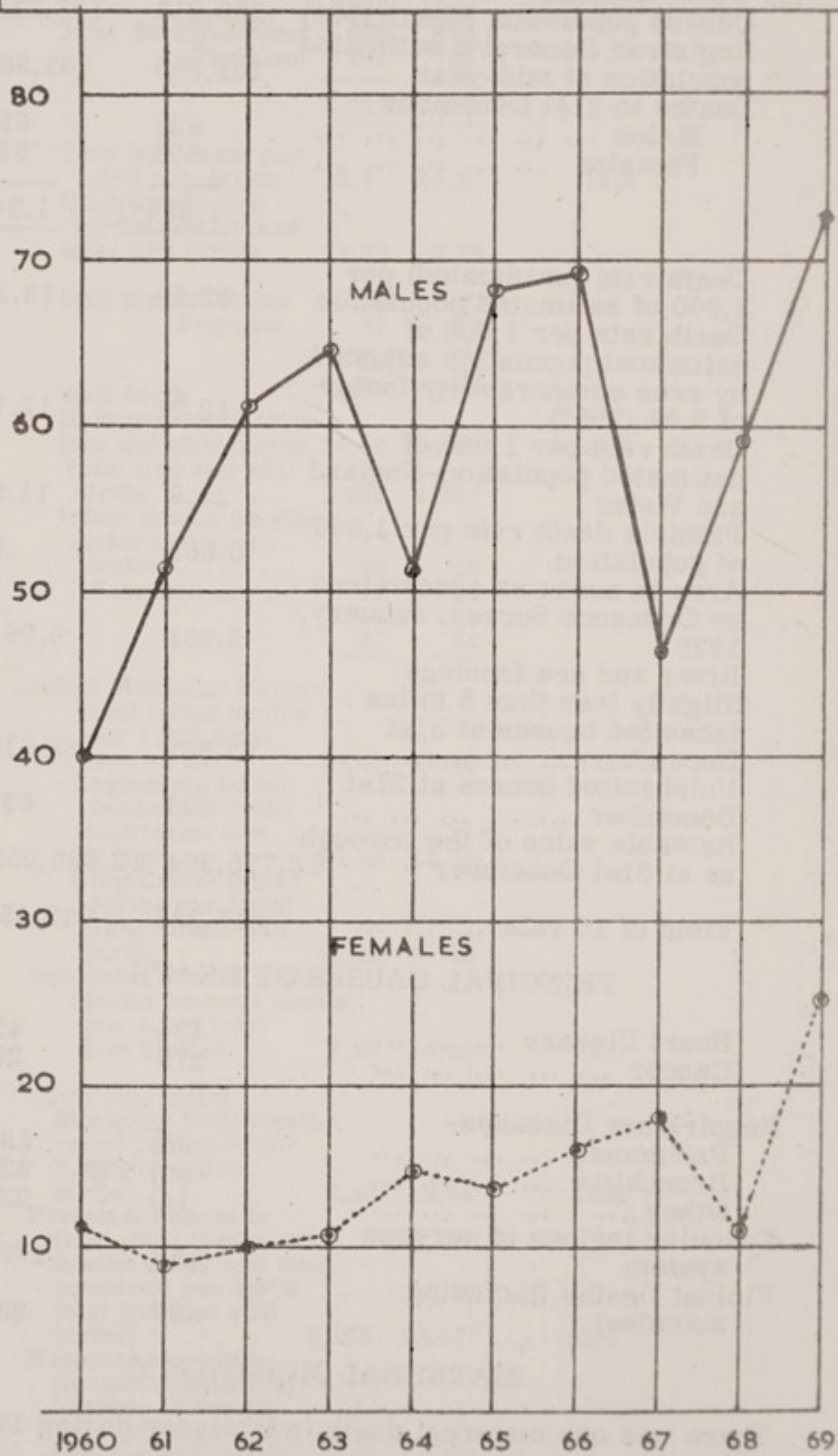
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	434	457
Cancer	279	284
Respiratory Diseases—		
Pneumonia	98)	88)
Bronchitis	60) 172	83) 194
Other	14)	23)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	165	177
Violent Deaths (including suicides)	27	28

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death in Wallasey during 1969.

DEATHS IN WALLASEY DUE TO MALIGNANT
NEO-PLASM LUNG & BRONCHUS



SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1969

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
B6 Other Tuberculosis, Incl. Late Effects	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	6	2
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	10	4
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	1	13
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	22	31	10
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	14	4
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	7	7
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B23 Anaemias	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	8	8
B46(2) Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	M	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	9	1	1
B46(3) Mental Disorders	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	1
B24 Meningitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B27 Hypertensive Disease	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	3	4
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	188	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	16	52	64	47
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	F	144	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	12	50	77
B31 Influenza	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	22
B32 Pneumonia	F	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	49
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	59	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	12	39
B33(2) Asthma	F	118	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	20	87	6
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	28
B34 Peptic Ulcer	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	9	17
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	F	54	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	37
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	58	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	17	22	15
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	9
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
B41 Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	M	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
B46(9) Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
B42 Congenital Anomalies	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
B47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
B48 All Other Accidents	M	10	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	2	-	-	-
B49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1
B50 All Other External Causes	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	659	15	7	1	3	9	4	21	47	143	206	203
	F	681	9	3	-	1	2	5	9	29	83	155	385

[illegible]

TABLE SHOWING (a) Infant Deaths and Death Rates.
 (b) Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.
 (c) Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).

Infants			Neo-natal			4 weeks-12 months		
Year	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26
1956	42	24.07	31	17.77	73.81	11	6.30	26.19
1957	48	26.10	33	17.94	68.75	15	8.16	31.25
1958	44	24.69	32	17.96	72.73	12	6.73	27.27
1959	48	26.06	37	20.09	77.08	11	5.97	22.92
1960	45	24.32	29	15.68	64.44	16	8.64	35.56
1961	36	19.38	24	12.92	66.67	12	6.46	33.33
1962	61	31.25	42	21.52	68.85	19	9.73	31.15
1963	48	24.60	41	21.01	85.42	7	3.59	14.58
1964	40	19.90	34	16.92	85.00	6	2.99	15.00
1965	36	19.54	24	13.03	66.67	12	6.51	33.33
1966	35	19.67	19	10.68	54.2	16	8.99	45.8
1967	45	26.66	33	19.55	73.3	12	7.11	26.7
1968	27	16.47	13	7.93	48.2	14	8.54	51.8
1969	34	20.46	24	14.44	70.59	10	6.02	29.41

TABLE SHOWING the Local Adjusted Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figure for the whole of England and Wales for the census years from 1901 to 1951 and consecutive years to 1969.

Year	Wallasey	England and Wales
1901	142.0	151
1911	109.0	130
1921	59.0	83
1931	44.8	66
1941	78.9	60
1951	32.4	29
1952	33.3	27
1953	24.7	27
1954	25.1	25
1955	25.4	25
1956	24.07	24
1957	26.10	23
1958	24.69	23
1959	26.06	22
1960	24.32	22
1961	19.38	22
1962	31.25	22
1963	24.60	21
1964	19.90	20
1965	19.54	19
1966	19.67	19
1967	26.66	18
1968	16.96	18
1969	20.46	18

ILLEGITIMACY

During the year there were 146 illegitimate live births (87 Male: 59 Female) recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, compared with 185 in 1968. This gives an illegitimate birthrate of 87.8 per thousand total live births, as compared with 112.9 in 1968.

There were four deaths of illegitimate children during the year. There were four illegitimate still births.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the borough in January, 1969 was 1,175 and in December it was 1,538 compared with 1,154 and 1,093 in January and December, 1968 respectively.

The following numbers and amounts of Unemployment and Supplementary Benefit payments were made by the Wallasey Employment Exchange during 1969:-

Total No. of Payments of Unemployment Benefit.	45,442
Total No. of Supplementary Benefit Payments.	26,977
Total Amount of Unemployment Benefit paid.	£331,170. 14s. 6d.
Total Amount of Supplementary Benefit paid.	<u>£100,852. 16s. 5d.</u>
Grand Total paid.	<u>£432,023. 10s. 11d.</u>

*Occurrence and Control
of Infectious Diseases*

**Occurrence and Control
of Infectious Diseases**

CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1969

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Totals	Cases notified at ages										65 & over	age unknown
		under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	58	-	-	1	2	1	19	14	10	9	2	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	46	2	2	3	9	1	16	3	2	1	4	-	7
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	51	-	1	-	5	2	30	9	3	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Meningitis	10	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	5	8	1	-
Other forms of ..de..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-
Measles	109	7	11	6	21	16	45	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	7	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	329	10	16	11	39	22	119	30	25	27	15	3	12

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During the year a total of 775 visits were made by the health visitors and public health inspectors to infectious cases and contacts as follows:—

Health Visitors	440
Public Health Inspectors	335
	<hr/>
	775

A total of 840 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in connection with the investigations of cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. In fact there have been no cases of diphtheria notified in Wallasey during the last fourteen years, i.e. 1956 - 1969. This is of course, highly satisfactory. Unfortunately, there is the danger of being drawn into a false sense of security. Parents are tending to become complacent about the need for immunisation. It must, therefore, be re-emphasised to parents that only through immunisation will the present very satisfactory position be maintained.

Scarlet Fever

51 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1969 compared with 44 cases in 1968. There were no deaths.

This infectious disease is of a very mild type compared with that of twenty or thirty years ago, so much so that many doctors in the borough do not notify cases. Notification is, however, important when a food handler is concerned.

Whooping Cough

7 cases of whooping cough were notified, of which six had received a full course of immunisation against whooping cough. No case was fatal.

Measles

There were 109 cases of measles notified during 1969 compared with 322 in 1968. Immunisation against measles continued throughout the year but the campaign received a setback when vaccine from one firm had to be withdrawn. However, alternative supplies were soon made available and parents are urged to take advantage of this protective measure as measles can cause serious complications and even prove fatal. There was one measles death early in 1970 in Wallasey.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

Acute Meningitis

There were ten cases notified during the year. The reason for the apparent increase is that 1969 was the first full year for the notification of all types of acute meningitis. The breakdown is as follows:—

Meningococcal	-	2	
Lymphocytic	-	4	
Septic Meningitis	-	1	
(organism not isolated)			
Pneumococcal	-	2	One case fatal
Coliform	-	1	
(in a child of 1 yr. 11 months)			

One of the cases of lymphocytic meningitis was a schoolgirl aged 14 years who had kept a pet hamster at home.

Acute Encephalitis

There was one case in a girl of 6 years. The case presented with a facial paralysis and an altered aggressive behaviour. The onset of the illness followed within 48 hours of an injection of measles vaccine but no definite connection was established.

Infective Hepatitis

There were 58 cases notified during the year compared with 54 in 1968. In none of the cases was there any evidence to suggest that the virus had been conveyed at the time of injections or transfusions etc.

Leptospirosis

One case of leptospirosis was notified. This was a mild illness and the infection was considered by the Public Health Laboratory Service to be due to L. Canicola. The family kept a bitch but she had not showed any signs of illness.

Typhoid Fever

There were three cases notified during the year, but in all three the source of infection was outside the United Kingdom.

The first case reported was a man aged 49 years who had just returned from a holiday in Tangier. This was a package tour and necessitated many hours of work by the Department in contacting all other passengers on the flight and alerting their respective Health Departments. The case recovered and fortunately did not become a carrier.

The other cases were father and son who had returned by sea from Australia. The father had a definite attack of typhoid fever but his son was symptomless though having positive stools. At first the infection was thought to have been acquired in the Canary Islands where the ship had put in, but later it was established that the origin was an infected member of the crew.

No secondary cases developed in Wallasey as a result of the two incidents reported above.

Food Poisoning

There were fourteen cases of Food Poisoning notified during 1969.

Dysentery

There were 46 confirmed cases of sonné dysentery during the year. Visits of surveillance were made by health visitors and public health inspectors, and specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All cases were kept under surveillance until three consecutive specimens were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

Infective Hepatitis

These were the cases reported during the year ending 31st 12 1955. In none of the cases was there any evidence to suggest that the virus had been spread at the time of infection or transmission.

Isolation

The virus of infectious hepatitis was isolated from 11 of the 12 cases. The isolation was confirmed by the presence of the virus in the serum of the patient. The virus was isolated from the serum of the patient and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient.

Typhoid fever

There were three cases of typhoid fever during the year. In all three the source of infection was water. The patient was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient.

Typhoid fever

The first case reported was a 12-year-old boy who had been returned from a holiday in England. He was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient. The patient was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient.

Typhoid fever

The other two cases were 12-year-old boys and 12-year-old girls. They were isolated from the water and were found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient. The patient was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient.

Typhoid fever

The third case was a 12-year-old boy who had been returned from a holiday in England. He was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient.

Typhoid fever

There were four cases of typhoid fever during the year. The patient was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient. The patient was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient.

Typhoid fever

The fourth case was a 12-year-old boy who had been returned from a holiday in England. He was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient. The patient was isolated from the water and was found to be identical to the virus isolated from the serum of the patient.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946.

Special report on co-ordination and co-operation of the
Health Department's Services with the Hospital and
Family Doctor services.

- Section 21—Health Centres.
- „ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23—Midwifery Services.
- „ 24—Health Visiting.
- „ 25—Home Nursing.
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.
- „ 27—Ambulance Service.
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care.
- „ 29—Domestic Help Service.
- „ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.

THE CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES WITH THE HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES, INCLUDING ATTACHMENT OR LIAISON SCHEMES BETWEEN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S DOMICILIARY STAFF AND FAMILY DOCTORS.

The Department of Health and Social Security has again asked that particular reference to the above be made in this report. The three branches of the Health Service, namely, the General Practitioner Services; the Hospital and Specialist Services; and the Local Health Authority Services continue to work in close co-operation in Wallasey. A joint "Health and Welfare Service" Handbook has been published and this gives details of all three services.

(a) Co-operation in Hospital Services.

- (i) The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Management Committee and as such, serves on various House Committees and Sub-Committees.
- (ii) The Medical Officer of Health attends Liaison meetings with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board's Medical staff and also represents the authority on the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board Joint Health Advisory Committee.
- (iii) The Secretary of the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee attends meetings of the Health Committee of the Local Authority in an advisory capacity.
- (iv) The department is given full details of all pre-school and school children discharged from hospital. This facilitates any necessary follow-up by the health visiting and school health service staffs, as appropriate.
- (v) The number of 'early discharges' including those at 48 hours, from the local Maternity Hospital (which is a General Practitioner Unit) has increased very appreciably in recent years, and numbered 1,138 in 1969. Most of these are planned well in advance, thus allowing for the inspection of the home by a domiciliary midwife who advises the hospital whether or not the conditions are such that early discharge is desirable. The department is notified by telephone when the discharge is imminent, thus ensuring that the appropriate services are available without delay.
- (vi) The domiciliary midwives make full use of the Obstetric and Paediatric Flying Squad if an emergency arises, and they accompany any premature infant to the hospital, who requires specialised treatment available only at the Special Care Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead.

- (vii) Many requests are received, directly from Consultants or through the Medical Social Workers of the hospitals for the provision of appropriate domiciliary services on discharge from hospital, including the Home Help Service; District Nursing Service; Health Visiting Service, etc. Applications are also made for placement of patients in Homes for the Aged provided in accordance with Sec. 21 of the National Assistance Act; Rehousing on Medical Grounds; Provision of equipment and the carrying out of adaptations in the homes of handicapped persons, etc.
- (viii) A Hospital Transport Officer was appointed in 1966 to co-ordinate the requests for admission and discharge of patients by ambulance. He holds the rank of Station Officer of the Ambulance Service and is based at Victoria Central Hospital. 50% of his salary is paid by the Local Authority and 50% by the Hospital Management Committee.
- (ix) A health visitor attends the geriatric unit at Mill Lane Hospital on one morning per week to discuss the probable social and medical needs of the elderly patient on his/her return from hospital.
- (x) Two tuberculosis visitors of the local authority continue to carry out their duties from the Chest Clinic, Mill Lane, and work in close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physicians. They also take part in the School B.C.G. vaccination scheme, thus ensuring the complete "follow-up" of children found to be strongly Mantoux positive.
- (xi) Mental Welfare staff attend case conferences at the West Cheshire Psychiatric Hospitals whenever possible. This liaison with the Consultant Psychiatrists provides the opportunity of planning appropriate after-care of the patient when he/she is discharged from hospital. In conjunction with the Superintendent of "Chapel Hey" Mental Health Hostel, arrangements are made for the transfer of patients to this Local Authority's Rehabilitation Hostel, details of which are given in the Mental Health Section of this Report.
- (xii) The Department is grateful to the Pathologist at Victoria Central Hospital for her helpful co-operation in connection with the smears taken at the cervical cytology clinics.

(b) With Family Doctor Services.

(i) General

The Clerk of the Wallasey Executive Council attends meetings of the Health Committee of the Local Authority in an advisory capacity.

- (a) A newsletter is forwarded periodically to all general practitioners in the borough, giving details of the occurrence of infectious diseases; the introduction of new services and the changes in the existing domiciliary services of the Local Authority.
 - (b) Health Visitors are available on request from general practitioners for visits to elderly patients on their lists. The number of requests of this nature is increasing, and during the year 1,469 visits were made to 675 elderly persons.
 - (c) All the domiciliary services of the Health Department are available to assist the general practitioner in the care of the sick and elderly patient on his list and most general practitioners in the borough continue to care for their elderly patients after admission to Welfare Homes.
 - (d) Full information of the results obtained at the Cervical Cytology Clinic are conveyed to the general practitioners so that any necessary treatment can be arranged by him.
 - (e) Details of liaison with general practitioners regarding Health Centres are given in the following section of the report.
- (ii) Attachment or liaison schemes between the Health Department's domiciliary staff and family doctors.
- (a) District Nurses: Since 1968 a District Nurse has been allocated to a Group Practice, comprising five doctors, in the Wallasey Village area. In addition to giving treatments as necessary, she receives instructions from the doctors regarding the nursing of patients in their own houses. As mentioned in the section of this report relating to the District Nursing Service, further liaison was established during the year with the family doctor service in that arrangements were made for a nurse to attend the surgeries of two doctors to discuss the nursing care of their patients.
 - (b) Health Visitors: A Health Visitor has, for several years, been attached to a Group Practice in the Moreton area, whilst similar arrangements were made on the opening of the Group Practice in Wallasey Village area. In addition, health visiting staff attend the surgeries of two doctors weekly.
 - (c) Midwives: Similarly, the district Midwives, appropriate to the area, attend the Wallasey Village Practice and, in addition, one midwife attends a Group Practice in Poulton area.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed or are in the course of construction in Wallasey.

As indicated in the report for last year, a formal approach was made to the Local Authority by the Wallasey Executive Council indicating that twelve general practitioners in the north end of the Borough were interested in the setting up of a Health Centre. Unfortunately, due to financial restrictions, the project was again deferred.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinics

The ante-natal clinics which are conducted by the domiciliary midwives are held in various parts of the borough, as follows:—

Monday evenings at Merton 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Road Clinic

Tuesday evenings at Water 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Street Clinic

Thursday evenings at Moreton 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Clinic

Tuesday evenings at Leasowe 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Clinic

During the year 134 mothers made 407 attendances at these clinics.

This is in keeping with the general trend of there being a decline in numbers attending, due to the fewer numbers of domiciliary confinements consequent upon the very high percentage of confinements in hospital in this borough. The continuing decline is illustrated in the following statistics:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of mothers attending.</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1965	341	1,282
1966	225	906
1967	166	701
1968	164	565
1969	134	407

A health visitor also attends each clinic to give lectures on health education, whilst mothercraft classes are also held.

Owing to the difficulties of recruitment it is regretted that the services of a physiotherapist were not available to conduct relaxation classes.

The midwives work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, and if they encounter any obstetrical abnormality, hypertension, albuminuria, early toxæmia or suspected anaemia they notify the patients' doctor immediately. In this way, therefore, the doctor and midwife give that standard of ante-natal care which is of such paramount importance in diagnosing and dealing with obstetrical abnormalities and the various complications of pregnancy, thereby lowering still further the maternal and perinatal mortality rate.

The value of Health Education in ante-natal care cannot be too strongly stressed, as it is only when the expectant mother has realised the importance of a well-balanced diet and adequate rest, and regular attendance at doctors' and midwives' clinics, that she will be likely to have an uncomplicated confinement and produce a healthy full-term child.

Details are given earlier in this report of the attachment of midwives and health visitors to the general practitioner service.

Post Natal Examination

No local authority post natal clinics are held, but the health visitors and midwives stress the importance of patients attending their family doctor for post natal examination.

Care of Premature Babies

A premature infant is one weighing five and a half pounds or less at birth, and the table following gives details of the premature births during the year:—

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Weight at birth	Born in hospital				Born at home or in nursing home				Still Births	
	Died				Total Births				Premature	Born
	Total Births	Within 24 hrs of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	Within 24 hrs of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home or in nursing home
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,501-2,000 gms.)	24	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,001-2,250 gms.)	31	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,251-2,500 gms.)	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS ..	116	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	13	1

The services of a well equipped Special Care Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, are readily available, and whenever necessary, premature babies are admitted to this unit for special attention, being conveyed in an incubator by Ambulance to hospital.

There is close liaison with the hospital staffs and on discharge, the department is given details of the child's condition and methods of feeding, etc. The details are initially given by telephone, so there is no delay in the provision of the appropriate services.

In those cases where a premature baby is cared for at home, there is close liaison between the domiciliary midwifery and health visiting staffs. Scales for weighing premature infants are available on free loan from the Health Department and 17 families took advantage of this service during the year.

Stillbirths

There were 24 stillbirths during the year certified by (a) doctors 23; midwives 1.

Causes of Stillbirths

Placental insufficiency	3
Rh. Incompatibility	1
Intra-uterine anoxia	4
Anencephalic foetus	2
Post maturity - no foetal abnormalities	1
Anoxia due to post maturity	1
Foetal anoxia abruptic placenta	4
Foetal anoxia; some placental infarction - prolonged labour	1
Macerated foetus	2
Intra-uterine anoxia - placental insufficiency - twin pregnancy	1
I. (a) Intra partum asphyxia (b) Cord round neck.	1
II. Diabetes melitus	1
Hydrocephaly	1
Intra-uterine death	1
Spina bifida and hydrocephaly	1
	<hr/> 24 <hr/>

Infant Deaths

Total deaths under 12 months	34
Neo-natal deaths (deaths under 28 days)	24
Early neo-natal deaths (deaths under 7 days)	24
Other infant deaths (one month to 12 months)	10

Causes of early neo-natal deaths (under 7 days)

Hydrops foetalis	1
Hypoglycaemia; prematurity	2
Prematurity	5
Cardiac arrest	1
Tentorial tear and cerebral haemorage; breech confinement	1
Multiple malformations	1
Ventricular failure due to intracranial birth injury	1
Pneumonia; prematurity	1
Asphyxia neonatorum; prematurity - imperforate anus	1
Intracranial haemorrhage; prematurity	4
Hyaline membrane syndrome	1
Cerebral haemorrhage; cerebral anoxia	4
Pulmonary atelectasis	1
	<hr/>
	24

Causes of death (one month to twelve months)

(a) Pneumonia bilateral (b) Hydrocephalus internal	1
Inhalation of stomach contents - vagal inhibition - Upper respiratory tract infection	1
Acute broncho-pneumonia	6
(a) Cerebral anoxia (b) cerebral haemorrhage	1
Cardic failure due to atresia of coronary arteries	1
	<hr/>
	10

Congenital Malformations Apparent at Birth.

The Scheme for notifying congenital malformations apparent at birth continued. Any such malformation is recorded by the doctor or midwife on the birth notification which is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. A return is made to the General Register Office of every child in the borough (identified only by a number) for whom information has been received of a malformation or malformations present and apparent at birth.

During the year 28 malformations apparent at birth were notified (23 in respect of 20 live births and 5 in respect of 4 stillbirths).

These are summarised in the following table:—

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>
Central Nervous System	3	5	8
Alimentary System	3	-	3
Urino-genital System	1	-	1
Limbs	10	-	10
Other Systems	5	-	5
Other Malformations	1	-	1
	<u>23</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>

Child Health Clinics

Dr. W.F. Christian, Deputy Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—

The main work of these Clinics can be summarised as follows:—

(a) To give advice on the rearing of children - ranging from the early problems of infant feeding to the emotional problems of the toddler and pre-school child.

(b) To medically examine babies at their first attendance and as necessary, subsequently, including testing the urine for phenylketonuria.

(c) To advise parents on specific problems which they bring to the health visitor or medical officer.

(d) To educate parents on all matters pertaining to health.

(e) To immunise babies against diptheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles.

Nowadays, less emphasis is placed on routine weekly weighing of the child and more attention is paid to assessments of development. When deafness is suspected arrangements are made for the health visitors to test the child's hearing using special techniques which have been learned during in-service training.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those ladies who regularly give their services voluntarily in assisting the health visitors in running the baby clinics.

The clinics, at which a doctor attends on each occasion are as follows:—

Health Clinic,	Hudson Road,
"	Leasowe. Mondays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
"	Oakenholt Road,
"	Moreton. Tuesdays: 2.0 - 4.40 p.m.
"	Water Street,
"	Wallasey. Tuesdays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.

Parish Hall, Wallasey Village,
Wallasey. Wednesdays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
Congregational Hall.

Princess Road,
Wallasey. Thursdays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.
Trinity Church Hall,
Manor Road,
Wallasey. Thursdays: 2.0 - 4.30 p.m.

The number of attendances during the year was:-

	Water Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall Liscard	Leasowe	Totals
Children under one year of age	2,191	2,134	2,054	2,307	1,087	1,173	10,946
Children between one and five years	588	252	537	375	464	442	2,658

Toddlers Clinic

Number of children called up 509
Number who attended 238

Welfare Foods Service

National Dried Milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were available as follows:-

MORNING

9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

MONDAY

25a, Liscard Village

AFTERNOON

2.0. p.m. to 4.30. p.m.
(Unless otherwise shown).

25a, Liscard Village
2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

Health Clinic
Hudson Road,
LEASOWE.

TUESDAY

Water Street Clinic

Health Clinic,
Oakenholt Road,
MORETON.

WEDNESDAY

25a, Liscard Village

Parish Hall.
Wallasey Village.

MORNING

AFTERNOON

THURSDAY

25a, Liscard Village

Trinity (Manor Road),
Clinic.Princess Road, Clinic,
Rake Lane.

FRIDAY

Health Clinic,
Oakenholt Road,
MORETON.

25a, Liscard Village

25a, Liscard Village.
2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

SATURDAY

25a, Liscard Village

Details of the numbers of packets, etc., distributed during the year are as follows:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
National Dried Milk ..							
Number of packets given free..	1,183	1,027	630	575	714	465	324
Number of packets sold	21,962	22,341	19,172	16,235	9,073	6,381	4,299
Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, etc.							
Number of bottles of:							
Cod Liver Oil	2,162	2,204	2,197	1,980	1,992	1,798	1,469
Vitamin Capsules	3,085	3,278	2,680	2,352	2,076	1,998	1,796
Orange Juice (Free)	467	203	196	474	828	417	198
" " (Sold)	16,666	18,481	19,078	19,146	18,938	18,659	14,033

During the year, the number of packets of dried milk (other than National dried milk) cereals, etc., sold at the clinics was 25,974 realising a total of £3,623. 16s. 5d. compared with 25,694 packets sold in 1968 which realised £3,552. 12s. 4d.

Family Planning

The Clinic conducted by the Merseyside Family Planning Association continued to be held at the Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe, from 7.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. each Wednesday. A total of 51 sessions were held.

During the year 302 patients (including 144 new patients) made 809 visits to the Clinic. In addition, 242 Wallasey residents attended the Clinic at 11A Oxtan Road, Birkenhead (Telephone 652 - 3327), making a total of 1,421 visits.

Arising from the implementation of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967, agreement was reached in 1969 with the Family Planning Association to provide services on an agency basis. The Association

has co-operated to the full and facilities are provided on behalf of the Local Health Authority for patients on both medical and social grounds.

Payment is made on a per capita basis.

151 cervical smears were taken at the Leasowe Clinic, by the medical staff of the Family Planning Association, during the year.

Priority Dental Services

The dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age continued to be available from the four dental clinics in the borough.

Approximately one eighth of the time of the Chief Dental Officer and of four dental officers (two of whom are employed on a part time basis) continued to be allocated to this service.

The following are details of the treatments given:-

A. Number of Visits for Treatment During Year

	Children 0-4 (incl).	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	194	23
Subsequent Visits	96	38
Total Visits	290	61
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	24	-
Treatment provided during the year - Number of Fillings	185	17
Teeth Filled	164	17
Teeth Extracted	241	65
General Anaesthetics given	143	8
Emergency Visits By Patients	52	1
Patients X-Rayed	1	-

	Children 0-4 (incl).	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (prophylaxis)	3	5
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	40	-
Teeth Root Filled	-	-
Inlays	-	-
Crowns	-	-
Number of Courses of Treat- ment Completed during the Year	135	19

B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	3
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	6
Number of Dentures Supplied	9

C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	43
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D. Inspections

	Children 0-4 (incl).	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspec- tions During Year	399	22
Number of Patients who required Treat- ment	144	22
Number of Patients who were Offered Treatment	144	22

E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent Com-
plete Half Days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare
Patients:

For Treatment	86
For Health Education	-

Day Nurseries

Dr. E. Grant, who attends on a "sessional" basis reports as follows:-

Wallasey still has its three Day Nurseries and, although the pre-fabricated buildings in which they have been housed since 1940 are rapidly deteriorating and are now somewhat dilapidated, the work that is carried out there is perfectly satisfactory and the children are happy, healthy and well-cared for. Perhaps one of these days, in the not too distant future, the Government will be able to spare some money to spend on these important establishments.

Our staff of nursery nurses, headed by three excellent matrons, are nearly all our own products, trained from nursery students, at the age of 16, to become qualified nursery nurses and wardens.

The Course for the Diploma of the National Nursery Examination Board is shortly to be taken over from Birkenhead by the Wallasey Education Department, and there should be quite a number of advantages derived from this change. It has been a great relief to me to know that we can continue to train students to become nursery nurses because it is an extremely popular career and one for which the demand by Wallasey, Birkenhead and Wirral schoolgirls far exceeds the number of places that are available each year at our two training Day Nurseries.

I still visit the three Nurseries in rotation, conduct regular medical inspections, perform immunisations against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and measles, and am responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the day-to-day administration and appointment of junior staff.

Admission of children is still based on social, financial and physical need, and, because the hours of the Day Nurseries are much longer than those of the Nursery Class - the Day Nursery is open from 7.30 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. all year round, whereas the Nursery Class or School is only open from 9.0 - 3.30 p.m. during the school term - the majority of our children are more dependent on the staff for their emotional and physical needs, than are those in the Nursery Schools. Our little ones need a warm and stable environment because, on five days a week, most of their waking hours are spent in the Nursery, whilst their mothers are at work to earn money for their support.

Maladjusted and sub-normal children are admitted

whenever possible and they usually do very well after an initial period of aggressiveness and anti-social behaviour. Their close and regular association with normal, well-adjusted children and their supervision by young nursery trained nurses and experienced matrons soon begins to show its effect, and it does not require the expert opinion of a psychiatrist to detect this improvement.

Infection is, of course, inevitable in a closed community of small children, and the common diseases of childhood, over which we have as yet no control, e.g. mumps, chicken pox, and chest complaints, spread very rapidly once a case is imported into the Nursery, and it is because of this that the average attendance figures are so disappointingly low.

However, in spite of this, the children are happy and, on the whole, healthy - one only has to watch them at play to realise that they enjoy every minute of their long day in the Nursery.

Details of attendances during the year are as follows:-

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/69	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendance
Eastway	33	30	25.87
Central	50	50	35.72
Park	46	50	35.37
Oakdale			

Nurseries & Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

As from 1st November 1968 all premises in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day must be registered with the Local Authority.

In addition, persons, who in their own homes and for reward, look after one or more children under the age of 5 years to whom they are not related, must register if the child/children are received for a total of 2 hours or more in the day.

Non-compliance with these provisions render offenders liable to a penalty of £50 for the first offence and for a subsequent offence, imprisonment up to 3 months, a fine not exceeding £100 or both.

At 31st December 1969 there were 8 playgroups and 18 daily minders registered with the Authority, caring for up to a maximum of 195 and 71 children respectively. The comparative figures for 1968 were 155 and 42.

A comprehensive register, maintained in the department, gives details of accommodation; names and qualifications of staff; equipment of premises; arrangements for feeding; infectious disease precautions, etc.

Prior to a recommendation being made to the Council that premises be registered as a day nursery or a person as a daily minder, a visit is made by the Superintendent Health Visitor to ensure that the proposed arrangements are satisfactory and a report is made to the Medical Officer of Health who, personally, visits the premises. In addition, a public health inspector visits, if necessary, to ensure that the premises and sanitary arrangements and facilities for the preparation and storage of food are satisfactory, and that the size of the premises is adequate for the number of children it is proposed to accommodate. The Chief Fire Officer also visits regarding necessary fire precautions and the Town Planning Section of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department is advised of details of the application for registration.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

No Mother and Baby Home is provided within the Borough, but full use is made of the services available through voluntary organisations.

Most of the cases are dealt with initially by the Wallasey Moral Welfare Association whose official worker advises the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arranges, where necessary, for her admission to a suitable home.

During the year the Council granted financial assistance in nine cases. These were admitted to homes as follows:-

St. Teresa's Home, Salford	2
St. Monica's Home, Liverpool	1
St. Bridget's Home, Chester	3
Chaddeslode Mother & Baby Home, Shrewsbury	3

The mothers were in the following age groups:-
15 yrs (1); 17 yrs (2); 18 yrs (1); 20 yrs (1); 21 yrs (1);
23 yrs (1); 25 yrs (1); 36 yrs (1).

In the previous year financial assistance was given in ten cases.

SECTION 23 MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

The Medical Officer of Health continued to act as

Medical Supervisor throughout the year. Staff meetings were held approximately once a month and were attended by the Medical Supervisor and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

Mrs. M.C.A. Scullion was appointed to the vacancy created by the retirement of Miss E. Woods in September and took up her appointment on the 1st October.

Nurse Woods had served for over 30 years in the Merseyside area as a midwife, 22 of which were in Wallasey. She was well liked by both patients and colleagues. During the earlier period of her service with the Authority it was not uncommon for an individual domiciliary midwife to conduct up to 80 - 90 cases in a year. These figures, when compared with the total number of 53 domiciliary confinements for the year 1969, tell their own story.

The number of cases delivered in hospital and other institutions, but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before the 10th day, was 1,138 compared with 1,209 in 1968.

The unification of the National Health Service has been widely discussed in the last twelve months. The above figures make it abundantly clear that the time has come to unify at least this branch of the Health Service.

Number of Deliveries by Domiciliary Midwives in the Area During the Year

Cases			Number of Women Delivered in Hospitals and Other Institutions but Discharged and Attended by Domicillary Midwives before the 10th day
Doctor Not Booked	Doctor Booked	Total	
2	51	53	1,138

Maternity Outfits

On application to the midwife in attendance or to the Public Health Department, maternity outfits are supplied free of charge for all domiciliary confinements.

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 91.

Maternity Homes

There are no private maternity homes registered in the borough.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING

Mrs. K. Schofield, Superintendent Health Visitor, makes the following observations:-

The health visitors' work has carried on as usual, although staffing difficulties were experienced during the year.

In April at the North Clinic, Birkenhead, we had a demonstration from Dr. Hall, the Consultant Pathologist at Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, on the taking of a blood sample from a baby's heel when aged 7 to 10 days. This is called the Guthrie test and is done to exclude a condition known as phenylketonuria which, if it does occur, can cause brain damage to the newborn babe unless the babe is put immediately on a special diet. The incidence of this disease is fortunately low, about 1 in 10,000 babies having this serious condition. As our work is preventive, I feel this is a worthwhile technique and fortunately so far we have had no positive cases. Two of the samples showed a slightly positive reaction but, on production of further Guthrie samples, they proved to be negative.

The health visiting staff work very hard the whole year round, and I do wish to take this opportunity of thanking them and also for their loyalty to me.

I wish to thank the Health Committee for allowing a member of staff to attend a Refresher Course once again.

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

Health Visitors	Cases	Visits
1. Total (Excluding ineffective visits)	9,936	20,259
2. Children born in 1969.	1,707	4,969
3. Children born in 1968.	1,612	3,397
4. Children born in 1964-67	3,748	7,242
5. Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	7,067	15,608
6. Persons aged 65 or over	675	1,469
7. Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	316	410
8. Mentally disordered persons	50	107
9. Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	13	18

Cases Visits

Health Visitors

10. Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	144	161
11. Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	102	112
12. Number of tuberculous households visited	17	18
13. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	361	440
14. Other cases	1,622	2,456
15. Ineffective visits	3,104	3,566

Tuberculosis Visitors

16. Tuberculous households visited	326	982
17. Households (other chest conditions)	240	841
18. Visits to T.B. contacts and suspects	-	147
19. Other visits	-	358
20. Ineffective visits	-	394

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

Mrs. K. Elson, Superintendent of the District Nursing Service reports as follows:—

"The past 12 months has been a year of change where staff have been concerned. 7 nurses left the service, for domestic reasons or to take appointments in hospital or abroad. We wish them every success in their present positions. Nevertheless except for short spells of sickness, the Nursing Service was at full establishment for the entire year.

The number of patients nursed and visits made remained steady with no marked difference in any one month of the year. Disposable equipment, now in full use, has made what would be a heavy case load at times, appear lighter.

More patients have been nursed, the over 65 yrs. being the largest group. The bath attendant section of the

service was once again depleted by sickness, but even so 167 patients, ambulant but infirm, received 4,792 visits.

Carcinoma patients, possibly due to the wider range of drugs available, seem to be ambulant and free from pain for a much longer period. As a result the Night Nursing Service was used very little. Only 1 patient had a nurse in attendance for 2 nights. Calls in the late evening did however increase, 41 patients having 774 visits.

The attachment to the Group Practice at Perrin Road in Wallasey Village continues to be very successful. 384 patients attended and received 1,108 treatments by the District Nurse. The case load of home visits was 201 patients having 5,202 visits.

In December of this year General Practitioner Attachment was instigated, 1 nurse being attached to 2 General Practitioners. The patient has benefited by this and the nurses work is more interesting as she can discuss the patient and his treatment as the occasion demands. It is working well and it is to be hoped more doctors will come forward requesting this service in the near future.

I should like to thank the many sections of the Public Health Dept. for their co-operation and prompt assistance requested. Without them our service would not function so well. To the General Practitioners and Hospital staff I also extend my thanks.

In October, the Nursing Staff were invited to visit the Southport Promenade Hospital to observe the most modern methods of nursing paraplegics. I should like to say here, that, in Wallasey any patient unfortunate enough to suffer in this way, is nursed with all necessary equipment provided as requested by the hospital authorities. The nurse visits regularly and should the occasion demand a second nurse is available to assist.

District Nurse Training continues, 3 nurses successfully obtaining their N.D.N. Cert. during the past year. In-service training is given to all grades of staff when first employed.

8 students from the Victoria Central Hospital spent a day on the district as observers. This number will increase, as will the time spent on the district when the new 1969 syllabus issued by the General Nursing Council is instigated in the near future. Post Graduate students taking Management Courses at the William

Rathbone College in Liverpool have spent periods at the Centre during their practical week of instruction. Two representatives of the Jamaican Local Government made a brief visit during their weeks stay in Wallasey.

Below is a summary of the work undertaken during 1969:—

	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,610	48,975
Surgical	339	9,098
Tuberculosis	17	593
Infectious.....	6	32
Maternity Complications	2	13
Others	8	75
	<u>1,982</u>	<u>58,786</u>

Included in above figures:—

65 yrs. & over.....	1,517	39,874
5 yrs. & under.....	10	463
More than 24 visits.....	638	47,004
Injections.....	571	16,069
Baths by Auxillaries.....	167	4,792
Late Visits.....	41	774
Night Nursing.....	1	2 nights
Miscellaneous Visits to Drs, Surgeries, Chemists, etc.		211

Perrin Rd. Group Practice

Number of Pts. Attending for treatment	384
Number of treatments given.....	1,108
Patients nursed at home.....	201
Home visits (included in above).....	5,202

Nursing Homes

There were four Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1969. There were no applications for registration or cancellations throughout the year. 38 deaths occurred in the Homes during the year.

18 routine and 5 special visits were paid to the Nursing Homes by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General

The important work under this section was continued throughout the year by the Department and was again greatly assisted by the General Practitioners in the Borough.

The somewhat lower figures recorded are due to implementing the Department of Health and Social Security's 'recommendations on intervals between injections.

The importance of vaccination and immunisation cannot be over emphasised.

Poliomyelitis

A total of 843 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,354 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1968 were, primary 1,368 reinforcing 1,298. Details, by age group are as follows:—

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	96	549	88	28	58	24	843
Totals	96	549	88	28	58	24	843

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sabin	1	29	73	19	1,077	154	1,353
Totals	1	29	73	19	1,078	154	1,354

Diphtheria Immunisation

A total of 806 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,462 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1968 were primary 1,432 reinforcing 1,462 Details, by age group, are as follows:—

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	144	478	66	25	27	4	744
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphth./Tetanus	-	4	1	1	39	11	56
Diphtheria	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Totals	144	488	67	26	66	15	806

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	1	56	125	21	316	30	549
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Diphth./Tetanus	2	13	38	12	639	203	907
Diphtheria	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Totals	3	69	164	33	959	234	1,462

Whooping Cough

A total of 744 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 552 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1968 were, primary 1,287 reinforcing 770 Details, by age group, are as follows:—

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	144	478	66	25	27	4	744
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	144	478	66	25	27	4	744

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	1	56	125	21	316	30	549
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	56	125	21	318	31	552

Tetanus

A total of 825 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,473 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1968 were, primary 1,442 reinforcing 1,960. Details, by age group, are as follows:—

Primary Courses

Type of Vaccination or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	144	478	66	25	27	4	744
Diphth./Tetanus	-	4	1	1	39	11	56
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	24	25
Totals	144	482	67	26	67	39	825

Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	1	56	125	21	316	30	549
Diphth./Tetanus	2	13	38	12	639	203	907
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	2	15	17
Totals	3	69	163	33	957	248	1,473

Smallpox Vaccination

A total of 713 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated and 61 persons under 16 years of age were revaccinated during the year.

The comparable figures for 1968 were, vaccinations 708, revaccinations 96. Details, by age group, are as follows:—

Age at date of vaccination	Number of Persons vaccinated or revaccinated		Number of cases specially reported		
	Vaccinated	Revaccinated	(a) Generalised vaccinia	(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)
0-3 months	6	-	-	-	-
3-6 months	14	-	-	-	-
6-9 months	18	-	-	-	-
9-12 months	27	1	-	-	-
1 year	338	1	-	-	-
2-4 years	244	11	-	-	-
5-15 years	66	48	-	-	-
Totals	713	61	-	-	-

Measles

Measles vaccine was again available and 482 children under the age of 16 received immunising doses. (The comparable figure for 1968 was 340)

Details by age as follows:—

Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
-	91	128	101	157	5	482

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE

There was no change in the administration of the service in Wallasey, which has had a joint Fire and Ambulance Service since the implementation of the National Health Service Act in 1948. The day-to-day administration of the service continued to be carried out by the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer.

Establishment at 31st December 1969

Ranks	Authorised	Actual
Station Officer (Hospital Transport Officer)	1	1
Sub Officers	2	2
Leading Ambulancemen	7	7
Ambulancemen	32	28
	<u>42</u>	<u>38</u>
Civilian Staff		
Chargeman Mechanic	1	1
Workshop Handyman	1	1
Totals	<u>44</u>	<u>40</u>

Training

The in-service training courses were continued during the year, based upon the recommendations of the Ambulance Service Advisory Committee. In addition, Wallasey is one of the first local authorities in the North of England to commence training of ambulance personnel in local hospitals.

Hospital Transport Officer

In liaison with the hospitals this officer is able to effect the most efficient deployment of ambulance vehicles and manpower.

Operational Calls.

Operational calls totalled 47,809 in 1969, compared with 49,492 in 1968. Emergency calls totalled 6,459, an average of 124 per week.

The reduction in calls was due to the transfer of non-statutory journeys to the Welfare Department which carried 2,500 cases during the year.

Total mileage covered by the 13 ambulance vehicles during the year was 177,477.

The table on Page 57 gives details of cases conveyed, etc.

Rail Journeys

11 patients were issued with rail warrants and conveyed to their destinations via road, rail and road.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED—1969

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Street, Works & Domiciliary Accident or Sudden Illness	217	179	227	188	244	299	282	296	247	263	221	272	2,935
Urgent Admissions	290	269	337	291	302	285	290	273	274	267	274	372	3,524
Malicious False Alarms	4	3	3	4	15	1	7	8	10	4	6	4	69
Mental Patients	10	11	17	15	14	13	43	25	13	13	16	18	208
Maternity Admissions	38	51	39	40	32	26	37	23	40	25	37	16	404
Infectious Diseases	35	38	29	42	40	29	32	24	29	37	33	26	394
Admissions booked in advance	81	79	74	62	84	112	108	113	96	96	88	77	1,070
Out-patients and Clinics	3,131	2,952	3,101	2,889	3,081	2,922	3,183	2,756	2,802	3,268	2,893	3,009	35,987
Gas & Air Sets & Midwives	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Other Patients	393	545	274	195	247	238	194	35	229	178	236	182	2,946
Mortuary	12	10	9	8	8	4	6	3	5	3	8	10	86
Mutual Aid	13	24	23	14	10	10	19	13	14	13	16	15	184
Totals	4,225	4,161	4,133	3,748	4,077	3,939	4,201	3,570	3,759	4,167	3,828	4,001	47,809

Total Mileage Covered During Year Ended 31/12/69 - 177,477

SECTION 28 - PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

No. of Primary Notifications.

<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
29	40	34	39	29	32
<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
39	43	50	78	84	77

Pulmonary	22 - 11 men 6 women 5 children
Non-pulmonary	7 - 3 men 4 women

Classification of Non-pulmonary cases.

5 TB Glands in neck 1 TB Kidney 1 Pelvic TB

Table of Primary Notifications.

	<u>Notifications</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Death Rate</u>
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-pul.</u>	<u>per 1,000</u>
1969	22	7	5	-	.05

No. of Notified cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register.

1st. January, 1969	823
31st. December, 1969	809
Transfers from other areas	1
Lost sight of cases returned	-
New cases diagnosed during the year	29
Total visits by Health Visitors:-	3,055
TB cases	1,474
Others	1,581

Prevention

No. of new contacts examined during 1969	248
No. of new cases diagnosed during 1969	29
Contact Rate	8.5
No. of new cases detected by contact examination	2
No. of cases detected by School contact examination	-
Home Nursing treated	17
Home Nursing total visits	593
B.C.G. Vaccinations	103
Children Mantoux positive at School	26
No. of contacts attending through above	72
No. of Mantoux positive children at School who attended the Clinic	28

Care

Families receiving clothes &c.	32
Housing defects reported by Health Visitors	12
No. of patients receiving milk	6
No. of cases rehoused	3
Referred to the Education Dept.	2
Home Helps	7
Free school meals	-
Meals on Wheels	2
National Society for Cancer Relief Grants	7

I am grateful to Dr. J. Baxter, Consultant Chest Physician, for the following observations:-

There has been a most gratifying drop in Primary Notifications to 29 this year, with 22 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary cases. The males accounted for 60% of the pulmonary cases and the middle aged and elderly predominated as usual. The non-pulmonary cases comprised 5 TB glands in neck, one kidney and one pelvis TB. No. bovine organism was implicated in the cervical gland cases. Of the 5 child cases, 2 had been given B.C.G. and one was Mantoux positive two years before breakdown. I feel that these figures continue to support the B.C.G. campaign which continues to protect a susceptible age group. The fall in notifications is partly due to a decrease in the number of men, particularly in older age groups - only 4 over 45 being detected. This makes me feel that there must be more cases undetected and this age group should be encouraged to come for x-ray by General Practitioners, Health Visitors, &c., in the interests of the community. Let us hope the low level of new cases continues, but not be too surprised if it does not.

Our Health Visitors have continued their useful and very helpful work having increased their visits by 464, making a total of 3,055. The comfort and assistance given to patients and relatives is greatly appreciated. The increased mobility, due to the wise use of cars encouraged by the Corporation, has paid off in more production in the form of visits.

The Home Nursing Service has again made nearly 600 visits and I must repeat the praises of many patients for this devoted branch of the service which does much more than merely provide treatment.

Prevention

There were 26 children examined who were found Mantoux positive in School and 72 contacts of these, examined. One case of TB was detected in a girl followed

up who was Mantoux positive in 1967. The figure of 26 Mantoux positive school children is interesting when compared with 39 in 1967, 93, in 1960 and 133 in 1957. This shows the rate of infection in children has steadily declined pari passu with the drop in TB cases from 78 in 1960 to its present low level. It is pleasant to realise that our labours are not in vain.

The Home Help and Meals on Wheels services have continued to maintain and nourish patients - the figures being exactly the same as last year. One cannot speak too highly of these services.

Vaccination of School Children with B.C.G. Vaccine

This is an important measure in the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the community and is carried out on school premises, so avoiding time wasting visits to clinics. The parents of children who have reached the age of 12+ years are sent information concerning the purpose of the vaccination and asked to complete a consent form if they wished their children to be vaccinated. Prior to vaccination each child is given a skin test known as a Mantoux Test to determine whether he is already sensitised to the tubercle bacillus. Only those who show no reaction to the skin test are vaccinated. Those who show a positive reaction are referred with their family contacts to the Chest Clinic to exclude tuberculosis, as the fact that they reacted to the skin test could mean that they had become infected with the tubercle bacillus and the most likely source of infection would be members of their own family. As will be seen from the Table at the beginning of this section, 28 children and 72 contacts of these children were referred to the Chest Clinic during the year. The scheme is not only useful in preventing tuberculosis but serves as a case finding procedure.

Details of the number of children tested and vaccinated are given in the Table which follows:-

Primary Mantoux Tests and Vaccination

School Children

No. of children offered (per parents) B.C.G.	
Vaccination	1,516
No. of children accepting (per parents) B.C.G.	
Vaccination	1,208
No. of children Mantoux Tested	1,203
No. of children found Mantoux Positive ...	28
Percentage of children Mantoux Positive	2.3%
No. of children found Mantoux Negative ..	1,175
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G.	
Vaccine	1,150

Re-examinations

No. of children Mantoux Retested	158
No. of children found Negative... ..	42
No. of children re-vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	42

Provision of Nursing Equipment

In 1969 a total of 1,014 articles were issued as follows:-

Air Ring	70	Adjustable Rollator	
Back Rests	141	Walking Aid	1
Bed Boards	10	Enuresis Machines	23
Bed Blocks	-	Invalid Chairs	125
Bed Pans	120	Knee Cages	70
Bed Tables	4	Auditory Trainer	1
Bed with Self Lifting Pole	2	Mackintosh Sheets	68
Commodore	216	Oxford Hoists	5
Crutches	3	Self Lifting Poles	10
Dunlopillo Mattresses	1	Special Bedsteads	10
Sand Bags	1	Tripod Sticks	29
Urinals	57	Walking Aids	47

All items of nursing equipment are issued free on loan.

This service, which facilitates the nursing of patients in their own homes, is much appreciated by relatives.

The smaller items of equipment can be collected from the District Nursing Centre, 86A Penkett Road, whilst arrangements are made for delivery in necessitous cases. Larger and heavier items are delivered by departmental van to the patients' homes.

Clean Linen Service for the Incontinent Chronic Sick

This service continues to prove invaluable in the nursing of patients in their own homes, and is much appreciated by patients and relatives.

The provision of clean draw sheets, rather than incontinence pads, is preferable in that no problem of disposal arises. The latter would create a very real problem, particularly in the smoke control areas of the borough.

The scheme is available to all persons requiring it, and all cases are investigated by the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service.

Fourteen sheets are left initially for each patient and replaced with clean as necessary - usually twice weekly.

The number of sheets issued during the year totalled 25,507 to 137 cases. Comparable figures for 1968 were 26,832 and 141 respectively.

In addition a clean nightdress service is available to all necessitous cases. 56 nightdresses were issued during the year.

Health Education

The health education activities in the Borough are organised by Dr. J. Fergusson, who holds the joint appointment of Health Education Officer with Birkenhead and Wallasey.

Health education has been accepted generally throughout the Borough. There is, however, still room for improvement as is mentioned later in this report.

Equipment

An exhibition screen has been purchased. This normally stands in the foyer of the new offices of the Health Department, but may be removed to any position as and when the occasion demands it. Normally, the advertising material is of a general nature, but can be changed to fit the particular nature of the campaign of the moment.

School Health Education

Many school children have been given advice and help with various health topics which have, from time to time, been chosen as the subject for a project.

In-Service Training

A demonstration on the use of the projector and the use of the tape recorder was given to Health Visitors.

Lectures to Schools

Schools	Subjects
Moreton Secondary Girls	) First Aid for Road Users
Quarrymount Girls	) Smoking, Poisons in the
Sandbrook Primary	) Home, Dental Hygiene, -
Somerville	) Elementary Physiology,
Wallasey High School	) Diet & Obesity
Claremount)
Moreton Middle School (Boys)	) Some schools have re-
Withensfield "	) ceived more, than one
Gorsedale	) lecture.
Technical Grammar School)
Oldershaw)
St. Thomas Becket)
St. Bede's)

In all cases the lectures have been illustrated by films or film strips and in most cases, posters and pamphlets illustrating the subject have been distributed.

Youth Clubs, Church Groups and similar organisations

Subjects

Bethany Girls Convenanters	)	Early Diagnosis of
Moreton Old Peoples' Club	)	Cancer, B.S.E., Cervical
Tuesday Fellowship (Manor Road)	)	Cytology, Smoking, Poi-
Moreton Youth Centre	)	sons in the Home, Health
Spiritualist Hall	)	in Retirement, Venereal
Church Hall, Liscard Road	)	Disease.
Townswomen's Guild)	
Co-operative Women's Guild)	
Rotary Club)	
All Saints Church Hall)	
10th Wallasey Sea Scouts)	
Moreton Baptist Church)	

First Aid

The subject of First Aid has been given considerable attention. A leaflet has been written and printed entitled "Essential First Aid for Road Users". The subject matter consists of the treatment of such casualties as are frequently met with in road accidents and is written in basic terms. These leaflets are placed in the Motor Taxation Department and are thus available for anyone re-newing or taking out a driving licence or taxation certificate. If funds permit, these leaflets will be supplied to motoring schools.

The subject is given in a duplicated form instead of printed, and handed out at all lectures on first aid.

Re-organisation

Plans are in hand for streamlining the Health Education Section. In the main, the scheme is to form a Health Education team which will work as a body rather than as individuals. In this way it is hoped that more subjects may be given to more organisations, and better use made of the time and equipment than is at present possible.

Cytology Clinics for the Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Cervix Uteri.

Dr. E.I. Grant, who conducts clinics on a sessional basis reports as follows:-

"Our cervical cytology service has now been available to the adult female population of Wallasey for 4 years,

and we are beginning to re-call, for a repeat smear, those who first attended in 1966. An occasional reminder in the press seems to be necessary to keep the interest alive, but we always have a waiting list of reasonable proportions, and the attendance at each clinic is quite good.

The health visitors take every opportunity during clinics and visits on the district to persuade the vulnerable women, i.e. those in Social Classes IV and V who have large families and whose standard of hygiene is poor, to have this necessary test done.

We have now performed cervical smears on over 2,500 women and, apart from the important diagnosis of a few malignant cases, we have been instrumental in diagnosing other conditions such as infections due to *Trichomonas* and *Monilia*, fibroids, erosions of the cervix, cervical polyps and prolapses. When these not uncommon gynaecological conditions are found the patient is informed and advised to visit her family doctor who is also notified. Thus there is every chance that such conditions are dealt with at an early stage when results of surgical treatment are likely to be good.

We have an excellent liaison with the Pathological Department at the Victoria Central Hospital, and the results of our tests are received within one week of taking them. Dr. Helen Green, the pathologist who is in charge of this work for the whole Borough and for the Birkenhead/Wallasey Family Planning Clinics, is to be congratulated on her efficiency and enthusiasm and her findings are invariably confirmed if a subsequent biopsy is performed on a positive case.

Dr. Sheila Bell has also been initiated into carrying out the examination, and she attends at Cadbury's Factory in Moreton once a month to deal with the female staff there.

Dr. Meachim, too, conducts two clinics a month, one at Leasowe and one at Water Street, and I do five a month in Wallasey and Moreton, so Wallasey is quite fortunate in having on its Public Health staff three lady doctors who are capable of conducting these clinics.

There is, in addition, a great deal of clerical and administrative work involved in the organisation of these clinics - appointments to be made, case sheets to be prepared, results to be dealt with and filed, statistics to be calculated and letters to be written to patients and doctors.

I should like to thank, too, the Health Visitors and clerical staff for the necessary and invaluable help they give me, and which helps to make this a very successful and popular service in Wallasey".

The total number of women who attended for examination during the year was 803 their ages being as follows:—

Ages.	
20 - 29 (who attended by special arrangement)	75
30 - 39	339
40 - 49	257
50 - 59	113
60 - 65	19
Total women attending	<u>803</u>

In seven cases the result of the smear was "suspicious" and these cases were referred for further investigation. A further two cases were found to be positive.

In one hundred and seventy nine cases it was necessary to take repeat smears. The following is an analysis of the report of the pathologist at Victoria Central Hospital:—

Specimen unsatisfactory	1
Normal cells	737
Inflammatory changes	61
Trichomonas vaginalis	12
Monilia	6
Other conditions	2
Total smears	<u>819</u>

The above summary includes sixteen cases in which two conditions were found.

In addition the Department is very grateful to the Family Planning Association for having taken 151 smears during the year at the Leasowe Clinic.

Convalescence

Patients are sent for convalescence on the recommendation of the family doctor or hospital consultant. The financial circumstances of each applicant is considered by reference to an assessment scale laid down by the Council and contributions may be required from the patients towards the cost, according to their means.

During 1969 ten patients were accommodated in the undermentioned homes.

	Males	Females
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	-	7
Lady Forester Convalescent Home, Llandudno	1	-
Mary Bamber Convalescent Home, Colwyn Bay	-	2

In addition the cost of patients being admitted to suitable convalescent homes can be defrayed by a private fund, and a grant of £9 was made in respect of one patient during the year from the fund.

Venereal Disease

I regret to report a further appreciable increase in the incidence of venereal disease. During 1969, 353 Wallasey residents attended for treatment at centres outside the borough, as follows:

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Condi- tions	Total
St. James Hospital B'head	5	73	182	260
Royal Infirmary, Liverpool	-	7	17	24
Seamen's Dispensary & V.D. Clinic, Liverpool	1	11	55	67
Newsham General Hospital	-	-	2	2
	<u>6</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>353</u>

The total numbers attending in the previous four years were as follows:

1965	203
1966	191
1967	247
1968	309

The majority of patients requiring treatment prefer to visit another area and consequently there is no treatment centre in this borough.

Details of the treatment centres continued to be displayed in the public conveniences.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service continued to make a definite contribution to the care of the aged in the community.

The following are details of treatments given during the year:—

(a) Number of patients registered	...	...	...	2,104
(b) Number of treatments given:—				
(i) Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	11,493
(ii) Physically Handicapped persons	...			97
(iii) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	-
				<hr/> 11,590

Of these 10,922 were given at no charge to the beneficiary, 525 were given where the beneficiary paid 3/- and 143 where the beneficiary paid 5/-.

There were 9 Chiropidists participating in the scheme at the end of the year, all of whom satisfied the conditions laid down in the Professions Supplementary to Medicines Act, 1960.

The patients can choose whichever Chiropodist he/she prefers and treatment is given in the Chiropodists' own surgeries or, if necessary, in the patients' homes. During the year 7,583 treatments were given at the surgeries and 4,007 treatments were given in the patients' homes.

The following are eligible for treatment in accordance with the Council's scheme:—

- (a) Male persons who are over the age of 65 and female persons over the age of 60.
- (b) Registered Physically Handicapped persons.
- (c) Expectant Mothers.

The minimum interval between treatments in all but exceptional cases is 6 weeks during the first 9 treatments and 8 weeks for subsequent treatments. Each patient is required to re-apply at the end of each course of treatment.

No charge is made for the treatment to persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension or Allowance from the Department of Health and Social Security and all other applications are assessed in accordance with the scale approved by the Council and if accepted receive treatment free or at a reduced charge.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

It will be recalled from previous reports that in 1962 the Council passed a resolution in favour of the fluoridation of the water supply.

Unfortunately, in the intervening years, it was not possible to implement the decision as the Wirral Water Board had stated it would be impracticable to supply fluoridated water to any particular Authority within the Board's area, unless the other Authorities to which they supply water were in agreement.

At the request of the Wallasey Executive Council the matter was again considered by the Wallasey County Borough Council in November 1969, and it was then resolved that the authority "is no longer in favour of fluoridation".

It was, however, decided to take more active steps and to implement additional methods of improving dental hygiene in school children.

SECTION 29 - DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Miss A. Elcock, Home Help Organiser, reports as follows:—

"1969 has been a busy year for the Home Help Service, especially during the Winter season when sickness amongst the staff at times reduced the organisation to a skeleton service. This, of course, is inevitable, as by the very nature of the work, home helps are called upon to assist in homes where almost every type of sickness prevails.

Applications for help for maternity cases continue to drop as the demands for help from elderly and chronic sick cases continue to rise. This indicates how the service has changed since its inception, when it was thought that maternity and family cases would make the biggest demand on the service. At the present time 94% of available help goes to the aged and chronic sick, the remaining 6% covers T.B., maternity and family cases.

Staff recruitment has become a more time consuming job, the annual turnover of staff being in the region of 35%. This figure is not as high as the general average over the whole country which is said to be 50%.

Although the average age of home helps is in the 40 plus range, we have, during 1969, recruited a number of younger applicants in the 20 plus age group, including

single girls wishing to make a career in the Home Help Service. As yet this is somewhat in the nature of an experiment and only time will prove its worth or otherwise.

The demand for the service continues to exceed the limited amount of help, which can, on account of the financial position, be made available."

	Maternity	T.B.	O.A.P.	Others	Total
Applications received.	14	1	321	55	391
Applications accepted.	14	1	298	51	364
Applications refused	-	-	25	2	27
Accepted cases cancelled owing to private arrangements, deaths, etc.	2	1	67	9	79
No. of cases help sent	12	2	702	47	763
Cases commenced prior to 1969	-	1	78	6	485
Hours worked	745	439	121,400	7,312	129,896
No. of hours sickness & accident benefit	-	-	-	-	4,522
No. of hours holiday pay	-	-	-	-	10,207
			Total Hours ...		<u>144,625</u>

No. of helpers 31 Dec. 1969 ... Full time 32) 66 full time
Part time 68) equivalent

SECTIONS 28 and 51 — MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

This year has again proved to be a busy one for the Department.

The efforts continue to reduce the number of people admitted to hospital on a compulsory basis. These efforts have been seriously undermined by staff changes which resulted in less emphasis being placed on Pre-care Services.

Statistics show an increase in the use of compulsory admissions 86 in 1968, 93 this year, and a sharp increase in the use of Section 29 Emergency Application for admission for Observation, 13 in 1968, 20 this year.

It is worth noting that the number of referrals to the Department purely for the sake of admission to hospital has again decreased, this is an indication that Mental Welfare Officers in Wallasey are beginning to be looked upon as Social Workers and not just an admitting agency.

Staffing:

Once again this year sees a great change-over in staff. The Senior Mental Welfare Officer resigning in October to take up an appointment on Tees-side. During the latter half of the year 3 Mental Welfare Officers resigned, one to take up an appointment in Birkenhead, one returned to Nursing, whilst the other started training in Child Care.

The vacancy of Senior Mental Welfare Officer was filled by Mr. D. Evans who was then on the Certificate in Social Work Course in Liverpool. Mr. J.L. Harrison being appointed Acting Senior Mental Welfare Officer until his return in July 1970.

The 4 posts of Mental Welfare/Social Welfare Officers were filled one by promoting the Trainee Mental Welfare/Social Welfare Officer, the other three posts have been filled but two Officers have yet to commence duty. A new Trainee Mental Welfare/Social Welfare Officer has also been appointed.

An Organisation and Method study of the Department was undertaken by the Establishment Officer, but as yet no findings have been published.

Mentally Subnormal:

The year ended 31st December, 1969, has been a relatively quiet year of consolidation and tentative assessment of future provisions and requirements. Also for the young and more severely handicapped, a year of

hopeful anticipation of improved services and greater opportunities when the new Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit is ready for occupation.

The year's statistics are quoted with notes and comments as appropriate.

1. (a) Total number of subnormal and severely subnormal persons in the community on the Register at 31.12.69.

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>
Male	36	(33)	66	(55)	102 (88)
Female	21	(19)	54	(54)	75 (73)
	<u>57</u>	<u>(52)</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>(109)</u>	<u>177 (161)</u>

(Figures in brackets represent previous year's figures - 31.12.68).

In addition, a number of persons return home from institutions for holidays or on trial leave which necessitates visiting by the Mental Health Officer with subsequent reports and supervision.

(b) New referrals during the year:—

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>
Male	5	(9)	15	(2)	20 (11)
Female	1	(5)	4	(2)	5 (7)
	<u>6</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>25 (18)</u>

The increase in referrals of persons over 16 years and decrease in the younger age range is probably attributable to the following factors:—

- (1) the tendency over the past few years to accept selected suitable children below school age may now have diminished the more normal school age admission rate.
- (2) The increasing tendency to anti-social behaviour and petty offences has spread to the subnormal and borderline severely subnormal whose fundamental inadequacy, gullibility and greater freedom within the community, has resulted in more referrals for maladjustment and petty offences. The situation is inevitably exacerbated by employment and occupational difficulties.
- (3) the increasing number of persons being discharged from institutions who find the stresses of modern life completely beyond them.

- (4) greater participation of these handicapped people in community life and activities presents hazards not previously encountered in their former sheltered, protected and inhibited milieu.

(c) Domiciliary Visiting and Supportive Case Work. The regularity and frequency of visits has suffered severely through staffing shortages, constant staff changes and increased pressure of work in the sphere of mental illness which, by its nature inevitably demands precedence over the less spectacular mental subnormality. It must be noted that help in emergency situations with the mentally subnormal is a minimal part of the supportive work which this field so urgently requires. Families can only benefit from casework when a mutual relationship of sympathy, understanding & trust has been forged by regular & frequent visits over a period of time. Without this their hidden fears and anxieties will never see the light of day and incidentally the whole family inevitably suffers. Long intervals between visits inhibits such a relationship. Strenuous efforts were made in the latter part of the year to redress this situation.

2. Institutional Care

(a) Long-term admissions

	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Totals	
Male	2	(-)	3	(2)	5	(2)
Female	-	(1)	4	(2)	4	(3)
	2	(1)	7	(4)	9	(5)

Details are as follows:-

- 1 Male (u 16) and 2 (16 +) from Police Courts.
- 1 Male (16+) to Lisieux Hall at Corporation expense. Informal admission.
- 1 Female (16+) on Observation Order (Section 25 Mental Health Act)
- 3 Females (16+) and 1 Male (u 16) informal admissions.

Awaiting admission to long-term Institution Care:

	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Totals	
Male	1	(4)	3	(4)	4	(8)
Female	-	(1)	1	(2)	1	(3)
	1	(5)	4	(6)	5	(11)

It must be re-emphasised that in many instances institutional care is neither appropriate nor beneficial but there is little alternative in the absence of hostel or other suitable available finances to utilise the limited facilities at present available. The urgent need for hostels for both adults and children for long and short-term care is daily increasing as is obvious from the statistics supplied to the Department of Health and Social Security this year.

Awaiting residence in Local Authority Home/Hostel:

	<u>Under 16 years</u>	<u>16 years and over</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Male	1	16	17
Female	2	5	7
	<u>3</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>

(b) Short-term Care

Temporary Admissions during 1969 -

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>
Male	8	(3)	8	(4)	16 (7)
Female	1	(4)	5	(5)	6 (9)
	<u>9</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>22 (16)</u>

In addition temporary care was sought for 1 boy (u 16) and 1 boy (16+) for whom no vacancies were available.

Temporary care is obtained (a) to provide relief during periods of family crisis or extreme stress (b) to enable the handicapped person and the relatives to have a spell away from each other for holiday or recuperation and (c) to accustom both to accept and adapt to spells of separation. To do this, use is made of hospital beds temporarily vacated by hospital residents on leave or holiday. The relief afforded to families is greatly appreciated but families most heavily burdened by children with very severe mental subnormality, physical defect, and/or gross behaviour problems, can seldom be offered any relief of this kind as such cases seldom vacate the hospital for home leave. It is particularly hard when such families cheerfully shoulder their burden rather than allow their child to be permanently separated by hospitalisation.

It is noticeable that the need for temporary care for the older subnormal person has greatly decreased since the opening of the Adult Training Centre and this is in part attributable to the holidays arranged by the Centre's Chief Training Officer and staff, and also by the Wallasey Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, but largely due

to the lessening of stress within the home through the child's development, greater maturity and socialisation.

Assistance of this kind is badly needed for the over 16 year severely physically handicapped for whom there is now no provision whatever. Some of these cases, though not ambulant, are certainly trainable and in some cases could be quite productive and much happier for being so.

Mental Health Act 1959

Hospital	Male	Female	Total
Section 29 (Emergency Admission for Observation).			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe.	10	-	10
Moston	-	1	1
Deva	5	4	9
Total	15	5	20
Section 25 (Admission for Observation).			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe.	19	16	35
Déva	9	23	32
Greaves Hall	-	1	1
Cheadle Royal	1	-	1
Total	29	40	69
Section 26 (Admission for Treatment).			
Rainhill Hospital	1	-	1
Total	1	-	1
Section 60 (Court Hospital Order).			
Greaves Hall	3	-	3
Total	3	-	3
Section 5 (Informal Admission).			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe.	32	30	62
Priory Day Hospital	3	10	13
Deva	27	28	55
Moston	3	12	15
Greaves Hall	12	6	18
Ashton House	-	1	1
Lisieux Hall	1	-	1
South Fields	1	-	1
The Manor	-	1	1
Rathbone Hospital	1	-	1
Billinge Hospital	-	1	1
Total	81	88	169
Informal Admissions	81	88	169
Compulsory Admissions	48	45	93
Total Admissions	129	133	262

MONTHLY STATISTICS — 1969

	Number of Patients Admitted to Hospital			Number of Cases Visited			Number of Visits		
	Informal	Compulsory	TOTAL	Mentally Ill	Sub- Normal	TOTAL	Mentally Ill	Sub- Normal	TOTAL
JANUARY	16	10	26	111	31	142	238	72	310
FEBRUARY	14	8	22	96	27	123	188	52	240
MARCH	16	16	32	104	24	128	206	45	251
APRIL	18	5	23	108	16	124	207	22	229
MAY	12	4	16	103	38	141	213	69	282
JUNE	19	6	25	95	33	128	194	51	245
JULY	23	4	27	88	29	117	160	53	213
AUGUST	12	9	21	72	22	94	139	31	170
SEPTEMBER	8	7	15	65	28	93	140	68	208
OCTOBER	10	6	16	85	28	113	181	55	236
NOVEMBER	14	10	24	62	30	92	138	51	184
DECEMBER	7	8	15	54	27	81	90	16	106
TOTAL	169	93	262	1,043	333	1,376	2,094	585	2,679

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1969

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total									
	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	M	F										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)										
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)										
(a) General practitioners	-	-	25	42	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	1	11	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(e) Police and courts	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(f) Other sources	-	-	29	36	-	1	-	1	1	-	6	1	1	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	82
(g) Total	-	1	79	133	-	1	-	2	3	-	11	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	241

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT
31st DECEMBER, 1969

	Mentally ill						Elderly mentally infirm			Psychopathic						Subnormal						Severely subnormal						Total									
	Under age 16						16 and over						Under age 16						Under age 16						Under age 16												
	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)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)		(28)	(29)	(30)						
1. Total Number	-	-	41	50	8	13	-	-	-	-	3	3	32	25	33	18	34	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289							
2. Attending workshops, day centres or training centres (including special units)	-	-	10	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	8	24	13	15	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109							
3. Awaiting entry to workshops, day centres, or training centres (including special units)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13							
4. Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
5. Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
6. Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5							
7. Awaiting residence in L.A. Home/Hostel	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	1	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32							
8. Resident in other Home/Hostel	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2							
9. Boarded out in private household	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
10. Attending day hospital	-	-	2	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13							
11. Receiving (a) suitable home visits to attend a training centre including in lines 2-10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	3	1	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31							
(b) Others	-	-	26	37	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84							

Training Centres for the Sub-Normal and Severely Sub-Normal

(a) Junior Training Centre

Building works progressed during the year on the new replacement Centre and it is now anticipated this will be ready for occupancy in the Autumn of next year.

The new Centre will provide 105 places for mentally sub-normal children and also a special care unit for 24 of the more severely handicapped.

As mentioned in last year's report, provision has been made for a domestic science room for the girls; a practical room for the boys where instruction will be given in woodwork, etc.; 7 classrooms and a main hall which, in addition to providing dining facilities, will also be used for physical education and group activities as well as for the annual concert, pantomime, etc.

This is a joint project with Birkenhead County Borough and as at present, the costs will be apportioned between the two authorities relative to usage.

The new building is sited adjacent to the Adult Centre in Pasture Road, Moreton, and this will facilitate the transfer of the more senior trainees after preliminary visits.

The staff continued to comprise:-

Supervisor
Senior Assistant Supervisor
6 Assistant Supervisors
1 Toileting Assistant
Domestic Staff

The Assistant Supervisor who was seconded last year to the one-year course at the Harris College, Preston, successfully completed the course and was awarded the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped and returned to her duties at the Centre.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health continued to make monthly visits to the Centre to check on the health of the trainees attending.

Children continued to be conveyed to the Centre by special bus.

Miss I.P. Macdonald reports as follows regarding the activities carried out:-

"The time table at the Centre varies very little from year to year, however as new methods of teaching come forward, they are put into operation. The Infant and Junior Sections have commenced the 'Ladybird' reading scheme, the Seniors the 'Gertrude Keir Adventure Series'.

Nature walks to Vale Park have been successful, the Senior Groups enjoyed a visit to the Fire Station.

Most of the pupils have weathered the winter months very well, there was very little absenteeism amongst the Junior and Senior Groups during this period.

A good number of parents and friends gathered in the Assembly Hall on December the 10th for our Annual Concert, this year "Cinderella", in which most of the children had a part.

The gift of a tape recorder from the Gala Committee has been used successfully in recording the children's voices and helping in correcting speech defects.

We look forward to transferring to our new Centre next year".

(b) Adult Training Centre

Mr. B.R. Spence, the Chief Training Officer, reports as follows:-

The Training Centre was opened in January 1965 and was originally designed for 100 places for the Mentally Sub-normal Adult, from Wallasey and Birkenhead County Boroughs, which now, owing to structural adaptations and extensions, has increased its quota of places to 140. The allocation of these places is 85 Birkenhead and 55 Wallasey.

Staff Comprises:- Chief Training Officer, Deputy Chief Training Officer, 3 Senior Instructors, 7 Instructors, 1 Part-time Clerk, 1 Storekeeper, 1 Driver 1 Handyman and appropriate domestic staff.

During this year, one of the male instructors has been attending a 1-year course of training at the Harris College, Preston, leading to the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

In July 1969, the Training Centre said farewell to Mr. Frank Davies, the Chief Training Officer who was appointed when the Centre opened in 1965. Mr. Davies resigned to take up the post of Tutor for the course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped at the Bolton Institute of Technology. I would like to place on record in this report, my personal thanks and the thanks of the staff and trainees for all he did at the Centre.

It has been the intention in 1969 to establish an even closer relationship between the staff and the trainees. Approximately 16 trainees are allocated to each instructor, who is responsible for the implementation of the pay award scheme for each trainee and his/her overall development. The instructor fully participates in various activities, e.g. art, physical education, creative dance, etc., whilst he is also responsible for close liaison with the parents.

The most important feature in this new type organisation is to take into account the necessary stimulus required by staff in order to maintain an environment which is going to be exciting and motivating for the trainee, and this can only be achieved if the instructing staff have a variety of activities in which they, as well as the trainees, can participate.

For the large part, the trainee has now surpassed the primary training in the Housecraft Unit, i.e. filling kettles, switching on stoves, making teas, etc., and now every day 6 trainees prepare their own lunches in the Unit. This group comprises mixed abilities, for as can be appreciated, those who cannot cook mince or sausages, can be taught to fill pans with water, peel potatoes and prepare vegetables, and in this realistic setting learn the difference between salt and sugar, etc. Trainees in this Unit are also encouraged to care for clothing and are instructed in personal and intimate hygiene. To obtain the best results it is essential that the fullest co-operation of the parents is obtained. Trainees are very keen to participate in the activities in the Housecraft Unit.

During 1969 the Centre established its own Radio Programme. A recording studio was built and through the goodwill of parents and friends an extensive record library was set up. Trainees are appointed as disc jockeys, on a week to week basis, and they are responsible for the programme which is relayed to all parts of the building for half an hour each morning. They read out request slips sent in by parents and friends for birthdays, social events, etc., and also include the current "top ten" and small items of news relative to the Training Centre. The project has met with great success in that it produces an opportunity for those who can read and also for the lower grade, all of whom can operate a record turntable.

A member of staff with his own quota of trainees has now taken over the cultivation of plants in the greenhouse and, as this is the first year, stocks of geraniums, hydrangeas, fuschias, etc., are being built up from which to take cuttings for re-sale later in the year. Bedding out

plants are also grown for planting out in the garden round the Centre, and 100 tomato plants are grown by the ring culture method. Each group of trainees, under the direction of the instructor, is allocated an allotment area adjacent to the greenhouse where vegetables, flowers, etc., are grown.

In October, the annual bazaar was held. This was a great success and special thanks must be extended to the parents and staff of the Centre who made this possible.

Evening classes are held every Tuesday evening at which approximately 60/70 trainees attend. The emphasis is not on production and manufacture, but rather on woodwork and the arts.

I would like to express my sincere thanks, both to the Wallasey and Wirral Societies for the Mentally Handicapped for their untiring help to the Centre and for donating gifts of money.

"Chapel Hey" Mental Health Residential Rehabilitation Hostel.

Mr. A. Paterson, Superintendent of the Hostel reports as follows:—

Although the Hostel was without a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent from August until 1st November 1969, the Hostel continued to provide a service and was fully operative under the supervision of the Assistant Matrons.

Referrals of residents continued to be made by the Consultant Psychiatrists and Mental Welfare Officers of Wallasey and the surrounding authorities. Most of the residents have had a period of in-treatment at the Psychiatric Hospitals but are unable to return to their homes due to disturbed home conditions, social problems or difficulties in following their normal employment.

Referred residents are normally visited at the hospital by the Superintendent and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer in order that they can be assessed as to their suitability for rehabilitation having regard to their social report, work record, etc.

On admission to the Hostel, the residents are allowed to settle in to their new environment which imposes few restrictions. They are then put in touch with the various agencies such as Department of Employment,

Department of Social Security, etc., and are given every encouragement and support to re-establish themselves in the community. Most of the residents are on prolonged medication as prescribed by their Consultant or General Practitioner and these are issued to the residents under strict supervision. This aspect of rehabilitation is essential for the well-being of the resident and the control of their mental disorder.

Success in rehabilitation is measured by the fact that most of the residents return to their homes and families gainfully employed and well able to cope with the problems of the modern world.

It is pleasing to note that many ex-residents return to the Hostel to visit their "other family" for a cup of tea and a chat and this is encouraged as part of their after care.

Number of residents on 31st December 1968
19 Adults. 1 Child.

Number of residents admitted during year 1969:— 21.

Authority	Male	Female	Day Case	Children
Wallasey	7	5	-	-
Cheshire	3	4	-	-
Birkenhead	2	-	-	-
Totals	12	9	-	-

Number of residents discharged during year 1969:—
27 + 1 child.

Authority	Male	Female	To Home Address	To Other Accommodation	To Hospital
Wallasey	11	6 + child	12	4	1
Cheshire	1	5	3	2	1
Birkenhead	1	1	1	-	1
Lancashire	-	1	1	-	-
Chester City	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	13	14 + child	18	6	3

Number of residents at 31st December 1969:— 13.
(8 Males. 5 Females)

The present situation is a result of the fact that the Government has not been able to carry out its policy of maintaining the value of the pound at its present level. The result has been a steady decline in the value of the pound, which has led to a loss of confidence in the pound as a unit of account. This has led to a loss of confidence in the pound as a unit of account. This has led to a loss of confidence in the pound as a unit of account.

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Number of students in the school for the year 1955-56.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- I) **Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on the Environmental Health and Hygiene of the Area.**
- II) **Report of the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector relating to Food and Drugs Act, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act etc.**

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE OF THE AREA

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the work of the public health inspectors during the year 1969.

Slum Clearance

During the year 4 small areas containing 29 houses received the approval of the Council for the making of 3 compulsory purchase orders and 1 clearance order. A further 4 areas containing 59 houses were inspected in detail and these will be submitted to the Council for approval early in 1970. 2 demolition orders, 1 closing order, 3 voluntary undertakings to demolish and 2 voluntary undertakings to close unfit houses were approved by the Council. A voluntary undertaking to close the basement rooms of 1 house was accepted.

Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968

Approval was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for The Belvidere No. 14 Smoke Control Order. The area contains 2,559 houses and, due to the high cost of conversions and means of ignition, the operative date was delayed until 1970. 1969 was the first year since 1959 that a new smoke control order has not come into operation in the borough.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

In 1967 100% general inspection of premises was carried out and in 1968 81%. This year, due to staff shortage, only 65.6% inspection rate was achieved. The drop in inspections resulted in less attention being paid by the occupiers to the requirements of the Act. Of the 677 premises inspected, contraventions were found at 197. Apart from standards of cleanliness the contraventions were of a minor nature, such as incomplete first aid kits, absence of necessary abstracts and thermometers. It is therefore essential that all premises are inspected at least once per year in order to maintain the high standard as shown in the report for 1968.

Food Hygiene

Once again a decline in the number of visits made to food shops and catering premises occurred due to severe staff shortage throughout most of the year.

2,389 visits were made, compared with 2,667 in 1968 and taking into consideration the shortage of staff I am satisfied that an average of a little over two visits per premises has been possible. Legal proceedings were taken against one occupier of a bakehouse for non-compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 which resulted in a fine of £130 being imposed. In one other case the court proceedings were withdrawn due to the death of the defendant.

Noise Abatement

Complaints of industrial noise usually occur when dwellinghouses are in close proximity to a factory, especially when shift work is carried on, thus producing noise at night, when the background noise is much lower than during the day. A degree of noise which may be acceptable in the day time may certainly be a nuisance during the normal sleeping hours. I am pleased to report that it has not been necessary to serve any statutory notices regarding complaints of industrial noise, as the department has in each case received the full co-operation of the firm involved and every attempt has been made to abate the nuisance.

Staff

Two pupil inspectors entered for and passed their diploma examination and this helped the staffing position for a short period only, as one of the newly qualified inspectors resigned to take up a new appointment within a few months of qualifying.

Mr. Hughes, Senior Inspector under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act was admitted to hospital in May and was on sick leave for five months. He then returned to duty until he retired on 31st October. Mr. Hughes commenced his duties in Wallasey in 1947, following twenty years service with the Liverpool Corporation. I would like to record my appreciation of his services to the department and to wish him well in his retirement.

A summary of the staff shortage during the year is as follows:—

3 inspectors short for a period of six and a half months
2 inspectors short for a period of one month
1 " " " " " " four and a half months

Conclusion

May I again express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and officers from other departments for their support and co-operation throughout the year. Finally may I thank the members of my staff for their efforts, especially Mr. Shaw, my Deputy, for his loyal support throughout the year.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

The nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act have again been the mainstay for the remedying of defects in dwelling houses.

Complaints during the year numbered 2,508 as compared with 2,800 in 1968, 10,020 visits were made to dwelling houses. 1,209 preliminary and 605 statutory notices were served during the year. Below is a summary of the defects remedied.

Dwelling Houses

	Defects remedied.
1. External repairs executed	982
2. Internal repairs executed	509
3. Yards paved or repaired	45
4. Water Supply - improved or reinstated	31
5. W.C's - repaired or cleansed	99
6. Drainage works executed	67
7. Premises cleansed	4
8. Miscellaneous	46
Total	1,783

General Enviromental Public Health Nuisances

	Notices Abated
1. Caravan & Camping Sites improved	2
2. Places of Public Entertainment improved	2
3. Schools - improvements	-
4. Hairdressers - improvements	1
5. Keeping of Animals - improvements	-
6. Offensive Trades - improvements	-
7. Other improvements	4
Total	9

Total Number of Notices Served (All Acts)

	Served	Abated
Preliminary	1,209	887
Statutory	605	554
	<u>1,814</u>	<u>1,441</u>

Legal Proceedings

No. of Summonses issued	13
No. of cases heard	2

In 2 cases "Nuisance orders" were made by the magistrates. The remaining cases were withdrawn as the work was completed prior to the court proceedings.

No. OF FOOD BUSINESSES EXISTING WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 31st December, 1969.

Classification according to the areas administered by the District Public Health Inspectors.

Type	Seacombe	Egremont	Poulton	Liscard	New Brighton	Wallasey Village	Moreton	Total
+ * School Kitchens and Canteens Local Authority Hostels	10	8	5	7	7	10	12	59
+ * Nurseries, etc.	1	3	-	4	3	-	4	15
+ * Other Local Authority Premises	-	5	2	1	1	-	4	13
+ * Grocers	6	19	10	8	10	8	8	69
+ * Cafes	7	5	3	6	51	5	5	82
+ * Greengrocers	11	16	11	16	9	17	14	94
+ * Confectioners and Bakehouses	6	6	6	6	4	12	8	48
+ * Sweets	16	27	17	18	29	23	25	155
+ * Butchers	10	9	7	13	8	12	12	71
+ * Fried Fish	6	8	4	7	10	5	8	48
+ * Shellfish and Refreshment Stalls	1	-	-	-	18	-	2	21
+ * General	28	8	6	21	9	6	14	92
+ * Food Preparing Premises ..	3	-	3	1	3	2	6	18
+ * Wet Fish	4	1	4	3	2	3	5	22
+ * Chemists and Druggists ..	4	4	5	5	4	6	6	34
+ * Club Premises and Canteens	6	7	2	12	14	12	13	66
+ * Licensed Premises	17	8	15	19	31	11	14	115
+ * Miscellaneous	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
+ * Supermarkets	2	1	2	6	4	11	8	34
TOTALS	138	138	102	154	217	143	168	1,060

* All premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16.

+ All premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: FOOD HYGIENE

Food Premises

No. of Visits to All Premises 2,389

Viz—

1. a) Cafes, canteens etc.	282
b) School Meals Kitchens and depots	49
c) Food factories	22
d) Licensed Premises	179
e) Food Shops	1,486
f) Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles	71
g) Section 16(a) - Ice Cream	271
h) Section 16(b) - Cooked Meats etc.	90
2. Miscellaneous	89

Work Carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations

1. Structure cleansed or repaired	38
2. Equipment cleansed or repaired	9
3. Hot/cold water supply provided or improved	2
4. Sinks/washbasins provided or improved	6
5. Personal hygiene improved	1
6. Sanitary accommodation, cleansed or improved	12
7. Miscellaneous improvements effected	14
Total	82

Registered Food Premises

The Minister of Health has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

	No. of Premises	No. of Visits
Section 16(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955	639	271
Section 16(b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955	201	90
Total	840	361

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 16(a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream).

Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	46
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers, Sausages	...	...	...	...	53
Sausages and Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	29
Grocers, Potted Meats	...	...	...	...	2
Boiled Hams	...	...	...	...	11
Cooked Meat Factories	...	...	...	...	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken Roasting	...	...	...	...	35

**FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS and
MARKETS, STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES REGULA-
TIONS**

During the year two premises were found to be in serious contravention of the Regulations, some despite several previous warnings. In these instances legal proceedings were instituted and details are given below:-

Nature of Offence	Result
Dirty conditions in bakehouse	... .. £130 fine

In the second case the proprietor died prior to the Court hearing.

CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

116 samples of ice cream and 5 lolly ice samples were taken during the year. All were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The lolly ice samples were all satisfactory and the results and classification of the ice cream samples are summarised below.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING 1969

Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer.
Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	44
Grade 2	14
Grade 3	11
Grade 4	12
	<hr/>
	81

Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	18
Grade 2	3
Grade 3	4
Grade 4	10
	<hr/> 35

Sampling has again been concentrated on soft ice cream which is, in the light of experience, undoubtedly the type most subject to fluctuation in sample quality.

The control of this product at premises within the borough is relatively easy, the cause of poor results being traced by a process of elimination. Over recent years sterilising routines have been adopted which give consistently good results and these are being conscientiously followed by the operators. I am satisfied that regular sampling and thorough investigation on unsatisfactory results has played no small part in the establishment of these satisfactory procedures as a matter of routine. Unsatisfactory results in the Wallasey manufacturers' samples during the year have been traced, in order of occurrence, to:—

1. unsatisfactory sterilisation of mix containers
2. mixes manufactured outside the area being delivered already in an unsatisfactory bacteriological condition.
3. the use of outdated sterilising compounds and in one case poor cleaning technique.

The problem of mobile vendors is, however, an entirely different one. The requirement of registration by the authority is not there, neither are they in a fixed position where they can be sampled by the inspector whenever he considers it necessary. It is even more difficult to time a visit correctly to enable a spot check on the machine cleaning to be carried out. Consequently, and this is borne out by sample results, the bacteriological quality is far more frequently shown to be unsatisfactory. I am convinced that registration of this type of vehicle would be of great assistance in proper control.

Where manufacturers from outside the borough show unsatisfactory results the details are referred to my colleagues in the appropriate authorities for the necessary action.

Ice Cream Statistics-Relative To The Year 1969

Registrations Approved

Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	6
Manufacture, Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...						<u>8</u>

Registrations Refused	...	...	...	...	...	1
Registrations Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage only	...	...	...	...	...	4
Storage and Sale	...	...	...	...	...	616
Manufacture, Storage and Sale	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total ...						<u>639</u>

Results classified according to identity of Manufacturer

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the
County Borough District of Wallasey during 1969.

Factories outside Wallasey-Table I.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	6	1	1	2	2		*
2	3	3	-	-	-	Not classified	
3	4	3	1	-	-	*	
4	2	2	-	-	-	Not classified	
5	2	2	-	-	-	Not classified	
6	1	1	-	-	-	Not classified	
7	5	-	-	1	4		*
8	9	5	-	1	3		*
9	1	1	-	-	-	Not classified	
10	2	-	1	-	1	Not classified	
	35	18	3	4	10		
		(51.5%)	(8.5%)	(11.4%)	(28.6%)		

Factories located in Wallasey-Table II.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	10	8	2	-	-	*	
2	2	1	1	-	-	Not classified	
3	3	1	2	-	-	Not classified	
4	3	3	-	-	-	Not classified	
5	20	7	5	1	7		*
6	6	3	-	2	1		*
7	4	2	1	-	1		*
8	5	4	1	-	-	*	
9	5	4	1	-	-	*	
10	7	5	-	2	-		*
11	3	1	1	1	-	Not classified	
12	2	1	-	-	1	Not classified	
13	3	3	-	-	-	Not classified	
14	5	-	-	4	1		*
15	2	-	-	1	1	Not classified	
16	1	1	-	-	-	Not classified	
	81	44	14	11	12		
		(54.3%)	(17.3%)	(13.6%)	(14.8%)		

Notes.

- Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.
- The indication "Not Classified" in the Grading Columns of the above tables occurs where insufficient samples have been taken.

Other bacteriological sampling

Two co-operative sampling programmes were carried out in association with the Public Health Laboratory Service. One was in conjunction with an investigation into pasteurised liquid egg and in this connection 13 samples were taken. All proved free from infection by salmonella organisms, and all except one passed the Alpha Amylase test which indicates the efficiency of pasteurisation. In this case the manufacturer was contacted and a follow-up sample proved satisfactory. The other programme concerned cream and its distribution. The information was required for the Working Party on Hygiene and Production of Fresh Cream. 15 samples were subjected to the methylene blue reduction test. Five of these proved unsatisfactory and the matter was taken up with the manufactures concerned.

Four samples of imported prawns were obtained, all of which proved satisfactory.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

All milk supplies are brought into the area already sealed in bottles and cartons, and for some commercial uses in sealed churns, from processing dairies outside the borough to local depots, from which distribution takes place. Pasteurised and sterilised milk forms the bulk of our daily supply, together with a relatively small amount of untreated milk. A small amount of ultra heat treated milk is also being marketed. Sampling has been carried out over the whole range of milk on sale. All samples of untreated milk are subject to the milk ring test for brucellosis, which may give rise to undulant fever in man, and to the animal inoculation test for tuberculosis. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food programme of tuberculosis eradication in cattle has proved most successful and a concentrated effort is now being made to secure the eradication of brucellosis in all herds. Whenever possible the Public Health Laboratory has also carried out tests on untreated milk samples for the presence of *Rickettsia Burneti* which causes Q fever in man.

Nine complaints were received involving milk supplies; investigations were carried out in all cases. Warnings were given where necessary to the persons responsible.

The following is a summary of sampling carried out during the year:-

Source of Sample.	Total	Pasteurised				Sterilised		U.H.T.		Untreated	
		M.Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Colony Count		M. Blue	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Milk Depots	20	11	-	11	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
Milk Delivery Vehicles	12	4	-	4	-	6	-	2	-	-	-
Milk Vending Machines	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*5	-
Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Kitchens	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All untreated samples were subject to the Ring Test for Brucellosis and the Animal injection test for Tuberculosis. All samples passed both these tests.

* One sample not subject to M.Blue test.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

The Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

During the year checks were made and the necessary action taken to secure the registration of premises selling milk.

Milk in Schools Scheme

Milk has again been supplied to the schools in one-third pint cartons by two of the main dairy undertakings. During the year 1,780,708 one-third pint cartons were supplied - a decrease of 443,947 on the previous year.

Meat Inspection

The emergency slaughterhouse on Wallasey Docks has now been closed and consequently the inspection of food animals at the point of slaughter is no longer carried out within the Borough.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits made to food shops and to other premises engaged in the distribution, preparation and handling of food resulted in the following foodstuffs being certified as unfit for human consumption:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
1. Fresh meat at retail shops	—	6	37
2. Fish	—	—	—
3. Cooked meat and meat products	—	1	40
4. Poultry.....		1	4
5. Canned meat.....		2	2
6. Fruit-a) canned and dried		1	42
b) raw.....			—
7. Vegetables a) canned			88
b) raw		—	—
8. Frozen foods		5	91
9. Other foods		8	1
Total	1	6	81

Consumer Complaints

144 consumer complaints were received during the year, covering a wide variety of foodstuffs. The broad outlines of these complaints can be extracted from the table set out below. It is interesting to note that 59% of complaints relate to foreign bodies in food, or to mouldy foods and the department has continued to give these two subjects a considerable amount of attention during the year.

Type of Food	No. of Complaints	Foreign Objects	Mouldy	Classification of Complaints			Miscellaneous
				Allegedly Unsound	Allegedly Dirty	Parasitic Condition	
Bread	22	8	13	-	-	-	1
Tinned foods	20	8	4	3	-	-	5
Meat & meat products	43	10	6	23	1	-	3
Milk & milk products	11	1	1	1	7	-	1
Confectionery	15	7	6	1	-	-	1
Fish & fish products	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Sweets	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Soft drinks	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Butter	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Dried fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	5	1	2	2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	14	8	1	3	-	-	2
	144	52 (36.0%)	33 (23.0%)	38 (26.5%)	8 (5.5%)	-	13 (9.0%)

In all cases of the presence of foreign objects the management of the firms concerned are interviewed in detail about their process and where loopholes in the system are discovered, advice is given to ensure the best possible protection.

It is again in the field of perishable foods, particularly meat products, where the most complaints arise. The importance to the retailer of a coding system for his perishable goods cannot be over emphasised. It would be a step forward also if he were to obtain the manufacturer's code, which is usually available and gives the date of manufacture. Spot checks by the retailer (a) at the time of delivery and (b) at frequent intervals during the week would then ensure firstly that he was not being served with old stock and secondly that he was not allowing stock to remain on display beyond its reasonable shelf life. The distribution side of the perishable foods trade was again found to be suspect in many instances resulting in complaint and in many of these cases precise blame is very difficult to prove, although suspicions may be strong.

It was most encouraging to note that during the year bread became available on retail sale which indicated to the consumer its day of baking. I hope the continued pressure of the department on bread manufacturers has played some small part in this innovation and that it will be supported by customers, who will know that they are buying a fresh product. Sufficient support will surely result in other manufacturers adopting similar systems.

The changing methods of presentation, packaging and sale of food to the public are maintained under constant observation in an attempt to ensure that the food is sold in as good and fresh a condition as possible. To this end much advice has been given by the department and it is hoped that ultimately the results will be reflected in diminishing complaints of stale and mouldy foodstuffs.

Complaints to the department are encouraged and each one receives a very full investigation. Legal proceedings were instituted in seven cases. Details of the cases are appended below.

Nature of complaint	Result
1. Mouldy meat pie	£5 fine and £5 costs.
2. Sausages, containing Waterproof dressing	£25 fine
3. Mouldy Steak and Kidney Pie	£5 fine and £2.2s.0d. costs.
4. Mouldy Cheese Spread	£25 fine
5. Mouldy Sausage Rolls	£5 fine
6. Mouldy Sausages	£50 fine
7. Mouldy Bread Rolls	Case dismissed on a technicality connected with the Summons.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS

Cockle beds - Moreton, Leasowe and Wallasey Foreshore

The Liverpool Port Health Authority is the enforcing Authority for the above Regulations and this department acts in liaison with that Authority.

The sterilising plant formerly used in a neighbouring Authority has not been in operation this year. Cockles were, however, still gathered from the beds and sterilisation was carried out at a plant situated in Lancashire.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order 1959

The usual supervision of store pigs moved under licence into piggeries within the area was made, checks showing that the pigs were retained for the required period. Regular routine visits were made to all piggeries.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

Inspections have been made of all premises and plant affected by this Order and the importance of strict compliance with the terms of the Order emphasised. It is essential to assist in the prevention of spread of foot and mouth and other diseases that plant operators comply strictly with this piece of legislation.

General

Observations have been made on the Wallasey docks of incoming vessels to ensure that no dogs, poultry or hay or straw were being illegally landed, contrary to the Regulations imposed for the prevention of spread of animal disease.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Meat Sterilisation Regulations 1969

These Regulations came into operation in November and replaced the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960. They require the sterilisation of unfit meat, including imported meat, before its entry into the chain of distribution, together with the keeping of records of distribution which will be available to the inspector when he so requires.

Visits were made during the year to premises handling these types of meat as pet foods to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

Imported Food Regulations 1968

The first full year of operation of these Regulations saw the continuation of delivery of containers to premises within the district. The department is notified by the Port Health Authority of the direct despatch uninspected of these containers and inspection is made by this department's staff at the premises concerned.

The Riding Establishments Act 1964

Three establishments are licenced under this Act the total number of animals in these premises is thirty-two-six donkeys and four ponies. The premises were all satisfactory and licences were renewed. All animals have been subjected to the quarterly veterinary inspection and were all in good health and well cared for. Checks have been made throughout the year on premises where the odd pony is stabled to ensure that no riding establishments are being operated without being licenced under the Act..

HOUSING

Rent Act, 1957.

PART I: Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates ...	6
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	4
(b) in respect of all defects	2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	6
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	Nil

PART II: Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

Clearance and Demolition of Unfit Houses

Work continued during the year on the clearance of the houses in the Council's third five-year programme. The procedure is protracted, involving detailed inspection, the serving of notices and where objections are lodged, the conducting of a public local inquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The following orders, etc., were made during the year:—

Clearance and Demolition of Unfit Houses

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 139) Stringhey Road Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969

4 — 8 Stringhey Road
2 — 4 Marsden Road

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 140) Greenwood Lane
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969

- 3 - 15 Greenwood Lane
4 - 16 Southview Terrace

The Wallasey (Clearance Nos. 141 and 141a) Brighton
Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969

90 - 106 Brighton Street

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 146) Poole Road Clearance
Order, 1969

2 - 4 Poole Road

Demolition Orders

6, Tollemache Street
11, Birket Road

Closing Orders

16 William Street

Voluntary Undertakings to Demolish

109, King Street
27, Hardie Avenue
12, Borrowdale Road

Voluntary Undertakings to Close

22A, Trafalgar Road
27A, Sherlock Lane
2A, The Summit
43, Rice Hey Road (basement rooms only)

Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts. 1930-
1961. Position as at 31st December, 1969

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink"	1,711	-	4,655
(2) Land coloured "grey"	-	68	170

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1957:-		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17 (1)	528	1,584
(b) Local Authority owned houses subject to certificates of unfitness	46	98
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. 17	29	92
(d) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 18)	28	54
(e) Houses made fit:-		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sec. 9 to 12	416	-
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sec. 9 to 12	604	-
(f) Closing Orders made under Section 17	15	26
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26	-	-
(h) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 24	-	-

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The survey of houses of this type was continued during the year, when 30 houses were inspected. In each case an interview with the owner at the house was arranged and the requirements of the Housing Act, 1961, were explained and discussed. The Fire Prevention Officer and Building Inspector were present at these meetings. The houses surveyed comprised 131 apartments which were occupied, by 196 persons. 14 Statutory Notices were served under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961. Eight of the houses inspected required no works to be executed.

The following table indicates the deficiencies existing in the apartments inspected:—

Natural and artificial lighting	2
Ventilation	7
Water Supply:—	
Hot	31
Cold	10
Personal washing facilities	6
Drainage	-
Sanitary conveniences	4
Facilities for: storage of food	18
preparation of food	7
cooking of food	2
Installations for space heating	3

During the year 5 houses ceased to be let in multiple occupation and in 12 houses the work specified in Statutory Notices was completed. Work was in progress in a further 5 houses.

The work under this Act involved 549 visits to sub-let apartments.

Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The Council continued to operate its Group-plus-Points Scheme for re-housing. Re-housing of families from unfit houses remains outside the points scheme. The following summary shows the shares of lettings now in force.

Overcrowded, tenants, and sub-tenants)
 and not overcrowded sub-tenants) 85%
 Health 12%
 Emergency 3%

All overcrowding cases must have been overcrowded for at least one year to obtain the extra points allocated for overcrowding.

During the year the housing circumstances of 248 families were investigated in connection with housing applications, 58 of these as a result of applications for inclusion in the "Overcrowded" group. 25 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a better standard than that of the Housing Act.

Applications for rehousing on health grounds showed an increase of 67 on the previous year. 404 applications were considered, which included 214 applications for transfer from Corporation property. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing under Group 111 of the Points Scheme and only 45 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In 3 instances the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis. The bulk of the applications came from persons suffering from arthritis, heart disease and high blood pressure. These cases all require ground floor accommodation.

Housing Applications 1969

Summary of applications for rehousing on Health Grounds

	Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Tenants	2	2	31	99
Sub-Tenants living in rooms	1	1	11	43
Totals	3	3	42	142

Of the 214 applications for transfer on medical grounds, 56 received the support of the Medical Officer of Health.

Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation:-

	During 1969	Post-War Period (inc 1969)	In Progress 31/12/1969
Houses erected by private enterprise	14	2,523	110
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts	258	5,427	109
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority	-	174	-
Houses erected by Housing Association	15	15	-

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 238, 125 visits were made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Minister of Labour is as follows:-

Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.
Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	28	9	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	185	93	5	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	25	23	4	-
Totals	238	125	9	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient	2	2		1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	10		1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes					-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					-
Totals	16	12		2	-

Outwork

Wearing apparel-making, etc. Number of outworkers in Aug.
list required by section 133 ... 4
Visits made 4

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Annual Reports Order, 1964 prescribes certain statistics to be contained in local authorities' annual reports. These are to be found in Appendix I. Some further detail has been recorded by the department with a view to indicating the actual conditions found on inspection and these can be found in Appendix II.

Changes of occupiers, closure of premises, occupiers ceasing to employ staff and new building has again given rise to a floating section on the register. 51 registrations were cancelled during the year and 48 new registrations received, giving a total of 1,040 registered premises (a reduction of 3).

General

Last year I commented on the effect of good inspection performances culminating in 100% inspection in 1967, in turn clearly demonstrating good results on the 1968 inspections. This year the indications are that the serious drop in inspection rates for the last quarter of 1968 and the greater part of 1969 is resulting in less attention being paid to the requirements of the Act by occupiers. I cannot overstress the need for continued routine inspection and this is obviously bound up with the retention of a good staffing position.

Of the 677 premises receiving a general inspection, contraventions were found at 197. Apart from standards of cleanliness, these were of a minor nature such as incomplete first aid kit, missing abstracts and thermometers, etc., which were quickly remedied after a verbal warning to the occupier.

Plans of new buildings and proposed alterations to existing buildings are submitted to the department for examination for compliance with the Act. Particular attention is paid to the provision of modern shop fronts, where the architects tend to neglect the need for ventilation. Examination of plans is a valuable procedure, as any alterations or additions required may be provided for before the work commences.

Cleanliness (Section 4)

All premises and fittings must be kept clean and free from accumulations of rubbish.

134 contraventions were found with regard to cleanliness, but in most cases applied only to parts of premises, and should not be taken to imply total uncleanness.

Many small shops carry a large amount of stock for the size of the premises, which creates difficulties in general cleansing. Shopkeepers are advised to carry out regular cleansing rather than have the disruption of total re-decoration.

Overcrowding (Section 5)

Rooms in which people work must not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to health. In this connection the space occupied by furniture, machinery, etc. is taken into account. In rooms other than those to which the public resort a minimum standard is laid down by the Act, with which all premises must comply. This relates to space per employee which must be 400 cu.ft. per person, discounting any ceiling height over 10 ft.

I am pleased to report that no cases of overcrowding were found during the year and the 844 persons employed in offices were working under satisfactory conditions.

Temperature (Section 6)

A reasonable temperature must be maintained in every workroom. A statutory minimum of 16°C (60.8°F) after the first hour for work other than that involving severe physical effort is specified by the Act. Safeguards are provided where this temperature may cause deterioration of goods and in this instance suitable effective points of heating must be provided and employees given reasonable opportunities to use them.

40 notifications of contraventions under this section were made, but many related to the lack of provision of a thermometer. All the offices inspected were found to be maintained above the required temperature, but during the very cold weather some shops were found to have insufficient means of heating.

Ventilation (Section 7)

In all workrooms effective and suitable means of ventilation must be provided.

The ventilation of premises has in general remained adequate and the 16 contraventions found related mainly to the maintenance or improvement of existing ventilation.

Modern designed shop fronts in some instances overlook the need for ventilation and considerable attention is given when alterations are proposed that adequate means of ventilation will be provided.

Lighting (Section 8)

Suitable and sufficient lighting must be provided and maintained in all parts of premises where people work or pass.

Other than in 8 cases, lighting was found to be adequate, though there are still grounds for improvement. It is only in modern shops that lighting can be said to be really effective, though in many of these the lighting becomes poorer when one moves away from the main sales area. The worst lit rooms are usually stockrooms and store rooms. Good lighting is conducive to a good standard of work and cleanliness and many employers do not realise the benefits to be gained by improving the standard of lighting in their premises.

Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)

Suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation must be provided. The Sanitary Accommodation Regulations made under the Act lay down numerical standards, together with other conditions regarding privacy, etc.

93. contraventions were found, mostly due to the lack of maintenance, cleanliness and the maintaining of the intervening space.

Shop assistants, who are responsible for cleaning in addition to their normal duties, do not take kindly to accepting the w.c. compartment as a part of the premises that should be kept in a clean condition, particularly in the case of external w.c. compartments.

Several instances were found where although an intervening ventilated space had been provided, its effectiveness had been negated by the habit of the staff leaving the door open, and in some cases even wedging the doors open.

Washing Facilities (Section 10)

Suitable and sufficient washing facilities must be provided, including a supply of clean, running hot and cold water, soap and towels, etc. The Washing Facilities Regulations made under the Act detail the type and number of the facilities required relative to the number of employees.

All registered premises have the required facilities and in the 30 contraventions found, the omissions were the failure to maintain a supply of hot water and the provision of soap, etc.

Drinking Water (Section 11)

An adequate supply of wholesome water must be conveniently available to employees.

I am pleased to report that all premises have an adequate supply of drinking water laid on and it was not necessary to serve any notices under this section.

Accommodation for Clothing (Section 12)

Suitable accommodation for the hanging of outdoor clothing must be provided and I am pleased to report that no contraventions of this requirement were found.

Seating (Sections 13 & 14)

Seats for sedentary workers must be suitable in design, construction and dimensions. Foot rests must be provided if necessary. Where employees have opportunities for sitting without detriment to the work, sufficient conveniently accessible seats must be provided. In shops such seats must be in the ratio of at least 1 to every 3 employees.

I am again pleased to report that seating provided in offices was found to be suitable and adequate for the employees' needs and that in only three cases was inadequate seating found in shop premises.

Facilities for Eating (Section 15)

No contraventions were found under this section and very few employees appear to take meals on the premises other than where a recognised canteen is available.

Floors, Passages and Stairs (Section 16)

All floors, stairs, steps and passages must be soundly constructed and maintained and kept free from obstruction and slippery substances. Handrails must be provided to staircases and open sides must be guarded. Openings in floors must be securely fenced.

48 contraventions were found under this section, the majority of which were due to the worn condition of floor coverings and the obstruction of passageways by the depositing of goods. It is apparent that many shopkeepers consider that only the part of the premises that can be seen by members of the public should be maintained in a satisfactory condition at all times.

Of the 33 accidents reported during the year, 13 were due to the condition of the floor or staircase, thus emphasising the need for the enforcement of the requirements of this section of the Act.

Dangerous Machinery (Sections 17, 18 & 19)

All dangerous parts of machinery must be securely fenced unless they are so placed or constructed as to be safe. No person under the age of 18 years may clean any machinery if this exposes him to any risk of injury and on certain machines an untrained person may not work unless under supervision.

I am pleased to report that only 3 contraventions were found in which machinery was unguarded and it is apparent that occupiers have now realised the importance of safety in the operation of machinery.

Only 1 accident occurred during the year attributed to machinery and this was in the use of a powered conveyor which was found to be inadequately guarded and maintained. The manufacturers have been most co-operative and are taking steps to improve the safety of this conveyor.

Hoists and Lifts (Section 20)

Premises in which there are lifts or hoists have to comply with certain requirements as to the construction maintenance and examination. All lifts shall be examined twice yearly by a competent person and the report of the examination retained by the owner of the building for a period of two years.

Where the examination shows that a lift cannot continue to be used with safety, a copy of the report must be sent to the local authority within twenty-eight days for their enforcement of the requirements of the Act.

I am pleased to state that no adverse examination reports have been received.

Prohibition of Heavy Work (Section 23)

No person may be required in the course of his work to lift carry or move a load so heavy as to be likely to cause him injury.

No injuries have been reported this year due to lifting of excessive loads.

Accidents

No. of accidents reported	...	33
No. of accidents investigated	...	33

Causation

1. Falls of persons		
(a) on stairs	...	4
(b) tripping over stationary objects	...	1
(c) slipping	...	7
(d) from ladders and chairs	...	2
(e) from one level to another	...	1
2. Dropping objects while handling		
(a) struck by falling object	...	8
(b) other	...	4
3. Striking stationary objects	...	2
4. Machinery		
(a) slicing machines	...	-
(b) other	...	1
5. Hand tools	...	2
6. Fire and explosion	...	1

Injuries sustained

(a) fractures and dislocations	...	9
(b) sprains and strains	...	9
(c) internal injuries	...	-
(d) open wounds/surface injuries	...	5
(e) bruising and crushing	...	8
(f) burns	...	1
(g) multiple injuries	...	1

ACCIDENTS 1969

Class of Workplace	Adults 18 & over		Young Persons under 18		Total
	males	females	males	females	
Offices	0	2	0	0	2
Retail shops	4	16	1	3	24
Wholesale shops & warehouses	1	0	0	0	1
Catering establishments	3	3	0	0	6

8 informal warnings were given, but in no case was it necessary to institute proceedings.

33 accidents only were reported this year.

Liaison with the ambulance section is still maintained as a general check that notifications are being made as required by the Act.

Exemptions and Prosecutions

No exemptions were granted and no legal proceedings were taken.

APPENDIX I

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	6	178	70
Retail Shops	41	737	563
Wholesale Shops	-	10	3
Catering Establishments	1	115	41
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	48	1,040	677

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to registered premises 928

"General inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with regarding those premises. "Registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	844
Retail Shops	2,863
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	47
Catering Establishments - open to public	857
Canteens	1
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	4,612
Total Males	1,418
Total Females	3,194

Inspectors: All the Public Health Inspectors are appointed under the Act.

It became necessary, due to increased responsibilities in other directions, to delegate additional duties to the Specialist Inspector who has previously devoted the whole of his time to this Act. Assuming full establishment, therefore, eight Inspectors would carry out inspections under this Act in addition to their other duties.

APPENDIX II

PREMISES AT WHICH CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Class of Premises

Offices	8
Retail Shops	171
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	2
Catering Establishments and Canteens	16
Fuel Storage Depots	0
Total	197

PREMISES AT WHICH ALL CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED

Offices	2
Retail Shops	44
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	0
Catering Establishments and Canteens	0
Fuel Storage Depots	0
Total	46

DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Unregistered after verbal warning	35
Cleanliness	134
Overcrowding	0
Temperature	40
Ventilation	16
Lighting	8
Sanitary accommodation	93
Washing facilities	30
Drinking water	0
Clothing accommodation	0
Seating	3
Eating facilities	0
Floors, passages and stairs	48
Safety and operation of machinery	3
Noise and vibration	0
First aid facilities	42
Abstracts	49
Total	<u>501</u>

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The number of routine visits to shops was 410 and 14 reinspections were made to secure abatement of the contraventions summarised in the following table.

Nature of Contraventions remedied.

Notices and documents provided 7

Hours of Employment

Contraventions detected and remedied ... Nil

Hours of Closing and Sunday trading

Number of contraventions noted Nil

NOISE ABATEMENT

During the year 32 complaints were received regarding 15 noise sources alleged to be causing nuisance. 6 of the sources were industrial, 6 commercial and 3 domestic. Some of the complaints again concerned noise at night and the frequent night tour of trouble spots was maintained during the year. It was not found necessary to serve any statutory notices, informal action being sufficient to ensure that the necessary works were put in hand.

Industrial

A firm manufacturing wooden pallets was carrying out a high proportion of work in an open yard. Hammering

was the principal source of nuisance together with some saw noise. The proprietors were contacted and are submitting plans for renewal and extension of their workshop building. This is to be properly insulated to prevent sound transmission and the nuisance will then be remedied.

A further problem occurred with an engineering firm operating a steel cutting guillotine. The noise from this source had, due to previous action, been reduced by 20 dBA, but one person who worked a night shift one week in three was still troubled to some extent during the day. The matter was informally resolved by the co-operation of the factory who agreed to restrict their cutting to certain times on each third week.

Night steam and fan noise gave rise to some complaints, but again it was possible to suspend some operations resulting in abatement of nuisance.

A large pump working through the night on a building site gave rise to some complaints and re-siting was not easy. The firm were persuaded to construct an insulated temporary structure comprising three sides and a roof with the open portion facing a point where there were no domestic premises. This effectively abated the nuisance.

Further complaints were received regarding various works connected with the new Mersey tunnel and a good measure of co-operation was again received from the engineers in charge.

Commercial

Excessive amplification of music from amusements gave rise to complaint which was quickly resolved informally.

Refrigerator compressors situated on the roof of a large store were found to cause some degree of nuisance at night in one area and the company is to provide baffling.

Domestic

Domestic complaints invariably relate to noisy neighbours, children, animals, etc. and are more inclined to be private rather than public health nuisances. Often an informal approach by the department will help but if this proves unsuccessful a private action by the complainant is the solution.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the borough is obtained from the Wirral Water Board, whose head office is at 69 Allport Road Bromborough.

Quantity

The total rate of consumption of water in the town was 44 gallons per head per day of which 33 gallons was for domestic purposes and 11 gallons for industry and commerce.

Source and treatment

The water supply to the borough is obtained from three sources, Lake Alwen in North Wales, the River Dee and from deep boreholes within the area of supply. For distribution purposes the borough is divided into three zones - (1) Poulton, part of Seacombe, Leasowe and Moreton via Crosshill Reservoir; (2) Saughall Massie via Heswall Reservoir, and (3) the remainder of Wallasey via Gorsehill Reservoir.

The supply from Lake Alwen is treated at source by coagulation, filtration, pH correction and chloramine dosing. The River Dee supply receives similar treatment, except that sterilisation is by means of super-chlorination and that activated carbon and chlorine dioxide are used to control taste. The borehole supplies are chlorinated, but because of pressure of demand it has been necessary temporarily to discontinue softening. All new mains are treated with a solution of Chlorine by means of a portable chlorinator. There are no houses in the borough without a piped supply, except six bungalows at "Castlefields", Leasowe Road, which are supplied by means of a standpipe.

The supply to the area has increased and this increase has had to be met in general by a greater proportion of borehole water from Seaview Road. Accordingly in the areas fed from Gorsehill Reservoir the average hardness has increased. The high output from the borehole source will have to continue until additional water from the River Dee can be supplied to the North end of the Wirral and when this work has been completed in 1970/71 the borehole supply will be stood down.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination

Regular sampling both chemical and bacteriological is carried out by the Wirral Water Board throughout their chain of distribution.

The Public Health Inspectors also take random samples for examination and the results, all of which are satisfactory, are summarised below.

(i) Boreholes at Seaview Road.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	o 1 day at 37. C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	6	8	8
1-5	2	-	-
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	-	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-
	8	8	8

(ii) Random Distribution Points within the Town Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	o 1 day at 37. C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
o	27	46	45
1-5	14	-	1
6-10	2	-	-
11-20	1	-	-
21-50	1	-	-
Over 50	1	-	-
	46	46	46

Typical Chemical Analyses

All results in Parts per Million (Mg./L.)

Area supplied by Crosshill Reservoir

Turbidity (APHA units)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	...	...	10
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.8
Free CO ₂	...	...	...	...	...	1.0
Electric conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	230
(Reciprocal megohms cm)						
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	23
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hardness—Total	...	...	...	...	...	64
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	50
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	14
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.09
Oxygen absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	0.9
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Metals—Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Manganese	...	...	...	...	...	0.03

Area supplied by Gorsehill Reservoir

Turbidity (APHA units)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	...	...	4
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Free CO ₂	...	...	...	...	...	11
2						
Electric conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	785
(Reciprocal megohms cm)						
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	169
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	90
3						
Hardness—Total	...	...	...	...	...	285
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	90
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	195
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	2.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Oxygen absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
Metals—Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Manganese	...	...	...	...	...	0.02

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both as to quality and quantity. Hardness has been the source of complaint from some areas of the town but the reason for this is commented on earlier and the situation should return to normal in the fairly near future. The water is not plumbo solvent and the fluoride content for all sources is less than 0.1 parts per million.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

House Drainage

Visits by public health inspectors	...	...	139
Drainage works executed	...	...	67
Drain Tests	...	...	34

The normal repair and maintenance programme to the sewers has been continued during the year but no major reconstructions have been carried out.

The preparatory work for the North Wirral Sewerage Scheme was completed during the year and work on this £2 and a half million scheme will commence in spring, 1970.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Treatment

The fluoracetamide poison treatment of sewers commenced last year was followed up by a further treatment of the same manholes, 779 being treated this year. A further treatment had been intended during the year, but staff sickness made this impossible.

A further 51 manholes were treated with fluoracetamide consequent upon a strike of refuse collectors. It was necessary to create refuse dumps in various parts of the town and all manholes in the immediate vicinity of these were treated.

Surface infestations

4,855 visits were made during the year in the surface control of rodents arising from complaints to the department and other reasons. Warfarin is the principal poison in use but warfarin resistance is encountered in some of the mouse infestations and in these instances alpha chloralose, trapping and tracking dusts are used where appropriate.

Further details in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are appended as follows:—

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	37,824	41
2. A Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	958	-
B Number infested by		
(i) Rats	241	-
(ii) Mice	566	-
3. A Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	40	-
B Number infested by		
(i) Rats	17	-
(ii) Mice	18	-

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING BATHS

Swimming facilities in Wallasey include the indoor baths at Guinea Gap, the outdoor pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive. In each case sea water is used, the water being pumped from the River Mersey for Guinea Gap Baths, from the Marine Lake for New Brighton Pool and from the Irish Sea for the Derby Bathing Pool. During operation, the swimming water undergoes a constant filtration process utilising Bell's Gravity Filters and modern chlorination equipment is used to ensure a safe and sterile water. The turnover period at Guinea Gap is once every three hours and at the two outdoor pools once every five hours. Guinea Gap Baths remain open for public use throughout the year and the water is heated; the two outdoor pools are only in use during the summer months and the water is not heated.

21 visits of inspection were made to the Council's swimming baths by the public health inspectors. Samples for bacteriological examination numbered 95.

Readings of chlorine levels at all the pools were taken regularly by the public health inspectors and these proved satisfactory in all cases.

A hydrotherapy pool at Ellera Park Special School was brought into use and this was also used as a swimming pool. That staff had no previous experience of this type of equipment and some of the users presented greater contamination problems than normal. Many visits were therefore made to advise on procedures and ensure that chlorination was being effectively carried out. There were snags on the structural and mechanical side which limited the pool's use during the year but during use the bacteriologically satisfactory state of the water was confirmed by sampling.

Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
	o 1 day at 37° C.	B.Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	
0	7	18	18
1-5	6	-	-
6-10	1	-	-
11-20	1	-	-
21-50	2	-	-
Over 50	1	-	-
	18	18	18

New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
	o 1 day at 37° C.	B.Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	
0	6	15	14
1-5	8	3	3
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	1	-	1
21-50	1	-	-
Over 50	2	-	-
	18	18	18

Guinea Gap Baths (2 Pools)

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	o 1 day at 37 C.	B.Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	26	51	50
1-5	16	3	4
6-10	4	-	-
11-20	4	-	-
21-50	1	1	1
Over 50	4	-	-
	55	55	55

Elleray Park Special School

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	o 1 day at 37 C.	B.Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	4	4	4
1-5	-	-	-
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	-	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-
Total	4	4	4

Chemical Examination - Specimen Analysis (Guinea Gap No. 2 Bath).

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	...	21,246
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	...	...	...	...	0.36
	4 hours	...	...	...	1.36
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	...	...	...	...	1.0
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N	...	...	...	...	0.1
Nitrous nitrogen as N	...	...	very slight	trace	
Nitric nitrogen as N	...	...	...	...	2.6
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	...	11,650
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.66
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.1
Hardness: Carbonate	...	...	...	...	56.8
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	3,654
Total	...	...	...	...	3,711

The water was pale yellow and clear and is quite satisfactory for bathing purposes.

AIR POLLUTION

Summary of Observations and VisitsClean Air

1. Industrial Observations:-	a) Smoke	60
	b) Dust or Effluvia	27
2. Industrial Visits		97
3. Smoke Control Area Visits		
	a) On survey	1,303
	b) Works in progress	2,925
	c) Re. contraventions	123
	d) Re. unauthorised fuel transactions	4
4. Visits to Volumetric Sampling Instruments		1,022
5. Miscellaneous... ..		1,791

Measurement of Air Pollution

Four volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments continued to be operated by the inspectorate. These are situated at the Eastway Day Nursery Moreton; Fire Station, Liscard; Water Department, Seaview Road and Gorsedale Road School, Seacombe. The department's measurements are used in the national survey of air pollution.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

This is the first year since 1959 that a New Smoke Control Area did not come into operation. The thirteen operative areas cover just over 70% of the houses in the Borough.

The No. 14 (Belvidere) area comprising 2,708 premises was confirmed by the Minister early in the year but does not become operative until July, 1970.

Contraventions

Routine observations were made during the year in the operative areas to secure compliance with the orders. As a result of observations 43 warning letters were sent to occupiers of houses in the areas.

The nature of the various offences was as follows:-

Burning Coal	41
Burning Wood	2

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Order No.	Name and Date	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of Other Premises	Date of Operation	Stage of Development
1.	The Wallasey (Church St.) Smoke Control Order No. 1. 1958.	11	271	4	1.10.1959	Operative
2.	The Wallasey (Moreton) Smoke Control Order No. 2. 1959.	125	1,070	25	1. 9.1960	Operative
3.	The Wallasey (Upton Rd.) Smoke Control Order No. 3. 1959.	31	241	6	1.10.1960	Operative
4.	The Wallasey (Fender Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 4. 1960.	340	635	1	1. 2.1961	Operative
5.	The Wallasey (Brighton St.) Smoke Control Order No. 5. 1960.	107	1,679	241	1. 5.1962	Operative
6.	The Wallasey (Leasowe) Smoke Control Order No. 6. 1960.	1,920	3,390	70	1. 9.1962	Operative
7.	The Wallasey (Seacombe/Poulton) Smoke Control Order No.7.1961.	710	6,058	482	1. 7.1964	Operative
8.	The Wallasey (Lingham Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 8. 1962.	335	1,581	30	1. 9.1963	Operative
9.	The Wallasey (Upton Park) Smoke Control Order No. 9. 1962.	93	36	-	1. 5.1963	Operative
10.	The Wallasey (New Brighton) Smoke Control Order No. 10. 1963.	329	2,683	342	1. 7.1965	Operative
11.	The Wallasey (Breck Road) Smoke Control Order No. 11. 1965.	240	1,787	111	1.10.1966	Operative
12.	The Wallasey (Warren) Smoke Control Order No. 12. 1966.	398	1,752	63	1.10.1967	Operative
13.	The Wallasey (Saughall Massie) Smoke Control Order No. 13. 1967.	344	1,579	119	1.10.1968	Operative
14.	The Wallasey (Belvidere) Smoke Control Order No. 14. 1968.	260	2,559	149	1. 7.1970	Confirmed
15.	The Wallasey (Sandbrook Lane) Proposed S.C.O. No. 15.	106	657	39	-	Survey completed

DISINFESTATION

The annual increase in demand for this service was again apparent this year, complaints showing a substantial increase.

It is apparent that the department's service is now very well known throughout the borough. Cockroaches and ants were again the principal pests for which treatment was required. In addition to the treatments carried out many people visit the department for advice and bring specimens for identification.

Inspections following complaint

(1) No. of private houses inspected	104
(2) No. of local authority houses inspected...	80
(3) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected	38
(4) *No. of premises showing infestations of:	
(a) Bed Bugs	10
(b) Fleas	36
(c) Cockroaches	78
(d) Ants	43
(e) Clover mite	4
(f) Others	36

*Occasionally premises are found to be infested with more than one type of insect.

Treatment by Council's Operative

No. of Treatments commenced	198
No. of treatment revisits	176
completed	196

Disinfection.

No. of visits	8
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RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

No samples of this material were taken during the year.

CONTROL OF CAMPING

Six private sites were licensed, from the end of March until the first week in October. In addition to the above a branch of the Caravan Club held a camp on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of sites licensed for tents during 1969 ...	2
No. of sites licensed for caravans during 1969	4
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1969	1
No. of visits to unlicensed land	2
No. of visits to licensed land	74

NURSING HOMES

OLD PERSONS' HOMES

CHILDREN'S NURSERIES

All the above classes of premises require registration by the Local Authority and the department makes inspections and recommendations to ensure suitable environmental conditions at premises which are the subject of an application for registration.

Five such reports were made during the year on proposals to establish one old persons' home and four day nurseries.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

The total number of pet shops is 9. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved the Council regard having been paid to recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops	19
Visits to other premises	9
Animal nuisances abated	Nil

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Act requires the licensing of premises used for the boarding of animals. Two such premises were licensed and inspected during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

Schools	9
Cinemas, dance halls, etc	9
Local Land Charges (search)	2,354
Interviews with building contractors	256
Other visits	2,030

WALLASEY CORPORATION ACT, 1958

Registration of Hairdressers

During the year 2 applications were granted for the registration of premises for use as hairdressing establishments, there being a total of 164 premises registered within the Borough.

Bye-laws to govern the cleanliness of premises, equipment and operatives are in operation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENTS ACT, 1907

Female Domestic Servants' Registry

No applications were received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

No applications for registration were received during the year.

Emergency Measures

Refuse collectors' strike

A strike of two weeks duration resulted in emergency measures being taken to safeguard public health. The department worked in very close liaison with the staff of the Borough Engineer and it was decided to set up a number of disposal sites, strategically placed throughout the borough. These comprised 40 x 40 yards fenced areas in which the public were requested to dump their refuse in sealed plastic sacks. The sacks were on free issue at sites throughout the borough.

The disposal sites were baited with tracking dust and poison bait in pipes, which were extended as the dumps grew in size. Insecticidal and disinfectant sprays were applied. Sewer manholes in the vicinity of the dumps were poison baited. Special attention was paid to school kitchens and large food stores.

REPORT OF MR. W. RIGBY, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RELATING TO:-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The duties of the Department under this Act and the many regulations made thereunder are primarily aimed at ensuring that food and drugs sold are of genuine composition, that labelling as to designation and composition is done properly and accurately, that unlawful substances are not present in foods and that certain permitted substances are present only within the limits specified e.g. preservative in sausage. During the year 251 samples were obtained and forwarded to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these, 38 were ordinary milk samples and all were found to be genuine although a further sample of strawberry flavoured milk was incorrectly labelled. Ordinary milk averaged 3.62% of fat and 8.71% of non-fatty solids. For Channel Island Milk the average was fat 4.55% and non-fatty solids 9.03%. All milk samples were free from any antibiotic substances.

Articles submitted for analysis were as follows:-

Article Analysed	Total Number Analysed	Unsatis- factory
Baby Food	2	-
Beverages	13	2
Bread & Flour Confectionery	9	-
Cheese and Cheese Spread	8	-
Condiments & Spices	5	-
Cream	5	-
Dessert - Instant Pudding	2	-
Drugs	2	-
Egg Products	2	-
Fats	9	-
Fruit & veg. - Canned	22	1
Fish and Fish Products	7	-
Intoxicating Liquor	2	-
Pickles	5	1
Meat and Meat Products	23	2
Milk	39	1
Milk Products	8	-
Preserves	7	-
Sausage	18	6
Soup	3	-
Sugar Confectionery	4	-
Meat Pies & Sausage Rolls	11	1
Miscellaneous	45	2
	<hr/> 251	<hr/> 16

In addition to the above, five samples of fresh fruit and vegetables were examined for pesticide and chemical residues; a negative result was found in all tests.

Food samples adversely reported upon were:-

Chocolate Jaffas-covering not genuine chocolate	Prosecution was adjourned 'sine die' in view of possible code of practice for chocolate couverture.
Irish Stew - deficient in meat	Brought to attention of manufacturers.
Meat Pie - deficient in meat	Maker cautioned.
Black Pudding-containing piece of meat	Ingredients for Black Puddings do not include meat - brought to the notice of the maker.
Mixed Vegetable Salad-containing non-permitted preservative	Importers cautioned.
Pork Sausage - deficient in meat	Reported to Local Authority where sausage manufactured - further samples proved genuine.
Shandy - contained appreciable amounts of wild yeast	Makers cautioned.
Sausage containing preservative -sold without display of required notice	5 Sellers cautioned.
Pork Liver Paté - incorrect list of ingredients	Importers cautioned - labels to be amended.
Orange Drink - incorrectly labelled	Makers cautioned - labels amended.
Strawberry Flavoured Milk - incorrectly labelled	Seller cautioned - new cartons obtained.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Under this Act sellers of fertilisers and cattle and poultry feeding stuffs are required to furnish to a purchaser a statutory statement giving certain information as to the composition of the article. Inspectors take

samples on manufacturers' and retailers' premises, following procedures laid down by regulations; these samples are submitted to the Public Analyst and appropriate action taken whenever an article is found not to comply with the particulars contained in the statutory statement. The following samples were submitted during the year:-

Feeding Stuffs

9 samples genuine	In one case the statutory statement was not in the correct form - Manufacturers informed.
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No samples of Fertiliser were taken.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

This Act requires retailers, who are not qualified chemists, to be registered with the Local Authority if they wish to sell certain poisonous substances detailed in the Poisons List; various domestic, horticultural and hair-dressing preparations are subject to this legislation. Premises of retailers are normally inspected in conjunction with other duties performed by the Department's officers. Registration details for the year:-

Applications for re-registration	88
Applications for registration	8
Number of premises on register at 31.12.69.	96

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Welfare Services

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Accommodation

The eight Homes for Old Persons continued to be full to capacity throughout the year, any vacancies which arose being filled immediately.

At the end of the year there were 273 persons on the Waiting List for accommodation in the Homes compared with 158 at the beginning.

The following are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the Council in 1969.

	<u>Number resident on 1.1.69</u>	<u>Admissions during 1969</u>	<u>Discharges during 1969</u>	<u>Number resident on 31.12.69</u>
"Lamorna"	18	14	13	19
"Redcliffe"	16	5	4	17
"Newholme"	40	11	13	38
"Manor Grange"	16	5	4	17
"Fernleigh"	66	81	80	67
"Osborne House"	44	12	17	32
"Seacombe House"	38	24	24	38
"Granville House"	33	34	28	39
David Lewis Colony	2	-	-	2
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	7	-	-	7
Langho Epileptic Colony				
Blackburn	1	-	-	1
Turner Memorial Home, Liverpool	3	-	-	3
Leeds House, New Brighton	1	-	1	-
"Springhill" Nelson	1	-	-	1
Tithebarn Home, Crosby	1	-	-	1
Cheshire C.C. "The Rookery"	1	-	-	1
Cheshire C.C. Sutton Beeches	1	-	-	1
Charles Best House, Parkgate	-	1	-	1
Cressingham House, Wallasey	4	-	-	4
Daresbury Hall, Warrington	2	-	-	2
Catholic Blind Institute, Liverpool	1	-	-	1
Lancs. C.C. Peterfield House	1	-	-	1
Chester C.C. Kinderley House	1	-	-	1
St. Clare's Convent, St. Asaph	2	-	-	2
Spastics Society, Angers House	1	-	-	1
Hill Homes, Delia Grotten, Highgate	1	-	1	-
Salvation Army, Orrell Hey, Bootle	1	-	1	-
British Legion, Lister House	1	-	1	-
Cripples Help Society				
Tan-y-Bryn	1	-	-	1
Salvation Army, "Holm Hill"	-	1	-	1
Church Army, "Inglis Lodge"	-	1	-	1
	305	189	187	307

Temporary Accommodation

	<u>Number resident at 1.1.69</u>	<u>Admissions during 1969</u>	<u>Discharges during 1969</u>	<u>Number residents on 31.12.69.</u>
51, Martins Lane	3	102	84	21
1a, Hope Street	8	-	-	8
18, Egerton Grove	5	-	-	5
53, Oxton Road	6	3	6	3
84, Littledale Road	6	-	-	6
75, Withens Lane	8	-	-	8
2, Wilton Street, Ground Floor	4	-	-	4
2, Wilton Street, First Floor	5	-	-	5
14, Water Street	5	6	5	6
1, Westminster Road	12	-	-	12
104, Poulton Road	3	5	3	5
106, Poulton Road	6	4	6	4
80, Liscard Road	10	-	-	10
19, Cecil Road	5	-	-	5
10, The Grove	10	-	-	10

Rehabilitation Work

102 people have been admitted to the Reception Centre during the past 12 months, 6 of these families have been re-housed privately. 3 families have been re-housed from intermediate accommodation into Council property.

Of the 15 families living in intermediate property, 14 have improved in behaviour and household management.

The number of cases requiring financial supervision is greatly on the increase, mainly cases from the Local Authority Housing Estates.

The general public give freely gifts of furniture and clothing, but the need is still great.

Private Landlords and Estate Agents are co-operative in helping with accommodation when available, and rents are continuing to rise, but it is increasingly difficult to find accommodation where children are accepted.

The County Court help considerably by drawing to our attention cases before the eviction stage, consequently these can be supervised by the Department, and homelessness very often prevented.

The co-operation of all Departments within the Local Authority and Voluntary Organisations is greatly appreciated by the Welfare Officer for Rehabilitation Work.

Registration of Old Persons' Homes

There were at the end of 1969, nine Homes in Wallasey registered under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Two new registrations were made during the year. These Homes are visited regularly by Welfare Officers to ensure that the National Assistance (Conduct of Homes) Regulations, 1962, are complied with.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention (Section 47 National Assistance Act, 1948)

During the year under the above Act, two women were admitted to Corporation Homes from their own homes. One subsequently died and the other returned home.

Of the two persons admitted last year, one a man, died, and the other, a woman, is still resident.

Burial of the Dead

During the year under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 3 burials were arranged in cases where it appeared that no suitable arrangements for the burial had been or were being made.

The cost of 1 was completely recovered, and the costs of the remaining two were almost completely recovered.

Protection of Property

It is the duty of the Welfare Committee to ensure the safety of moveable property of persons when they enter Homes or Hospitals if no other suitable arrangements are being made. This entails notifying the Police that the house is empty, checking that doors and windows are secure and possibly taking into protection valuables, cash or furniture.

All items except cash are stored in Welfare Committee premises small items of value being kept in a safe. Cash is handed to the Borough Treasurer who places it in Suspense Account.

Occasionally advice is given to the relatives of mental patients on the procedure to be adopted when applying for appointment as Receiver of the patient's Estate.

The Court of Protection and the Official Solicitor are notified of cases which may be their concern. Both these bodies are given any assistance they require in dealing with these cases.

Recovery of Expenses from Persons Liable to Maintain Dependents

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

Entertainments and Outings

An Outing by coach for the residents of the Corporation Homes was enjoyed by all who participated. The tour was round Wirral with a stop for tea at an Hotel.

Christmas for the residents of the Homes was made, as usual, as enjoyable a time as possible for the old people, with the staff working hard to ensure the Christmas fare and trimmings were of their usual high standard.

Throughout the year Schools, Churches etc., and private individuals donated gifts of flowers, fruit and other articles for use by the residents. These were gratefully accepted.

Community Welfare

Community care means the care of people otherwise than in Institutions, and it is thought to be a better way of caring for the aged because it encourages continued independence and self-help, and the aged persons emotional needs of affection and interest from relatives and friends are more easily satisfied in their own homes, and it is of course more economical than maintenance in a Local Authority Home.

The first line of support in the community is the family, and that is considered to be the best form of community care where the aged person either lives with his/her own children or receives regular daily visits and care from his/her own relatives.

The family itself needs the full support of the Local Authority domiciliary services, financial assistance and medical attention being provided by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The District Nursing Service made 39,874 visits to 1,517 persons over the age of 65 years during 1969, and the Home Help Service devoted 121,400 hours to the care of the aged in the Borough.

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service delivered 32,477 meals to housebound aged people and the Wallasey Voluntary Old Peoples' Welfare Committee members visited the lonely and provided extra comfort.

Meals provided in the Hostels for the Aged people living in the community amounted to 8,996 dinners throughout the year. This also includes 5,661 dinners provided at the Lunch Club situated at "Seacombe House". The Lunch Club run by the W.R.V.S. in Mill Lane catered for 1,633 meals during the same period.

The Libraries offer services to elderly and housebound readers. The service to the housebound is on a fortnightly basis. Books for 7 of the 8 Old Persons' Homes are delivered when the Matrons contact the library for a fresh supply and a fortnightly call is made at the 8th Home. The average fortnightly issue of books to the elderly and housebound was 190.

The four Welfare Officers were busy throughout the year, and there was a marked increase in the applications for admission to Residential Homes.

The main source of referral are General Practitioners, Hospitals, Voluntary Organisations, District Nursing Service, relatives and direct application by the aged persons concerned.

There were 201 women and 72 men on the Waiting List on the 31st December, 1969.

The Waiting List changes daily, new cases being added others being removed, and it is surprising how steady the total number remains when the considerable number of changes is taken into account. Publicity or the opening of a new Home always increases the number of enquiries.

The Welfare Officers visit and give information to the aged of services available and arrange for the provision of domiciliary services, such as Home Help, Meals-on-Wheels, District Nurse, Chiropody Service, or Voluntary Visitor, which may enable old persons to continue living in their own homes. The Welfare Officers provide the link between the services available and the aged person in need, and they are the focal point in community care.

BLIND WELFARE

Registration of Blind Persons

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 1969, 62 people were examined by Mr. W.D. Hamilton, Ophthalmic Surgeon, of these 41 were registered blind and 21 placed on the Partially Sighted Register.

Of the 41 registered blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups.

Age Group	Males	Females
1	-	-
2	-	-
3	-	-
4	-	-
5 - 10	-	1
11 - 15	-	-
16 - 20	-	-
21 - 29	-	-
30 - 39	-	-
40 - 49	-	-
50 - 59	-	1
60 - 64	-	-
65 - 69	3	3
70 - 79	8	10
80 - 84	3	8
85 - 89	1	2
90 and over	-	1
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 26

Statement Re Incidence of Blindness in
Registered New Cases

	Glaucoma	Cataract	Others
1. Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended:			
(a) No Treatment	3	3	24
(b) Treatment, (medical, surgical, optical)	2	5	4
2. Number of cases registered during the year at (a) and (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	1	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

1. Total number of cases notified during the year	NIL
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2. Number of cases in which -

- (a) Vision lost
- (b) Vision impaired
- (c) Treatment continuing at end of year

NIL

	Males	Females	Total
Number on Register at 1.1.1969.	118	194	312
Number added during the year -			
New Cases	15	26	41
Transfers from other area	2	3	5
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 223	<hr/> 358
Less number of removals from register owing to -			
Leaving Wallasey	1	1	2
Deaths	12	27	37
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 39
	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 319

During the year the Social Welfare Officers of the Blind made a total of 2,827 visits to Blind Persons and 371 visits to Partially Sighted Persons within the Borough, supervising their general welfare, ensuring that the correct statutory benefits were being received, and arranging for the provision of other services where necessary. The staff is comprised of 2 full-time and 2 part-time certificated Officers.

Craft Classes

In the Moreton area the number of persons attending the Tuesday afternoon class continues to increase, this will no doubt be the case for a number of years owing to the fact of Moreton being a developing part of the Borough. This class is held in the purpose-built Craft Room situated with the Borough Buildings, Oakenholt Road.

The Wednesday afternoon class is held in the Centre at Cambridge Road and is well attended.

The Crafts taught at each of the Classes include, Basketry, Chair-caning, stool-seating, rug making, hand-knitting etc.,

Articles made at the classes were exhibited and sold at the Annual Gala in Central Park in July, and also at the Exhibition and Sale of Work held in November at the A.B.C. Cinema, Liscard, the latter being by kind permission of the Manager, Mr. Roberts.

A very successful Spring Sale was held at the premises used by the Moreton area craft class.

Social Afternoons

Social Afternoons are held on alternate Fridays at the Cambridge Road Centre. Grateful thanks are due to the many artists who voluntarily give of their time to entertain at these Socials.

Outings

A full day Outing took place in July, the venue being Llandudno. Approximately 180 blind and partially sighted persons, some with guides, came on the Outing. The Coaches in which they were travelling were visited at the outset by His Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress, who extended their best wishes for a happy day.

Once again a half-day Outing was held for the benefit of those persons who find a full day too long and tiring; the party went to Southport, approximately 50 persons taking part.

In December a Christmas Dinner was held at the Riverside Restaurant New Brighton. The Number of persons attending this dinner was in the region of 250 and among the guests were His Worship the Mayor of Wallasey and the Mayoress accompanied by Mr. Councillor D. Ross, Chairman of the Welfare Committee. A splendid entertainment was provided by voluntary artists.

General

The rental for Talking Book Machines is now being paid for by the Welfare Committee.

Free Travel Vouchers

Free Travel Vouchers are still issued through the courtesy of the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive (Wirral) to all registered Blind Persons resident in the Borough.

The Crosville Motor Bus Company also allotted 17 free Passes. These facilities are gratefully appreciated by the recipients.

Voluntary Services

Grateful thanks are due to those organisations which have helped the blind persons of Wallasey by providing social and other events and other entertainments, and to individuals who have given other service in many and varied ways. It is with gratitude that we thank the ladies who have come along unfailingly to the Classes and Socials to prepare the refreshments.

The Meals-on-Wheels Service excellently provided by the W.R.V.S. has continued to benefit a number of the blind and partially sighted persons within the Borough.

Many of the people who attended the Classes and Socials were very kindly brought to the Centre by voluntary transport and drivers to whom sincere thanks are extended.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(Other than Blind and Partially Sighted)

During the year one Welfare Officer and one Welfare Assistant were employed for domiciliary visits to handicapped persons.

Personal and domestic aids continue to be supplied to individual cases to enable them to become more independent. Adaptations such as widening and fixing sliding doors, handrails, ramps etc., have been undertaken at both privately owned and Corporation properties. Concrete run-ways and motor crossings have been constructed to accommodate users of Ministry of Health invalid tricycles and mini-cars, together with other necessary alterations to existing premises. Aids and adaptations have been provided in 192 cases during the past 12 months.

Further War Pensioners and civilians have been supplied with mini-cars through the Ministry of Health. If no garage is available for these cars the Local Authority assists in procuring one.

Disabled Drivers Car Badges are obtainable on application to the Welfare Department by eligible persons.

The two Handicraft Centres in Wallasey and Moreton are open on 3 days and 2 days a week respectively, approximately 60 handicapped persons attending.

Transport is provided in a specially adapted bus. Both male and female handicraft instructors are employed for the purpose of providing diversionary activities. An Annual Exhibition and Sale of Work is arranged to market the goods made.

A Spring party was arranged for those attending the Centres at the Riverside Restaurant, New Brighton.

The Rotary and Round Table organisations, together with individual voluntary transport workers provided cars to enable handicapped persons to attend various social outings throughout the year.

The W.R.V.S. also provide transport when requested on behalf of disabled persons, and their Meals-on-Wheels Service is beneficial to many handicapped housebound people. The Clothing Service is frequently called upon.

Financial assistance was provided to assist several disabled people to enjoy holidays during the summer months.

The Chiropody Service free or financially assisted according to circumstances, is available to handicapped persons on the recommendation of the General Practitioner.

Close touch is kept with statutory and voluntary organisations concerned with the welfare of the disabled in the area. The Domestic Help Service is particularly important to housebound severely disabled people who live alone.

Rehabilitation, Training, and Employment

Courses of rehabilitation and training are provided by the Ministry of Labour and the day Centre at Aintree continues to prove beneficial to Wallasey men who are able to travel there each day without difficulty. The Courses help to build up a maximum degree of fitness, so restoring the mens confidence in their ability to get and keep a job after illness, or injury.

The Remploy Factory, Poulton, gives employment to approximately 60 handicapped men and women from Birkenhead and Wallasey. Their products of candlewick articles and different types of bedding are in much demand. The employees are financially independent, working a five-day week most of them using invalid tricycles as their transport. They could not be employed in open industry.

The Anne Glassey Workshop receives an annual grant from the Wallasey Council and provides permanent employment for several patients who have recovered

from Tuberculosis, in addition to their rehabilitation courses for other patients. Their products of machine knitted garments, Christmas Cards and Crackers, are well known in many areas.

Voluntary Organisations For Disabled

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society and the Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul receive a per capita grant from the Wallasey Council in respect of Wallasey deaf residents. The Social Centres at Princes Way, Liverpool, and Ashville Road, Birkenhead, are well attended by deaf people from Merseyside.

The Wallasey Hard of Hearing Club meet every Monday evening at the Corporation Handicraft Centre, Cambridge Road. It is an active club for the 30 members and Outings and Social Evenings are arranged on their behalf.

The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association held their weekly meetings at the Handicraft Centre. Motor Coach Outings and tricycle runs were successfully organised and the Annual Dinner were very well attended by over 100 disabled people as well as members of the Wallasey Council.

The Welfare Department is represented on the following Committees:—

- The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.
- The Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
- The Liverpool Council of Social Service.
- The Wallasey Disablement Advisory Committee.
- The Wallasey Spastic Association.
- The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association.
- The Wirral Branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION
REGISTERS OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

		Under 16 years	16-64 years	65 years and over
General Classes	M	4	288	165
	F	5	221	216
Deaf without speech	M	-	18	4
	F	-	13	8
Deaf with speech	M	-	2	1
	F	-	5	6
Hard of Hearing	M	-	5	4
	F	-	4	8

TOTAL — 977

Included in the above figures are:—

		Employed	Unemployed	In Homes	Total
Spastics	M	3	3	2	25
	F	6	8	3	
Epileptics	M	7	11	5	36
	F	2	6	5	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer
For the Year 1969.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer
For the Year 1962

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer: Dr. H.W.HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health & Deputy Principal School Medical Officer: Dr. W.F.CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Dr. SHEILA BELL, M.B., Ch.B.
 Dr. ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 (part-time sessional basis)
 Dr. RUTH MEACHIM, L.R.C.P. (E), L.R.C.S.
 (E), L.R.F.P. & S. (G) (part-time sessional basis)

Principal School Dental Officer:

Mr. W.J.MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Dental Officers:

Mr. W.A.HENDERSON, L.D.S.
 Mr. E.G.MASON, L.D.S.

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. U.BROWN
 Mrs. A.HENDER
 Mrs. K.MASON
 Mrs. W.A.HYES

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. K.SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Certificate

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Mrs. E.E.P. NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Certificate (part-time)
 Mrs. W.DOVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
 (retired 10.8.69)
 Miss M.E.ASPINALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Certificate (retired 31.5.69)
 Miss E.M.MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Certificate
 Miss E.WHITBURN, S.R.N. S.C.M., H.V. Cer-
 tificate
 Miss K.E.HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),
 H.V. Certificate
 Miss M. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),
 H.V. Certificate
 Miss J.LITTLEMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Certificate

ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE 1969

Staff:

This year the medical staff remained unchanged. It will be noted that there are now only two full-time officers doing work for the School Health Service, with two female medical officers doing sessional work which is limited to carrying out medical inspections in school. This means that the other School Health Service duties fall on the two full-time officers. Details of their other duties are given in a later section of the Report.

The only changes in the staffing position this year affect the Health Visitors/School Health Visitors. Miss Aspinall and Mrs. Dovey retired in June and August respectively after each completing just over 20 years service. Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Rowlands were appointed as School Nurses on the 22nd April and 2nd June respectively.

The Child Guidance Clinic is staffed by a part-time psychiatrist, Dr. Egan, who attends the clinic twice weekly, and by a full-time psychologist and a full-time social worker. Statistics relating to the work carried out are given later in the Report.

The medical officers employed in the School Health Service are also engaged in duties under the Public Health Department, including sessions at Child Welfare Clinics and so are in contact with mothers and children before the latter reach school age. This ensures continuity of supervision.

We have been unable to fill the vacant full-time posts of physiotherapist and speech therapist, in spite of repeated advertisements and consequently the number of children who have been able to benefit from these services has been limited.

The Authority has continued to benefit from the services provided by visiting consultants. The consultants concerned are named on Page 2 of the Report under Staff.

Liaison with hospitals:

The Health Visitors no longer attend the hospital clinics as in previous years, but the Local Authority receive requests for information on the social circumstances of patients from time to time and requests to follow-up patients on discharge from hospital. Each week the hospitals send lists of children discharged, together with the diagnosis on discharge, and in cases such as accidental poisoning, burns and accidents sustained in the home, the Health Visitors give advice to the parents to reduce the likelihood of a repetition of the accident.

Each term Mr. Rickham, a surgeon who specialises in neonatal surgery, and Mr. Williams, an orthopaedic surgeon, visit Elleray Park Day Special School to examine certain of their child patients who attend this school for the physically handicapped; mainly those who have undergone surgery to repair defects in the lower end of the spinal cord shortly after birth. Many of these children are severely physically handicapped and require a great deal of attention during the day - hence the need for at least one full-time nurse on the staff of the school.

Liaison with general practitioners:

Children who require treatment for conditions other than ocular, orthopaedic or psychological defects are referred for advice or treatment to their family doctors. A certain number of minor defects are still dealt with at the Local Authority minor ailments clinics however. The Authority employ specialists on a sessional basis to see those children who are found by the medical staff and the health visitors to have ocular defects, orthopaedic defects or psychological problems. The advice of the specialist is always communicated to the family doctors so that they are aware of what has been recommended for their patients.

Medical Inspections:

The number of periodic medical inspections carried out during the year was as follows:—

Entrants	Leavers	Others
1,647	827	1,500

Special inspections (which include cases seen at school at the request of the staff or school nurse and cases seen for the first time by the school medical officer at the clinics) numbered 1,148 during the year.

Re-inspections (children noted at previous periodic inspections as suffering from some defect or disability which requires periodic review) numbered 196 during the year.

The general condition of pupils examined at routine inspections was as follows:—

	Number	%
Satisfactory	3,974	100%
Unsatisfactory	Nil	Nil

The authority own two Day Special Schools; one for physically handicapped and one for educationally sub-normal children. Before a child is admitted to a Special School he is formally ascertained by one of the medical officers on the staff as being in need of special education which cannot be satisfactorily provided in an ordinary day school. Elleray Park Day Special School is for physically handicapped and Claremount Day Special School is for educationally subnormal children. Both these special schools are visited once per month by Dr. Christian. The children at these two schools are regularly examined whilst they remain there. This closer medical supervision of the handicapped children is necessary to ensure that the measures prescribed to mitigate or alleviate the handicaps are being conscientiously followed by the parents, such as the regular wearing of hearing aids and spectacles; the regular attendance for physiotherapy of those children who suffer from disorders of locomotion and the regular attendance for speech therapy of those children with speech defects, etc.

As a result of these medical inspections a variety of medical and psychological conditions are discovered some of which require immediate treatment, whilst others require to be kept under observation. The Tables on pages xxiv & xxv show the number of such defects found during the year.

All children seen at the intermediate inspections are tested with the Ishihara Charts to detect the presence of defective colour vision. Head Teachers are informed when a defect is found as this knowledge may be relevant in deciding on a career.

The visual acuity of all school children is tested by the school nurses/school health visitors as follows:-

- (a) School Entry. At this inspection the 'E' test is used.
- (b) Between 7 years and 8 years.
- (c) During the first year in the Grammar or Secondary School.
- (d) During the last year in the Grammar or Secondary School.

When defects are found, arrangements are made for the affected children to attend the school eye clinic, where they will be examined by a Specialist, or, if they so wish, they can visit a sight testing optician.

As will be seen from the figures quoted above, there has been a drop this year in the number of children inspected at school inspections. There are several reasons for this. At the time Dr. Bell was appointed as full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer on the retirement of Dr. O'Reilly, she was already undertaking two anaesthetic sessions per week for the school dental officers. These anaesthetic sessions were retained by Dr. Bell. In addition, since her appointment, she has attended the consultant gynaecologist's clinic for instruction in cervical cytology procedure, following which she was engaged in a weekly session at Messrs. Cadbury's, Moreton, to take cervical smears. If the work of the School Health Service is to continue at a satisfactory level, more sessions will have to be given, either by the existing staff or by the employment of part-time doctors. Apart from the commitment to examine school children at school at periodic inspections, there will be an increase in the number of children referred for assesment of their hearing, following the increase in the number of sessions devoted to screening tests for hearing defects by the audiometician, and there are a fair number of children suffering from enuresis who need follow-up visits after the loan to the family of an electric alarm system. This will be referred to again later in the Report.

The local authority provide the following facilities through the School Health Service:—

Minor Ailments Clinic at Water Street, Merton Road, Hudson Road, Leasowe and Oakenholt Road, Moreton. At these clinics minor injuries, skin sepsis, warts, veruccae etc., are treated by school nurses.

Consultation Clinics. These are held by local authority Medical Officers at the aforementioned clinics, for children who require more detailed and confidential investigations than can be given in school premises, and for the treatment of warts and veruccae with carbondioxide snow.

Audiology Clinics. These are for the assessment of the hearing of those children who have failed the audiometric test at school, or who are referred by teachers on account of suspected impaired hearing. Dr. Bell examines the children referred to these clinics.

Speech Therapy Clinics. At these clinics a qualified speech therapist treats children with defective speech or stammer.

Eye Clinics. A consultant examines children referred to these clinics. Referrals come from general practitioners, school medical officers and health visitor/school nurses.

Orthopaedic Clinics. A consultant examines children referred to these clinics and Mr. Jones, our physiotherapist, is present to discuss treatment with the consultant.

Child Guidance Clinic. This clinic, for the investigation of children and families with emotional problems, is staffed by a part-time consultant psychiatrist, a full-time educational psychologist and full-time social worker.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics. These are held at Merton Road and Moreton Clinics for a variety of conditions, under the supervision of the physiotherapist.

Enuresis. This troublesome complaint which has several causes, is investigated at the aforementioned consultation clinics and appropriate advice is given by the medical officers to the parents, including the loan to the parents in suitable cases, of an electrical alarm device to ensure the child awakens when he starts to pass water and so establish a habit pattern of waking as soon as he/she starts to pass urine.

Convalescence. The school medical officers arrange convalescence for a period of 4 - 8 weeks, usually at West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home, for those children for whom no alternative provision would be adequate.

Parents can avail themselves of any of these services, or, if they so wish, can obtain treatment through their family doctors.

Other Duties of School Medical Officers.

As well as medically inspecting school children and referring children for appropriate treatment, where indicated, the school medical officers undertake the following duties in relation to school children:—

The ascertainment of children who require special educational treatment in day or residential special schools.

The testing of children in the secondary schools for evidence of tuberculin sensitivity and the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of those showing no sensitivity. Vaccination protects children from tuberculosis for a number of years after leaving school, at a time when they are most vulnerable.

The inoculation of children to protect them against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and, in certain circumstances, vaccination against small-pox.

The examination of children who wish to take up employment out of school hours, to take part in public entertainment or to go to school camps.

The medical examination of those applying to enter Teacher Training Colleges and of teachers appointed to this authority.

The examination of all persons employed in the Schools Meals Service who are concerned with the handling, preparation and cooking of food.

The visiting, in their own homes, of those children who are receiving home teaching under the provisions of Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.

Health education is important, and no opportunity is lost to advise parents and children on matters of health during the performance of the duties mentioned above.

In addition, we have on the staff a part-time Health Education Officer, Dr. Fergusson, who divides his time between Wallasey and Birkenhead.

As already mentioned, the authority is fortunate in having the services of visiting specialists to advise on and provide treatment for conditions which are outside the range of the ordinary clinic facilities. This results in a great saving of time to both parents and children as compared with what the situation would be if all referrals for specialist advice had to be made in the first instance to the child's family doctor and then by him to the hospital out-patient department.

Dr. Bell, in addition to routine inspection of school children, has examined all the children who have failed to pass the screening tests of hearing which are carried out by out part-time audiometrician, and has arranged for appropriate treatment for the condition responsible for the impaired hearing, either at the clinic; by referral to the family doctor; or by referral to the E.N.T. Specialist at hospital, if operation or provision of a hearing aid appear to be the only remedies. The table on page xxvi gives some information on this work.

It is most important to make an early diagnosis of impaired hearing, as this condition can have a vital influence on the child's social and educational development. Next year we will be able to increase the amount of screening for deafness and impaired hearing as the Committee has authorised an increase in the number of sessions to be devoted to screening by Mrs. Rodgers, the audiometrician. We have a good relationship with the Liverpool School Health Service through Dr. Brown, the Principal Medical Officer (School Health) Liverpool, who arranges to see any children who appear to need special help in the preschool period or admission to a special school for their education.

A one day symposium on deafness and partial deafness in the preschool and school child was held at Elleray Park Day Special School on Saturday, 25th October, at which Mr. Dunn, Ear, Nose & Throat Consultant, Birkenhead, and Mr. Brown, the Headmaster of the Alice Elliott School for the Deaf, Liverpool, gave interesting talks. The duties of the local education authority were dealt with by Dr. Christian. The symposium was arranged by the Liverpool Deaf Children's Fund and was primarily for the parents of deaf and partially hearing children. The meeting was opened by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman F.H. Huty.

Dr. Bell has had a long association with the Wallasey school dental service as she has provided dental anaesthesia for extractions for many years. She has thus been in a position to notice an increasing incidence of dental caries among children starting school, and believes this is due to lack of knowledge of how to care for deciduous teeth on the part of parents.

The problem of enuresis remains intractable. Drugs and psychiatric treatment have been tried with variable results. To help in the treatment of this condition the department has purchased a number of electrical alarm machines which are loaned to parents of older children who have failed to respond to other methods. Next year we hope to be able to give some estimate as to how effective this method of treatment is.

There has been an increase in the amount of verminous infestation among preschool and school children throughout the country and Wallasey has not escaped this general trend. Probable reasons for the increase include the long hair worn by both sexes, the development of resistance by the head louse to the chemicals in the lotions and shampoos used in treatment, and the lack of availability of efficient steel combs for removing nits.

The health visitors have conducted a vigorous campaign among the parents, stressing the importance of regular treatment and combing of the hair. Details of this work will be found in the table on page xxiv of the Report.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

During the year 1,140 children were seen at the Schools Orthopaedic Clinic. Of these 477 were new, and 663 were follow-up examinations. 147 children were discharged, of these 120 were of school age and 27 were pre school. In 21 children the abnormality was considered to be so slight that no treatment was advised. The cases which needed surgery were confined to the spine, knee, feet and hand. The abnormalities were in the great majority of the lower limb. The results in the treatment of feet with heel cups instead of built-up shoes have been encouraging and have confirmed the optimistic report of last year.

The measurement and fitting of splints, together with supply of heel cups has been transferred from the Birkenhead General to Birkenhead Children's Hospital. The liaison between the staff at this Hospital and the Clinic staff has remained excellent, with the organisation of examination, assessment of splints and progress being systematic and efficient.

The Specialists estimation of the value of these Clinics, together with those of school examinations, is as high as last year in that several congenital defects or increasing deformities have been found on these routine examinations. The majority of these are correctable and therefore their early recognition has been essential in some cases and valuable in others at an early age.

Integration of work between the three School Clinic areas is satisfactory. The increasing number of review patients has necessitated more and bigger Clinics but the staff have met this increased work load with their usual courtesy and kindness. Both the clerical and physiotherapy co-operation during the running of these busy Clinics has left nothing to be desired. This is especially important in that it is intended to increase the review numbers for 1970 and in so doing increase the number of discharges.

REPORT on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics 54
 Number of New Cases 477
 Number of Re-examinations 663
 Number of Cases discharged cured 147

Anatomical Classification of Conditions	New Cases		Re-examinations		Discharged							
	Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Cured	Left	Treatment Refused	Died				
	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.		
Foot	51	41	86	120	63	33	135	116	76	2	3	-
Lower Limb	32	26	23	47	52	46	53	78	57	-	3	-
Pelvis	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spine & Thorax	3	1	11	4	20	11	11	11	7	2	-	-
Upper Limb	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Face & Skull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Nervous System	1	1	1	-	2	6	4	9	2	-	-	-
Other Conditions	2	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nothing Abnormal Diagnosed	1	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1969

Total Cases on Register 1,877
 Attendances for Treatment 4,821
 New Cases for Physiotherapy Treatment ... 134
 Orthopaedic Cases of School Age treated ... 825
 " " treated at School ... 14
 New " of School Age ... 318
 " " " discharged 120
 Number of heel seats fitted 400

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1969.

	Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic			Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Asthma		Remedial Exs. incl Breathing Exes other than Asthma		Electrotherapy	
	New Pts.	Total Atts.	Disch.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.
January ..	19	72	10	12	193	3	7	4	207	-	14
February ..	45	94	9	13	180	-	10	4	165	1	18
March ..	25	63	5	-	354	-	10	-	205	2	12
April ..	40	115	20	13	153	-	8	4	229	3	15
May ..	90	150	10	3	365	-	20	2	191	1	17
June ..	38	90	13	5	242	-	3	4	184	3	25
July ..	39	103	9	-	-	-	12	4	178	-	15
August ..	31	80	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	39	93	11	3	207	-	-	-	192	-	10
October ..	43	119	23	19	265	1	5	2	187	4	19
November ..	29	80	18	5	321	3	15	3	187	2	22
December ..	39	81	11	3	187	1	12	5	145	2	15
TOTALS ..	477	1,140	147	76	2,467	8	102	32	2,070	18	182

Health Education

During the year the Health Education Officer gave lectures in the following schools, on subjects which included Dental Hygiene, Essential First Aid for Road Users, Dangers of Smoking, Disadvantages of Faulty Diets and (on request only) Venereal Disease:—

Somerville Junior School
 Barnston Lane " "
 Liscard " "
 Riverside " "
 Moreton R.C. " "
 Moreton C. of E. " "
 St. Alban's R.C. "
 New Brighton Junior School
 Wallasey Technical Grammar School
 Claremount School
 Oldershaw Grammar School
 St. Hilda's Girls' School
 Withensfield Middle School

Schools Psychological Service

1969 was Mr. Bourne's first full year as a member of the Educational and Child Guidance team. Once again the present temporary premises are found to be inadequate, having no separate consulting room or space for the expanding Remedial Service, but it is earnestly hoped that the new premises which have been anticipated for some time will eventually pass beyond the planning stage.

During the year Mr. O'Brien, the Peripatetic Remedial Teacher left to take up a new appointment as Senior Remedial Teacher to the Toxteth Remedial Service, Liverpool. Our best wishes are extended to him in his new post, and our gratitude for his loyal service to the Wallasey Educational and Child Guidance Clinics. His successor, Mrs. Bramah, was appointed in September and soon adjusted to the considerable demands of working single-handed in the Authority's Junior Schools.

Over the course of the year some 81 children were referred to the Educational Guidance Clinic and a further 53 were tested in schools. It is most gratifying to note that 19 of these 134 children (i.e. 15%) were of pre-school age, which should ultimately augur well for their educational future, and it is imperative, of course, that such early referrals should increase over the years. We are indebted particularly to the Health

Department for the majority of these referrals, an example of inter-disciplinary co-operation which must continue to grow to the ultimate benefit of the children involved.

Perhaps the two largest single groups of children referred to the Educational Child Guidance Clinic on account of educational retardation are those found upon examination to have auditory deficiencies and those found to be hyperactive and/or immature. Both these groups of children are well known to be educationally at risk in the ordinary classroom, and it is proposed to carry out surveys in the near future to ascertain the extent of the need in this regard.

The most gratifying news for the future of the Educational Guidance Clinic is the appointment of a further three full-time Remedial Teachers from September 1970 which should significantly increase the number of children who can be assisted after referral to the Educational Guidance Clinic or who are recognised as in need of remedial teaching by the schools of the Borough. Equally as satisfying moreover, is the proposed opening of 2 Assessment/Progress Units from September 1970 for the assessment and education of children between the ages of 4 and 7 who may require special educational provision.

Mrs. Barrett-Lennard, the Social Worker, continues to amaze us all with her enthusiasm and industry, supporting parents and children in the critical periods between the initial visit to the Child Guidance Clinic and subsequent treatment sessions. In addition she continues to lecture to Local organisations on the work of the Educational and Child Guidance Clinics, and serves on appropriate social work committees which have been occupied over the last year with the Seebohm and Maud Reports.

An analysis of the work of the Clinic is made below:—

CASES REFERRED

Current cases, 1st January, 1969.	69
To be reviewed	0
New Cases. 1969.	110
Cases re-opened. 1969.	3
	<hr/>
	182

The new cases and cases re-opened were referred from the following sources, through either the Director of Education or the Principal School Medical Officer:—

Head Teachers	42
Parents	22
Family Doctor	10
Medical Officer of Health	26
Director of Education	3
Child Care Officers	4
Health Visitors	2
Probation Officers	1
N.S.P.C.C.	1
Consultant Psychiatrist	1
Skin Consultant	1
	<hr/>
	113

The disposal of the cases dealt with during the year falls under the following headings:—

Cases Closed during 1969	67
Improved	39
Report and advice only	22
Remedial teaching	1
Left the district	2
Social work only	3

Current Cases at 1.1.70	115
	<hr/>
	182

The diagnoses of cases referred during 1969 are classified below:—

Behaviour disorders	40
Delinquent tendencies	14
Emotional instability	31
School refusal	5
Habit disorders	12
Truancy	5
Educational advice	3
Educational retardation	3
	<hr/>
	113

Referrals by age to both the Child Guidance Clinic and the School Psychological Service, (i.e. registered cases.)

Age	Child Guidance	Educational (registered)	Educational (investigation in school)
Pre-school	3	16	3
5-6	9	2	3
6-7	13	10	7
7-8	7	13	23
8-9	11	14	12
9-10	8	13	2
10-11	13	3	1
11-12	13	5	0
12-13	15	2	0
13-14	8	0	0
14-15	7	2	1
15-16	4	0	0
16-18	2	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	113	81	53

The cases referred to the Educational Child Guidance Clinic or those investigated in School only for Educational Advice were referred from the following sources:—

	Tests in Educ. C.G.C.	Tests in Schools
Head Teachers	47	46
School Medical Officer, including Health Visitors	23	3
Director of Education	2	1
Speech Therapist	1	
Parents	3	3
Family Doctor	1	
Consultant Psychiatrist	1	
Eye Consultant	1	
Play Group Organiser	1	
Principal, Technical College	1	
	<u>81</u>	<u>53</u>
	<u>TOTAL 134</u>	

The work of the Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Social Worker and Remedial Teacher is set out in the following tables:—

Psychiatrist:

New Case Diagnostic Interviews	110
Re-opened Case Interviews	3
Treatments	107
	<u>220</u>

Psychologist

Psychological Tests and interviews (Clinic)	190
Psychological Tests and Interviews (Schools)	53
Psychological Reports	238
Remedial Sessions	141
School Visits	217
Parent Interviews	215

Social Worker:—

	Clinic Cases	School Welfare Cases
Home Visits	677	22
Clinic Interviews	615	13
School Enquiries	276	15
Other Consultations	670	26
	<u>2,238</u>	<u>76</u>

Remedial Teacher:—

Remedial Sessions	440
Courses	3
Surveys	1

Speech Therapy

Total number of attendance	836
Number of patients receiving regular treatment during this period	60
Number of patients receiving treatment at intervals during this period	52
Number of patients admitted	82
Number of patients discharged	31

Classification of Patients admitted:

Dyslalia (defect of articulation)	15
Retarded speech or language development	51
Dyseneia	1
Stammer	15
Total	<u>82</u>

Classification of Patients Discharged:

Speech normal	7
Speech much improved	9
Left district	9
Unco-operative	5
At parents request	1
Total	<u>31</u>

Patients awaiting treatment	62
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MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING TEACHERS.—Min. of Education Circ. 249 of 1952
* Total Number Examined, 1969

Teachers					Intending Teachers				
Male	...	...	...	6	Male	...	...	...	39
Female		...	...	5	Female		...	...	90
Total 11					Total 129				

School Meals Service

During the year 32 new staff were medically examined and X-rayed on entering the Service and 8 members of the staff were re-examined.

Minor Ailments Clinic

Minor Ailments Clinics are held at each of the School clinics as follows:—

Merton Road Clinic-Monday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Water Street Clinic-Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Moreton Clinic-Monday to Friday mornings up to 10.30 a.m.

Hudson Road Clinic-Monday to Friday mornings up to 10.30 a.m.

A doctor is in attendance at Merton Road Clinic each Wednesday morning and at Water Street Clinic each Monday morning. A variety of minor ailments, such as infected ears, infected eyes, impetigo, cuts, burns and warts are treated at these clinics, whilst at the doctors' sessions, medical and psychological problems, as distinct from the minor ailment, can be investigated and the appropriate advice or treatment given.

EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN FOR EMPLOYMENT,
ENTERTAINMENT, HOLIDAYS ABROAD, ETC.

Employment	...	...	...	...	...	189
Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	2
Holidays Abroad, etc.		...	...	...	...	-
						<hr/> 191

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of children offered (per parents)	
B.C.G. Vaccination	1,516
No. of children accepting (per parents)	
B.C.G. Vaccination	1,208
Percentage of Parents accepting vaccination	79.68%
No. of children Mantoux tested	1,203
No. of children found Mantoux positive ...	28
Percentage of children Mantoux positive ...	2.30%
No. of children found Mantoux negative ...	1,175
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	1,150

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE
SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR 1969

Health Surveys and Infestation with Vermin

Health Surveys	106
No. of Clinics Sessions re Cleansing ...	56
No. of Examinations	24,239
No. of individual children found unclean	877

Home Visits

Cleanliness	731
Medical Treatment	244
Hospital References	24
Miscellaneous	381
Ineffective visits, i.e. No. Access ...	298

Other

Visits to Nursery School	13
Visits to Special Schools	47

ELLERAY PARK OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

During the year 37 children were admitted; the classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:—

Spasticity	2
Congenital Heart Disease	5
Hydrocephalus	1
Scoliosis	1
Delicate	2
Spastic Hemiplegia	2
Residual Clumsiness	1
Muscular Dystrophy	1
Epilepsy	5
Bronchitis	2
Partially Sighted	3
Kidney Disease	2
Meningomyelocele	1
Multiple Burn Scars	1
Spina-Bifida	2
Cyst of Bone	1
Infantile Eczema	1
Talipes Both Feet	1
T - B Spine	1
Nervous Tics & Habit Spams	1
Blackouts & Illusions	1

During 1969, five children were transferred to ordinary schools, three left the district, eight left on attaining 16 years of age, one transferred to Claremount Day Special School, three were transferred to a Residential Special School for the Blind, one was transferred to a Residential Special School for E.S.N. children and one was ascertained as unsuitable for Education at School under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944.

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer:—

The annual statistics show that the amount of treatment given was on a level with that of the previous year, despite a slight decline in the total number of treatment sessions. This was due, in part, to a reduction in the number of sessions given to our service by our two part-time dental officers. This decrease in sessions follows the usual pattern of most part-time dental officer appointments, but we are grateful for the assistance of such staff.

Two decisions caused regret. The first was the further postponement of the implementation of the plans for a Health Centre, not only because the lack of flexibility from which our service suffers is irksome, but because incentives comparable with other authorities must be offered, and of course until we have at least one twin surgery unit recruitment of the new dental auxiliary workers, now a well established and accepted part of the dental team, is impossible. Secondly the decision to reverse Wallasey's support for fluoridation was not altogether a surprise, since the attention which has been focussed on the "elixirs of death", as some pollutants have been graphically described. I am sure that once the beneficial effects of fluoridation are seen elsewhere in Britain, without any side-effects, the advice given by so many professional bodies and the Council for Health Education will be heeded. Meanwhile the refined sugars continue to be an "elixir of death" to the dental tissues, so that by the end of their school-days 96% of children will have suffered from decayed teeth. What other part of our body would we allow to decay, putrefy and abscess with such equanimity?

There seems to exist in the minds of some people the fallacious belief that dental decay is the concern of dentists. This is no more true than that lung cancer, caused through smoking, is the responsibility of the chest surgeon. The British Dental Association's latest leaflet, entitled "Milk Teeth Matter" underlines the dentists not to be solely associated with dental decay and its attendant distress by the slogan "Bad Teeth are a Disgrace, Not a Misfortune". Until the incidence of dental disease can be contained by the dental services the individual has a responsibility to the community and it is the concern of everybody involved in the education and well-being of that community that this message gets across.

In this context I recorded the number of unkept appointments for the last quarter of the year. They amounted to 666. It is appreciated that the age group with which we are dealing is more susceptible to ailments and forgetfulness, but it is the exception, not the rule, to have these appointments cancelled in good time, or indeed to receive any notice.

I should like to record my thanks for the co-operation given to us by all those connected with Education and Public Health, especially the Headteachers and their staff.

MEDICAL INSPECTION. 1969

MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of pupils on register 17,319

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col.2	No.	% of Col.2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1965 and later	37	37	100.00	-	-
1964	462	462	100.00	-	-
1963	1,035	1,035	100.00	-	-
1962	93	93	100.00	-	-
1961	23	23	100.00	-	-
1960	26	26	100.00	-	-
1959	17	17	100.00	-	-
1958	323	323	100.00	-	-
1957	776	776	100.00	-	-
1956	335	335	100.00	-	-
1955	115	115	100.00	-	-
1954 and earlier	712	712	100.00	-	-
TOTAL	3,974	3,974	100.00	NIL	NIL

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965 and later	1	27	15
1964	26	227	158
1963	54	404	303
1962	4	44	31
1961	6	26	16
1960	5	14	12
1959	2	11	8
1958	30	84	74
1957	119	250	246
1956	40	115	111
1955	17	45	41
1954 and earlier	149	243	268
TOTAL	453	1,492	1,283

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,148
Number of Re-inspections	196
Total	1,344

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	24,239
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	877
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	6
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	3

PART II—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR

PART II TABLE A. — PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
Skin	62	68	86	43	96	88	244	199
Eyes—(a) Vision	91	155	166	26	196	91	453	272
(b) Squint	66	15	13	5	37	5	116	25
(c) Other	18	11	11	4	12	9	41	24
Ears—(a) Hearing	71	53	9	14	27	46	107	113
(b) Otitis Media	29	68	8	9	5	38	42	115
(c) Other	21	40	17	5	21	35	59	80
Nose and Throat	84	371	10	58	23	247	117	676
Speech	38	37	2	5	9	13	49	55
Lymphatic Glands	4	230	1	9	—	116	5	355
Heart	5	14	5	11	—	17	10	42
Lungs	41	56	15	7	23	23	79	88
Developmental—								
(a) Hernia	11	8	1	—	2	10	14	18
(b) Other	27	97	14	30	25	113	66	240
Othopaedic—								
(a) Posture	4	12	6	16	8	21	18	49
(b) Feet	113	113	41	39	87	134	241	286
(c) Other	56	68	12	12	44	51	112	131
Nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy	12	3	6	1	14	3	32	7
(b) Other	5	5	5	5	3	12	13	22
Psychological—								
(a) Development	9	40	1	10	5	30	15	80
(b) Stability	42	86	11	17	18	61	71	164
Abdomen	6	9	5	1	6	10	17	20
Other	6	2	9	5	9	4	24	11

PART II TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
Skin	47(419)*	6
Eyes—(a) Vision	32	—
(b) Squint	9	—
(c) Other	26	1
Ears—(a) Hearing	18	—
(b) Otitis Media	6	2
(c) Other	51	—
Nose and Throat	11	—
Speech	15	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	—	—
Lungs	3	1
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	2	—
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	1	—
(b) Feet	53	—
(c) Other	22	3
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy	1	—
(b) Other	—	—
Psychological—		
(a) Development	5	2
(b) Stability	3	—
Abdomen	3	—
Other	134	15

* No. of pupils found to require treatment for Warts or Verrucae and the majority of these cases were treated with carbon dioxide snow.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PART III TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES AND DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Number of cases known to have been dealt with

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	310
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,701
Total	2,011

Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	712
--	-----

TABLES B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	-
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	153
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	42
Received other forms of treatment ...	140
Total	335
Hearing Tests - Undertaken by Audiometrician—	
New Cases	312
Re-tests	168
Cases referred to School M.O.	245
Cases referred to own doctor ...	16
Cases referred to consultants ...	6
Total	747
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1969	3
(b) in previous years	17

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	825
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	14
Total	839

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	-
Scabies	2
Impetigo	78
Other skin diseases	147
Total	227

TABLE E. — CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	182

TABLE F. — SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Received regular treatment	60
Received treatment at irregular intervals ...	52
Total pupils treated by Speech Therapist	<u>112</u>

TABLE G. — OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,101
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,150
(d) Pupils who received Hospital in-patient treatment—	
Medical	247
Surgical	110
Orthopaedic	59
Total (a)–(d)	<u>3,670</u>

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visits	1,291	1,489	289	3,069
Subsequent visits ...	1,320	2,615	505	4,440
Total visits	2,611	4,104	794	7,509
Additional courses of treatment commenced	179	204	25	408
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,296	3,413	858	5,567
Fillings in deciduous teeth	535	61	—	596
Permanent teeth filled	967	2,783	740	4,490
Deciduous teeth filled	490	60	—	550
Permanent teeth extracted	96	554	120	770
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,415	607	—	2,022
General anaesthetics	806	565	61	1,432
Emergencies	372	183	31	586

Number of Pupils x-rayed	188
Prophylaxis	991
Teeth otherwise conserved	300
Number of teeth root filled	12
Inlays	0
Crowns	4
Courses of treatment completed ...	2,841

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	46
New cases commenced during year ...	57
Cases completed during year	46
Cases discontinued during year ...	14
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	82
No. of fixed appliances fitted	4
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	120

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) 1	4	4	9	
Number of dentures supplied 2	4	5	11	

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 688

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school Number of Pupils	12,257
(b) First inspection at clinic Number of Pupils	1,406
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	6,146
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	6,143
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	896
Number of (c) found to require treatment ...	416

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,403
Sessions devoted to inspection	141
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	2

MINOR AILMENTS AND OTHER CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Immunisation (3rd Monday each month)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. E. Edwards) (by appointment only)
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	-
	(p.m.)	-	-
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	S.M.O.'s Clinic Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Immunisation (1st Wednesday each month)

Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only)
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	-
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	-	-
Friday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards fortnightly by appointment only)
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only) Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards once per month by appointment only) Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ... Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	S.M.O's Clinic (Fortnightly) Immunisation (3rd Friday each month)
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Immunisation (2nd & 4th Friday each month)

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. Clare Mount School, Wallasey.
Tuesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Elleray Park School, Wallasey. School Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton.
Wednesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. School Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Thursday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	Elleray Park School, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Friday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Visits. School Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
Tuesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Remedial Exercises & Individual Treatments) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
Wednesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Individual Treatments)
Thursday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	Orthopaedic Specialist Clinic, School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)
Friday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	As Monday a.m.
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	As Wednesday a.m.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Friday	(a.m.)	As Thursday p.m.
	(p.m.)	As Thursday p.m.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

(Psychiatric Department)

Town Hall, Wallasey, Dr. G. Egan; M.D., CH.B., D.P.M.,

Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

Year Ended 31st December, 1969	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Mal-adjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
(1) Newly assessed as needing special Educational Treatment at Special Schools or Boarding Houses	1	3	-	-	23	4	3	29	4	-	67
(2) Newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Houses	1	3	-	-	19	2	2	15	4	-	46
(3) As at 31st January, 1970 Pupils on Registers of Maintained Special Schools:- (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	- -	1 -	6 1	7 -	67 -	25 -	- -	113 3	10 -	4 -	233 4
(4) Pupils on Registers of Non-Maintained Special Schools:- (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	- 4	- 5	- 3	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- 18
(5) On the Registers of Independent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	7
(6) Pupils requiring places in Special Schools:- Total (3-5) (a) Day (b) Boarding	4 - -	6 - -	10 - -	8 - -	68 - 1	25 - -	5 - 3	120 12 1	12 - -	4 - -	262 12 5
(7) Pupils being educated under the provisions of Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944:- (a) In Hospitals (b) At Home	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR SCHOOL-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1969.

Informal Ascertainment 3
Under Sec. 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 2
Number of decisions cancelled under Sec. 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944. 1

