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Contributors

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CITY of YORK

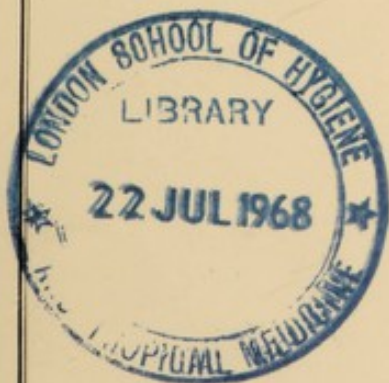
ANNUAL REPORT


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1966





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HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(ALDERMAN W. E. MILBURN)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. H. GLEW

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR F. W. FAWCETT

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Boulton	Counc. Wardell
„ I. G. Wightman	„ Cooper	„ Groom
„ A. Kirk	„ Lacamp	„ Hibbert
Counc. Armitage	„ Oliver	„ Palphramand
„ Banwell	„ Spofforth	

Co-opted Members:—Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod,
R. Park, Esq., Dr. T. H. Park.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Glew
„ I. G. Wightman	„ Groom
Counc. Armitage (Chairman)	„ Oliver
„ Banwell	„ Palphramand
„ Fawcett	

Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. I. G. Wightman	Counc. Spofforth
Counc. Armitage (Chairman)	Miss F. M. Dodd
„ Glew	

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

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„ A. Kirk	„ Groom
Counc. Banwell	„ Lacamp
„ Boulton (Chairman)	„ Spofforth
„ Fawcett	„ Wardell

Dr. T. H. Park, Dr. A. I. MacLeod

JOINT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE WITH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE re COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

H.C. Members	{ Counc. Banwell „ Boulton „ Glew (Chairman) „ Spofforth	H.M.C. Members	{ Ald. E. L. Keld C. J. Minter, Esq. Ald. R. S. Oloman B. P. Rowntree, Esq. Ald. I. B. Shaw
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SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. Kirk	Counc. Hibbert
Counc. Banwell	„ Oliver
„ Boulton	„ Spofforth
„ Fawcett	„ Wardell
„ Glew (Chairman)	„ Cooper

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. Kirk	Counc. Groom
Counc. Banwell	„ Oliver
„ Boulton	„ Palphramand
„ Fawcett (Chairman)	
Dr. T. H. Park	

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENTS (A)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Glew, Counc. Fawcett.
 APPOINTMENTS (B)—Ald. Wightman, Counc. Armitage, Counc. Glew.
 APPOINTMENTS (C)—Ald. Kirk, Counc. Spofforth, Counc. Wardell.
 APPOINTMENTS (D)—Counc. Fawcett, Counc. Oliver, Counc. Palphramand.
 APPOINTMENTS (E)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Boulton, Counc. Glew.

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK “A” HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Fawcett

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE WITH DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMITTEES re SLUM CLEARANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Fawcett
 Counc. Spofforth.

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re SPASTICS CENTRE

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew Counc. Fawcett

“HOWE HILL” HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. Wightman Counc. Boulton Counc. Banwell
 Counc. Glew Counc. Fawcett

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Counc. Banwell Counc. Glew

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR— CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Counc. Banwell Counc. Fawcett Counc. Glew

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare Committee:—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London), 9 St. Leonard's Place.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

DORA HAMSHAW, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Medical Officers:—

M. C. BARNET, M.B., Ch.B.

I. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Part-time Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consultants:—

Child Health	.....	.....	.....	W. HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Dermatology	.....	.....	.....	H. K. EL-SHAMY, M.B., B.Ch. (Cairo), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.M.S.S.A.
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O. (to 14. 11. 66.) J. STEVENSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. F.R.F.P.S. (from 15.11.66.)
Obstetrics	.....	.....	.....	J. MANDER, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Psychiatry	.....	.....	.....	W. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M.
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	W. H. HELM, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. W. DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	N. A. LAMBERTY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—

M. W. GALLEY, M.B., B.S.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:—

MISS S. M. CREEDON, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

MRS. M. R. WHEELER, L.D.S. (to 5.1.66)

MRS. N. A. TRAIN, L.D.S. (from 6.1.66)

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time):—

MISS L. RITCHIE, L.D.S. (to 25.1.66)

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

NORMAN HANCOCK, F.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Inspector, Cert. San. Science
and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:—

L. C. BRYAN, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San. Science, Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert.
Smoke Inspector.

*Senior Housing Inspector:—*H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Senior Inspector for Food Hygiene:—*G. W. LILLEY, C.S.I.J.B. (to 23.9.66)
and Cert Meat Inspector.

*Special Inspector for Meat:—*F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert Meat Inspector.

*Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—*A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert Meat
Inspector. P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B., and Cert Meat Inspector. N.
READ, C.S.I.J.B. (to 2.9.66)

*Rodent Officer:—*M. LUND.

*Veterinary Surgeon:—*G. M. SUTHERLAND, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).

*Public Analyst:—*HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time).

AMBULANCE SERVICE:—

*Ambulance Officer:—*R. H. HUNT.

*Control Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK.

DAY NURSERIES—

*Matron, Heworth Nursery:—*Miss E. C. OTTER i.

*Matron, Cornlands Road Nursery:—*MRS. E. M. ADAMS efi.

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—

Miss A. W. MATHER abcd

Health Visitors/School Nurses:—

Miss J. F. Gretton abcd (Senior Health Visitor);
Mrs. E. Williamson abc; Mrs. F. M. Platts abc; Mrs. M. E. Horn abci;
Mrs. J. Grinstead abc; Miss L. F. Mousley abc; Miss J. M. Ambler abc;
Miss G. B. Smith abc (to 30.9.66); Mrs. I. C. Mansfield abcd; Miss J. C.
M. Baker abcde; Miss L. Jackson abc; Miss P. A. Blanchfield bc; Miss B.
Trim abc (to 11.10.66); *Mrs. M. C. Elsley abc; Mrs. T. Nixon abc (to 18.9.66);
Miss M. Chilton abcd; Miss M. S. C. Boyle abci (from 1.12.66).

Tuberculosis/Health Visitor:—

Mrs. D. S. Cole bc.

Clinic Nurses:—

Mrs. C. Neill b (to 11.2.66); *Mrs. L. Firn b; Mrs. H. L. Saunders ab; Mrs. A.
T. Nottingham b; Mrs. L. Hawley be; Mrs. A. M. Connolly ab (from 28.11.66).

*Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—**Mrs. C. M. Dent.

District Nurses:—

Miss J. Douglas bd (Senior District Nurse);
Mrs. A. Doran b; Miss V. Harrison abd; Mrs. L. Hardie abd; Mr. L. W.
Carolan bd; Mrs. N. Turnbull bd; Mr. A. E. Heskett bd; Miss E. M. Metcalfe
bd; Miss N. R. Buckton abd; Miss C. A. Fox abd; Mrs. A. R. Fewson b;
Mrs. D. N. Newton bd; Mrs. S. L. Crooks bdj; Miss M. Clare bi; Miss A. I.
Jackson bd; Miss J. Cocks b (from 1.6.66); Miss J. Tordoff adb (from 11.10.65
to 1.3.66); Miss M. B. Halliday abdj (from 18.4.66); Mrs. P. A. Agar bd.

*State Enrolled Nurses:—*Mrs. C. Y. Hartas g; Mrs. D. L. Tiller g.

**Part-time Officers*

Municipal Midwives:—

Miss A. Hodgson abd (Senior Midwife);
Mrs. B. A. Drinkel a; Mrs. A. Stinchcombe ab (to 3.6.66); Mrs. H. E. Whitehouse ag; Mrs. M. C. Skelton ab; Miss M. Wilson ab; Mrs. M. W. Gledhill ab;
Mrs. G. E. Durham ab; Miss M. Hughes abcd; Miss J. Marshall ab; Miss A. Goodwin ab (from 1.7.66).

*Health Welfare Officer:—*MRS. M. E. JOHNSON.

*Organiser of Home Helps:—*MISS M. W. SIMPSON.

School Nurses: MISS E. STODDART ab; MRS. L. REYNOLDS b.

*Dental Surgery Assistants:—*MISS R. E. GLEW j; MRS. J. A. BILTON; Miss J. M. LAWSON; Miss J. M. SPEAK.

*Skin Clinic Nurse:—*MRS. A. BATTLE k.

a=S.C.M.; b=S.R.N.; c=H.V. Certificate; d=Queen's Nurse; e=Nursery Nurse;
f=Dental Certificate; g=S.E.N.; h=N.N.E.B. Certificate; i=R.M.N.; j=Orthopaedic Nurses Certificate.

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—*G. A. BRADLEY

*Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—*W. J. PATTON bi; G. R. DEARLOVE bi;
J. TIPLADY bi

*Head Social Worker:—*D. E. F. TILBURY

*Social Worker:—*T. M. FREEMAN (from 8.8.66)

*Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—*J. A. GORMAN

*Assistant Supervisors:—*S. C. GODFREY (to 23.12.67); R. E. COOK (to 31.8.66);
H. SADLER (from 28.11.66)

*Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—*MRS. K. R. GORMAN

*Assistant Supervisors:—*MISS M. PARKER (from 7.2.66)
MISS E. R. ALLEN (from 30.8.66)

*Supervisor of Junior Training Centre:—*MRS. R. H. GLEW

*Assistant Supervisors:—*MRS. M. BESTLEY, MRS. A. LORD b; MISS S. WREN;
MRS. L. WALKER; MRS. I. HURD; MRS. P. M. DODD; MRS. H. M. BELLERBY; MISS E. S. COOK (temp.) (from 6.9.66)

*Trainer/Organiser, Spastic Unit:—*MRS. J. I. L. de R. MARTYN

*Physiotherapist (part-time) Spastic Unit:—*MRS. J. ROBERTS

Clerical Staffs

- (a) *Health Department*:—Chief Clerk:—E. T. GOODRICK (from 1.7.66); C. W. PRIME (to 14.11.66). Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN. Clerks:—MRS. K. CUNNINGHAM, MRS. I. M. STEWART, MRS. S. PEARSON (to 23.1.66), Miss P. W. TINDILL, Miss S. FORBES, P. WILSON, Miss M. HILL, MRS. D. M. JERVIS (to 23.12.66), MRS. A. CARR (from 10.1.66).
- (b) *Ambulance Service*:—Senior Clerk:—R. KILCRAN (from 28.3.66); J. A. CROFT (to 25.3.66.) Clerk:—MRS. J. M. TINDALL (from 31.5.66); Miss A. FISHER (to 15.4.66)
- (c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—Senior Clerk:—Miss W. PREST. Clerks:—MRS. G. KIRK, MRS. P. M. HILL, MRS. M. GRAINGER
- Gale Lane Clinic*:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. F. E. BOULTON
Fifth Avenue Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. D. M. AIREY
Clifton Clinic:—Clerk (part-time); MRS. N. ROSE (from 2.5.66)
- d) *Welfare Foods Centre*:—Clerk:—MRS. M. WAITE. Assistant:—MRS. H. THOMPSON
- (e) *Mental Welfare Section*:—Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH. Clerks:—Miss J. ALLEN, MRS. C. HURLEY, Miss P. A. GALTREY (to 30.3.66), Miss S. M. FRANKS (from 2.5.66)
- (f) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY. Clerks:—Miss S. FEARN (to 26.1.66), Miss E. JACKSON, MRS. D. JAKEMAN (from 14.2.66)
- (g) *School Clinic*:—Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER. Clerks:—Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH, MRS. A. EXELBY, MRS. M. TOASE (part-time). Clinical Clerks:—Miss M. A. ROBINSON and MRS. G. ROSE (to 29.4.66), Miss J. HOPWOOD (from 23.5.66)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1966

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate of 15.6 per 1,000 population was appreciably lower than the average for England and Wales of 17.7. The death rate of 11.9 compared with 11.7 for the whole country.

We are again pleased to record that no maternal death occurred among York women.

The perinatal and infant mortality rates are analysed by Dr. Simon in the body of the report. We should like to see case conferences held on all perinatal deaths, but pressure of work precludes this. If routine review of cases by all concerned were possible, a major contribution might be made toward lowering the rate still further.

Infectious Disease

(a) *Influenza*: An influenza epidemic during the early months of the year started as a comparatively mild infection with its heaviest incidence among school children. The peak in the schools was at the end of January with an overall school absentee rate of 27%. This compared with 32% in the Asian 'Flu epidemic of 1957. The epidemic took a more serious form among adults during February, as judged by new claims for sickness benefit, death returns and information from general practitioners. There were 136 deaths in the 'over 65' age group during that month, compared with 57 the previous year. A peak was reached during the last week of February, after which the epidemic abated.

(b) *Dysentery*: Sonnéi dysentery was endemic from March onwards, but there were two outbreaks with concentration of cases during the year. The first was mainly on the East side of the City, notifications being heaviest during May and June. The second occurred during the Autumn in the Acomb and Dringhouses areas West of the river, with the highest incidence in November and December. Both were broken by the school holidays, and by preventive measures taken in schools and homes, to limit spread.

(c) *Smallpox*: The outbreak of Variola Minor in the West Midlands had repercussions in York, shown by the increased demand for vaccination. This was largely due to requirements for travel abroad.

Your medical officer was called to see one suspect case, but this proved not to be variola.

District Nursing

The establishment was increased to allow for the employment of two state enrolled nurses and their appointment has been a great help to the service. The case load in this branch of the service increases steadily. There are more long term cases in addition to more early discharges from hospital, and one case for general care may need a visit of 1½ hours. The concept of the nursing team is replacing the old ideal of highly qualified nurses with additional district training for all district nursing. Such a team might be led by a Queen's nurse or other district trained nurse, supported by state registered nurses, state enrolled nurses, nursing auxiliaries and

attendants—each detailed to undertake work according to training or experience. Home helps might well be attached to such a team, the attendants (undertaking some general care duties) being recruited from their ranks. This nursing team concept is already operating in some parts of the country and their attachment to a group of general practitioners is ideal. This may only be practicable if all are based on Health Centres.

The use of an increasing range of disposable equipment in the District Nursing and Midwifery services is easing the load of the nurse.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The opening of the General Practitioner Maternity Unit has caused a further fall in the number of domiciliary confinements. Early discharges tend to restore the balance of work for the midwives, but make the work less interesting professionally. There is also the danger of the domiciliary midwife having insufficient cases to maintain her skills. With the development of schemes for domiciliary midwives to be attached to general practitioners, the extension of their work to allow them to deliver their own cases in the Hospital General Practitioner Unit, should be given urgent consideration. This may be necessary at national level and would be advantageous to both mother and midwife, as the mother could have the same midwife to tend her throughout the ante-natal period, the confinement and after her early discharge home. The midwife would also benefit professionally.

Home Helps

The first home help refresher course was held during the afternoons for a week in June and attended by twelve home helps. It was much appreciated and our thanks are tendered to the Education Department and staff of the Marygate Centre for organising this course.

Health Centres

(a) *Clifton Clinic* was opened on 4th May by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor (Alderman W. E. Milburn). In addition to local authority services, a partnership of general practitioners now hold ante-natal and child welfare sessions for their own patients in this clinic. Negotiations have commenced for possible extension of the building for use as a Health Centre.

(b) *Cornlands Road Health Services Centre*: Preliminary arrangements were made for a general practitioner to hold his main surgeries from this centre, as from April 1967.

(c) *Monkgate Centre*: Work has started on the Monkgate Clinic and application made to the Minister for it to be adapted and re-designated for use as a Health Centre.

Training Centres

The 80-place Adult Training Centre at Hebden Rise was completed and transfer of the work from Lowther Street arranged for early 1967.

Social Work Placements

Requests for practical social work placements, particularly in the mental health fields, continue to be received. Students must be supervised during these placements, by staff with appropriate qualifications. With the establishment of the Department of Social Administration and Social Studies by the University of York, we

find ourselves unable to meet their requirements fully and to maintain existing commitments. A joint scheme, sponsored by the University, Local Authority and Hospital is needed and preliminary discussions to this end have been held.

Student placements in Adult and Junior Training Centres have continued and have been of mutual benefit to both staff and students.

Staff

The Department was handicapped by the prolonged absence through illness of several senior members of the staff. Dr. Simon was also released for six weeks postgraduate study leave on developmental assessment and Mr. Godfrey for an academic year to train as a teacher of the mentally handicapped. Mrs. Dodd was similarly released in September.

Mr. C. W. Prime, Chief Clerk, retired on health grounds after 40 years service with the Corporation. He came to the Health Department in 1936 and we wish him better health and a long and happy retirement. We welcomed Mr. E. T. Goodrick as his successor, and his long experience of local government in York and other areas is of great help to the Department.

Dr. Shevlin accepted an invitation to continue in post as Senior Assistant School Medical Officer for a year after reaching retiring age. Again his administrative ability, knowledge and length of experience are a great help.

Miss L. B. Ritchie resigned her appointment as part-time Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. She joined the staff of the Education Department in 1938 and transferred to part-time work with the Health Department in 1948. We are grateful for her help over the years.

To all members of the staff, and to those who have left us during the year, I tender my sincere thanks for their help. Also, to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, colleagues in other departments, and professional colleagues in the City.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. CRANE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF YORK

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 7,007.

Population (Census, 1961), 104,392.

Total population, mid 1966 (Registrar General's Estimate), 106,010.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1966) according to the rate-books, 40,524 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.6.

Rateable value (April, 1966), £3,734,513.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £15,000.

Marriages, 1,008. Rate per 1,000 population:—19.0

VITAL STATISTICS, 1966 (Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES <i>Provisional</i>
Live Births:		
Number	1,625	850,000
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude, 15.3; corrected	15.6	17.7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	9.3	
Stillbirths:		
Number	30	13,300
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	18.1	15.4
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,655	863,300
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	30	
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	18.4	19.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	16.9	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	32.8	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	9.8	12.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	8.6	11.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	26.5	26.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	Nil	223
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	Nil	0.26

		TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	Leg.	1,473	767	706	Birth-rate: Crude 15.3 per 1,000 Corrected 15.6 per 1,000
	Illeg.	152	79	73	
Stillbirths	Leg.	22	7	15	Rate per 1,000 total births 18.1
	Illeg.	8	4	4	
Deaths		1,322	674	648	Death rate: Crude 12.4 per 1,000 Corrected 11.9 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 YEARS REVIEW)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Net) BIRTHS	Birth-rate	Total (Net) DEATHS	Death-rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1962	104,890	1,722	15.9	1,263	12.2	459
1963	104,250	1,768	17.2	1,390	13.4	378
1964	105,230	1,825	17.6	1,245	11.9	580
1965	105,910	1,729	16.6	1,326	11.7	403
1966	106,010	1,625	15.6	1,322	11.9	303
AVERAGE		1,734	16.6	1,309	12.2	424

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1962-1966

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	1	1	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	0.57	0.55	—	—	—
England and Wales	0.35	0.28	0.51	0.25*	0.26
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	32	40	48	32	30
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	18.6	22.6	26.3	18.5	18.4
England and Wales	21.4	21.1	20.0	19.0*	19.0
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York	29.1	27.3	34.9	24.4	26.5
England and Wales	—	29.3	28.2	26.9	26.3*

*—Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1965-1966

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1965	4	0.04	—	—	4	0.04
1966	2	0.02	—	—	2	0.02
Average for 5 years	3	0.03	0.4	0.00	3	0.03

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	34	19*	26	23	33	28	19	19	20
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	7	3	4	1*	1	7	1	1	1
Total	53	41	22	30	24	34	35	20*	20	21

*—Lowest on record.

There were 207 male and 147 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 9 male and 10 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1966.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1962-1966

Cause of Death	Years				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	6	3	4	2
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic disease	2	2	—	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	1	2	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	—	—	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	20	25	20	29	31
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	65	62	62	65	50
Malignant neoplasm, breast	13	15	25	17	23
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	8	11	14	12	8
Other malignant lymphatic neoplasms	113	146	127	111	116
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	11	3	3	12	10
Diabetes	17	16	10	9	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	168	181	162	166	199
Coronary disease, angina	251	247	254	293	295
Hypertension with heart disease	27	27	31	22	7
Other heart disease	151	145	119	124	107
Other circulatory diseases	43	60	37	43	46
Influenza	5	2	—	—	10
Pneumonia	108	146	159	142	153
Bronchitis	68	78	58	76	83
Other diseases of respiratory system	9	10	6	5	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	3	5	7	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	5	6	4	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	10	6	7	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	10	5	3	8	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	6	12	10	13	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	91	106	80	84	83
Motor vehicle accidents	8	14	12	23	13
All other accidents	35	31	21	28	30
Suicide	10	21	10	13	14
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	—	1	—
All Causes—TOTALS	1,263	1,390	1,245	1,326	1,322

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 51

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

1. Infant Welfare Centres

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	8
(b) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—	
(i) Under 1 year of age	1,175
(c) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—	
(i) Under 1 year of age	1,113
(ii) Over 1 year of age	1,948

2. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

Clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee for maternity hospital patients and for consultations. All ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by general practitioners and midwives.

(i) Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	115
(ii) Number of attendances	691

3. Infant Deaths and Stillbirths—Congenital Abnormalities

I am indebted to Dr. Simon for the following report:—

PERINATAL DEATHS (STILLBIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK)
(Brackets refer to 1965)

In 1966 there were 44 (44) perinatal deaths including 3½ pairs of twins; therefore 41 (41) mothers and fathers. There were 31 (28) stillbirths and 13 (16) live births; 19 (26) male, 25 (17) female. Eleven (5) of the births, including one pair of twins, were illegitimate. 36 (39) babies were born in hospital and five (3) at home. Six (11) of the babies born in hospital were emergency admissions, two of whom had unsatisfactory ante-natal care; the mothers had seen their doctors once only at five months and seven months respectively. Three others had A.P.H.; one associated with toxæmia, one with a grossly abnormal foetus (anencephalic exomophalos). The sixth case was booked at another hospital and went into labour at 34 weeks.

Of the mothers of the five babies born at home three failed to have adequate ante-natal care, two of whom, and another, worked full time. Four of them, aged 21 or under, were primipara. The causes of death of these five babies were: unknown—1; prematurity—1; post-maturity—1; intra-cranial injury—1; twin with gross abnormalities—1 (the only case with an apparently satisfactory social and medical background).

Illegitimacy

Two of the mothers were only 15, and four were under 21.

The suggested causes of death were as follows:—

Congenital abnormalities (C.N.S. 6 Multiple 2)	8	
Cord anomalies (Strangulation)	2	
Intra-cranial injury	2	
Intra-cranial haemorrhage (non-traumatic)	1	
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	6	Contributory cause—3 Total—9
Ante-partum haemorrhage	4	Contributory cause—1 Total—5
Prematurity (including 2½ prs. of twins)	10	Contributory cause—4 Total—14
Post-maturity	3	Contributory cause—1 Total—4
Respiratory infection	1	
Rhesus incompatibility	1	
Maternal pyelonephritis	1	
Ruptured uterus	1	
Placental insufficiency	1	
Unknown (anoxia)	2	
Respiratory distress syndrome	1	

The number of congenital abnormalities has doubled last year's figure of 4. (3 C.N.S. abnormalities and one heart deformity.)

Age and parity of the mother

This table shows similar features to that of last year but an increased mortality amongst the primipara and a more even age distribution.

Parity	20 & under	21-5	26-30	31-5	36-40	41 & over	Un-known	Total	%	%1965
0	8	9	1	2	—	—	—	20	48.8	38.6
1	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	9	21.9	18.2
2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4.9	6.8
3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	9.8	16.0
4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4	9.8	11.4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	4.5
6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2.4	4.5
Un-known	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2.4	—
Total	10	13	8	3	4	2	1	41	100.0	100.0
%1966	24.8	31.7	19.6	7.2	9.8	4.9	2.4			
%1965	25.0	27.3	16.0	16.0	9.1	6.8	—			

Work in pregnancy

20 of the 41 mothers worked during pregnancy. The type of work ranged over a wide variety of jobs. 14 worked full-time (including two at school or college), four part-time and two not known.

Type of Work	Up to & incl. 12 wks.	Duration				Duration unknown	Total No. of women
		13-24 wks.	25-28 wks.	29-36 wks.	Over 36 wks.		
Sedentary	1	2	2	1			5
Light physical		2	3	1		2	9
Heavy physical		2					2
School or College					1	1	2
Not known					1	1	2

Of the 14 women who worked full-time six failed to have adequate ante-natal care. In all cases there was delay in starting ante-natal care. Supervision was regular after that. Four of these six women had illegitimate babies; two failed to report their pregnancy until labour was imminent, one reported at 6½ months at the hospital ante-natal clinic, having worked as a waitress for six months, and one reported at five months and continued heavy work for 24 weeks.

Social Class by fathers' occupations

In 36 cases the occupation of the father was known.

Social Class	I	II	III	IV	V	Not known
Number of fathers	2	2	19	3	10	5
% 1966	4.9	4.9	46.3	7.3	24.4	12.2
% 1965	—	2.5	40	20	30	7.5
% 1964	6.66	13.32	30.83	16.6	25.0	—

The shift towards the lower income groups seen last year is less marked.

Ante-natal care and Home conditions

In five homes reported unsatisfactory, four of the babies were illegitimate, and their mothers all worked full-time. Four, including three of the full-time workers, failed to receive adequate ante-natal care.

Conclusion

It is satisfactory that the perinatal mortality figures show no increase, but it is impossible to draw any firm conclusions from so small a total. It may be significant that the number of congenital abnormalities already above the National level has doubled, but there appears to be no obvious factor in the data analysed associated with this high incidence.

Prematurity (14 cases) seemed to be associated with a high rate of work in pregnancy (5 mothers worked full-time and two part-time). Only two were illegitimate and only two failed to receive adequate ante-natal care.

P.E.T. (9 cases). Three mothers worked full-time and two had inadequate ante-natal care. There was only one illegitimate baby.

Infant Deaths (Deaths under One Year)

There were 30 infant deaths reported during the year; 20 male and 10 female. Of these 17 were neonatal; six were illegitimate.

The causes of death were:—

	<i>Neonatal</i>	<i>Post-neonatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Congenital abnormality (heart)	—	1	1
Congenital abnormality (C.N.S.)	1	1	2
Congenital abnormality (Other)	2	—	2
Respiratory infection	—	10	10
Prematurity	9	—	9
Anoxic cerebral haemorrhage	1	—	1
Respiratory distress syndrome	2	—	2
Trauma: intracranial haemorrhage	2	—	2
ruptured stomach	—	1	1
	17	13	30

The deaths due to prematurity included two pairs of twins, and one occurred within seven days of birth. Three of the children dying of respiratory infection were also suffering from congenital abnormalities; one cystic fibrosis, one septal heart defect and one severe hare lip.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

I am indebted to Mrs. Johnson for the following report:—

NEW CASES

152 York mothers gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1966, representing 9.3% of total births in York. There were also 12 girls from other areas staying in York temporarily over the confinement period (baby registered in York, home address given).

Comparison of York with England and Wales

	YORK		ENGLAND & WALES	
	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live Births	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live births
1945	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1960	110	6.4	42,707	5.44
1965	175	10.1	66,132	7.66
1966	152	9.3		

134 Births were registered in York or Derwent Area, and 30 in other areas—mother York resident.

There were 5 infant deaths and 4 stillbirths. 10 confinements took place at home. 30 in hospitals in other areas. 124 in York and district hospitals. There were 129 single girls, of whom 110 were residing alone or with parents. 19 were residing with the child's father.

35 were married women, of whom, 21 were separated or divorced, living with father of child and 14 were living alone or with relatives. Of the 129 single girls, it was the first child for 111, for 12 their second, 4 their third and 2 their fourth.

Age of Girls at time of Birth of Child

	1964	1965	1966
15 years	—	1	2
16 years	3	3	6
17 years	13	20	22
18 years	14	30	29
19 years	27	30	25
20 years	10	15	20
21/30 years	35	21	20
31/40 years	3	9	5

Type of Employment before Confinement of 129 single girls

Students 8; Nurses, student nurses, assistant nurses 9; Clerical 30; Shop Assistants 9; Bus Conductresses 2; Hairdressers 2; Factory workers 4; Domestic workers 7; Home duties 14; Unemployed 4.

30 girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes and there were 50 adoptions.

45 York babies were placed by York Adoption Society—(3 recalled), 2 were placed by the Catholic Adoption Society and 3 by Private Adoption.

30 babies were placed with foster parents temporarily prior to adoption.

90 putative fathers were asked to call for interview but of these 60 attended, 20 admitted paternity, and private arrangements for payment towards expenses were made in 12 cases. There were 31 Affiliation Orders.

New Cases

158 new cases were referred during the year. Of these, 8 married before or just after the birth of the child.

Voluntary Societies

Church of England Children Society — 3 girls make contributions towards their children's maintenance via the Health-Welfare Officer, and 1 child half Jamaican, was admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Home for permanent care.

Trusts

The Buttle Trust make substantial maintenance and clothing grants to 7 children, these grants being administered by the Health Welfare Officer, and St. Hilda's Trust make a grant of £20 annually for rehabilitation.

Gifts of equipment and furniture have also helped in establishing accommodation for the young mother wishing to make a home for her child.

5. Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44)

In 1966, 139 babies were cared for by the premature baby nurse. 99 of these were premature, and 40 were babies over 5½ lbs. at birth, but having difficulties with feeding or weight gain.

120 were referred from the Maternity Hospital, 11 by district midwives, 7 by a health visitor, and 1 by a general practitioner.

Of the babies with feeding difficulties, 34 were referred by the Maternity Hospital, 2 by midwives and 4 by health visitors,

The number of premature births notified during 1966 was 134 (including 17 stillbirths).

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born:—

(i) at home or in a nursing home	11
(ii) in hospital	106

The number of those born at home or in a nursing home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home	11
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	—
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	10

Born in hospital:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	7
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	95

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	—
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	1
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	3
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	7

6. Day Nurseries

The Council owns two 45 place purpose built nurseries. A creche is also run in connection with the Acomb nursery.

The use of the day nurseries has been maintained throughout the year. At Heworth the numbers on the register have fluctuated between 40 and 53, and at Acomb between 41 and 48, with an average attendance of 36—37 at the former, and 32—33 at the latter. It has thus been possible to continue to use the Creche at Acomb, which was attended by 28 children but never more than five on any day.

As in previous years a number of children were admitted for clinical and social reasons, apart from the usual one where the child has only one parent to support it.

At Heworth there were 16 children from 13 families in this category. Two children were delayed speech development, one mentally retarded and one autistic child, as well as 12 children whose nine mothers, either temporarily or for a more prolonged period, were not able to care for them adequately at home owing to social inadequacy or mental or physical illness.

At Acomb 10 children from seven families included one child with delayed speech development, eight children whose five mothers were suffering from psychiatric disorders, and one mentally retarded child in the care of a foster mother.

At Heworth the children suffered from several small outbreaks of infections; six cases of chickenpox between November, 1965 and February, 1966, followed by 'flu' and upper respiratory infections in February and March, when more than half the children were absent. In April and May there were seven cases of Sonne dysentery which were closely followed by five cases of rubella, three chickenpox and three measles in the subsequent two months. Since July the children's health has been better.

The children at Acomb suffered less from specific infections but there were eight cases of 'flu' in February, 16 cases of chickenpox in May and June; one case of measles, two rubella, one mumps in the autumn, and two cases of Sonne dysentery in December.

Staff (a) Heworth

Because of staff sickness, due to influenza in February—March, only Matron and four assistants were present. Mothers and relatives of children were therefore asked to look after them at home wherever possible for two days.

(b) Acomb

The nursery staff were similarly, but less acutely, affected.

Attendance	No. of places		No. on Register at 31st December		Average daily attendances	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Cornlands Road	15	30	10	34	6	26
Heworth	15	30	16	35	13	26

7. Maternal Deaths

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

8. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children (Residential)

This includes homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee and voluntary homes. The medical supervision of these homes is undertaken by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Local Authority homes include the Glen Nursery (17 places), St. Hilda's (25), Danebury Drive (12), Ashford Place (12), Nursery Drive (9) and Kingsway North (9).

The Glen Nursery

The number of children in the Glen has fluctuated between 13 and 17, but of the 13 long-stay children only four were discharged after three years residence, making way for four new long-stay young children.

The nursery staff has also changed only very slightly so that it has been a stable period for the children. There were a few cases of mild upper respiratory infection throughout the year and in July and August a severe outbreak of Sonne dysentery. Four toddlers were initially affected in July and a further three, and a staff nurse, early in August. At this stage specimens were taken from all staff and children, and five more children and a nursery assistant were found to be carriers. All the cases and the carriers were admitted to hospital as they were diagnosed. A further three children had relaxed stools at the end of August, and finally there were only four children left in the nursery, which was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The children returned from hospital in the first two weeks of September, and no further cases occurred. The source of infection was not identified but it was prevalent throughout the City at the time.

Residential Homes. Average number of children—64.

St. Hilda's Garth:

The number of children has varied between 21 and 26, and only three children who were in the home at the beginning of the year were still there in December. There were several discharges in the late summer of long-stay children, and the admissions during the year have included several members of the same families. Some children have been admitted more than once during the year and others have been in for only a few days. There have also been many changes amongst the house-mothers. This frequent change of both staff and children, although inevitable in a short-stay home does not help to establish a sense of security in the children, most of whom are not more than 10 years old. To some extent the practice of keeping as many members of the same family together as possible has helped the children to settle down, and no child was referred to the Child Guidance Clinic during the year. One boy is at a residential school for emotionally disturbed children, returning to St. Hilda's for the holidays, and one girl was transferred to an approved school.

Family Group Homes:

In three homes there has been little change in the family groups. At both Danebury Drive and Nursery Drive two children left and were replaced. At Kingsway North three children left and were replaced and at Ashford Place (all boys) where the boys were an older group there were nine replacements.

The physical health of the children in all the homes has been good. Four children had accidents from which they completely recovered, and there was a variety of minor infections. Cases of Sonne dysentery (two at Kingsway North in April, one at St. Hilda's in May, one at Nursery Drive in July and five at Danebury Drive in September) caused more inconvenience than clinical distress. All the cases were mild and the children soon recovered.

(a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME, HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK

I am indebted to Mrs. Addison, Matron of the home for the following report:—

Accommodation 15 beds, 10 cots.

On 1st January, 1966, 9 girls and 1 baby were resident, and 1 girl and 1 baby were in hospital.

56 Unmarried girls were admitted during the year, and the ages ranged from 14 to 26 years. 56 babies were born, and of these, 16 girls took their babies home, and 1 baby went to a foster mother temporarily. Resident in the Home on December 31st, 1966, were 10 girls and 6 babies.

Automatic gas central heating has been installed and this also supplies continuous hot water.

The nursery walls have been washed and a new floor laid. One of the top floor bedrooms has been completely redecorated, including a new floor, and fitted wardrobes provided.

The girls continue to enjoy weekly relaxation classes, and found the film 'The Birth of a Baby' most helpful. Needlework classes take place as in previous years and the girls are also encouraged to make soft toys, etc., which they thoroughly enjoy.

The girls continue to receive ante-natal and post-natal care from Dr. Yuill. Their health has been good.

(b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY

This Nursery has accommodation for 23 children under the age of five and is recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma.

It is run on the 'family' plan, the children being kept in small groups with their own nursery nurse to look after them.

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT

This Home accommodates 23 girls from two to 15 years. Good liaison is maintained with the Local Health Authority, a Health Visitor visiting at regular intervals, and reporting as necessary to the Authority. St. Stephen's aims to bring up the children in an atmosphere as much like a real home as possible, with a Christian background; and helps them to train for a career when they leave.

9. Dental Treatment

Miss Ritchie resigned at the end of January, the work being taken over by the Principal School Dental Officer and his staff.

Number of Cases:—

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year* (3)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	1,878	94	37
2. Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	159	124	99

* If a patient has more than one course of treatment during the year, each course is counted.

Dental Treatment Provided:—

	Scalings and gum treatment (1)	Fillings (2)	Silver nitrate treatment (3)	Crowns and inlays (4)	Extractions (5)	General anaesthetics (6)	Dentures provided		Radio-graphs (9)
							Full upper or lower (7)	Partial upper or lower (8)	
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	27	195	—	1	174	36	5	4	6
2. Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental service	39	430	—	—	76	35	—	—	3

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

The following is an abstract from the report of the Chief Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner, for which I tender my thanks.

In 1966 the dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers was transferred to the Chief Dental Officer and his staff. A third surgery was provided in the Monkgate clinic. Expectant and nursing mothers are also treated at Tang Hall and Cornlands Road clinics.

1,878 persons were examined during the year and of these 94 commenced treatment. It is thought that in spite of the efforts of private dentists and the local authority dental officers, many mothers do not receive dental treatment during pregnancy. The ratio of fillings, 195, to extractions, 174, is unsatisfactory. Many mothers refuse to have fillings and it is hoped that as more young people come along who have received continuous dental treatment during school life that the number of extractions will decrease and the number of fillings will increase. In the field of general anaesthetics many of the mothers now receive intravenous anaesthesia rather than gas and halothane. The mothers find that this anaesthesia is smooth and they are left feeling fresh afterwards.

Much work continues to be done for pre-school children, a large part of this work being carried out by the dental auxiliary. 430 fillings were carried out in the primary dentition and only 76 teeth were extracted. This is a satisfactory state of affairs. A second auxiliary has been appointed and when she commences work, it is hoped that the number of pre-school children receiving treatment will increase considerably. Children who can be caught for dental treatment at the age of three are likely to develop into good school age patients and into adults who seek regular dental treatment.

It is hoped that in 1967 this side of the work will be increased. Plans are afoot to send birthday cards to children on their third birthday inviting their parents to bring them for dental treatment. An increase in the number of expectant and nursing mothers coming for treatment can be expected as all round team work improves.

Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

Meetings of the Committee were held monthly at the School Clinic, the Medical Officer of Health being Chairman and representatives attending from statutory and voluntary services concerned with the care of children living in York.

The 1965 figures are given in brackets throughout this report, for comparison.

During 1966, 36 (36) families were discussed, 12 (7) of which were **new** cases. Of these:—

11 (13) cases showed sufficient improvement to be left under the supervision of the Officer concerned, but to be referred to the Committee again if necessary. 25 (19) cases were still being discussed at the end of the year, 5 (3) families on the register were given the tenancy of a Council house, 2 (0) families obtained the tenancy of private dwellings, 4 (2) families were **evicted** from Council houses for non-payment of rent, and one from a private dwelling, and 18 children were taken into care. One of these mothers obtained the tenancy of a private dwelling and the children were reunited with her.

2 children were taken into care because their mother was incapable of looking after them. 4 children went into care when their parents separated very suddenly and the home was broken up. 1 mother with 2 children was admitted to the Elizabeth Fry Home for training and 1 family was under the care of the Probation Officer after a conviction for neglecting the children.

Holidays

The W.V.S. arranged hospitality holidays for 52 children between the ages of 5—12 and another benefactor arranged holidays for six children from these families. A grant for a caravan holiday was made to a family with two children.

Eighteen children attended the Thursday Club weekly, and also enjoyed a week's camp at Ampleforth and various parties and day trips. This Club is run by voluntary effort.

A detailed case paper for each family is available at the Health Department for any member requiring information.

II. Distribution of Welfare Foods

Distribution of Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets commenced at the antenatal clinic, County Hospital, York, in August, 1965. This service is appreciated by the patients and has resulted in a better uptake by expectant mothers.

Sales of National Dried Milk decreased at most clinics. This can be attributed to the use of the Welfare coupons available for the purchase of cheap Cow's milk rather than National Dried.

Welfare Foods — York sales

Year	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets
1962	33,058	2,340	23,598	4,156
1963	34,692	2,087	25,667	4,168
1964	32,225	2,142	28,650	4,337
1965	28,601	2,198	28,639	3,846
1966	26,370	2,075	33,148	3,884

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The authority employ ten domiciliary midwives including two specially trained for work with the premature baby. All are recognised for the training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

There were 12 midwives in practice at the end of the year, of whom 10 were employed by the Council and 2 in private practice.

439 cases were attended by the Authority's Domiciliary Midwives, and 1 by midwives in private practice.

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, was 26.3% to 73.7%. 68.9% of patients confined at home received pethidine and 91.9% trilene analgesia.

The number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife for domiciliary cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service was 2.

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Senior Midwife.

Maternity Liaison Committee

This is a committee of professional representatives of hospital, domiciliary midwifery and general practitioner services. It met twice during the year, with the Medical Officer of Health as chairman, and the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee as secretary.

Pupil Midwives

York is recognised as a training school for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three months on district with the Authority's midwives.

50 Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. Sixty-seven pupils were trained during the year compared with 70 the previous year. The fall in domiciliary confinements results in our being unable to train so many midwives on district.

Early discharge from Hospital

There were 273 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 462 the previous year. Of these, 111 were on or before the 5th day, compared with 77 in 1965 and 79 within 48 hours, compared with 22 in 1965.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 428 expectant mothers made 2,814 attendances at these classes during the year. These classes are run jointly by the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee.

York Maternity Hospital

1. Number of beds, viz.:—

Lying-in-Beds	68	}	114
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	...	...	...	20
Premature Infant Cots	...	...	...	14
General Practitioner Unit	...	...	...	12

2. Number of Admissions:—

(a) York	1364	}	2911
(b) Other Areas	1547		

3. Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment ... 633

4. Average duration of stay in days ... 10.01

5. Number of cases delivered by:—						
(a)	G.P. Unit—	(i)	York Cases...	...	123	} 226
		(ii)	Other Areas	...	103	
(b)	Midwives—	(i)	York Cases...	...	914	} 1764
		(ii)	Other Areas	...	850	
(c)	Doctors—	(i)	York Cases...	...	191	} 403
		(ii)	Other Areas	...	212	
(d) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—						
			Mother and Babies		34	} 50
			Babies only...	...	16	
6.	Number of Live Births	...	...	...	2122	
	Plus G.P. Unit...	...	...	...	226	
7.	Number of Still-births	...	...	...	45	
8.	Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	NIL	
9.	Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge	...	...	...	617	
10. Number of Maternal Deaths:—						
		(i)	York Area	...	NIL	
		(ii)	Other Areas	...	NIL	
11.	Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth	...	...	...	28	
				Part One	Part Two	
12.	Number of Pupils in Training during 1966	...	...	25	42	
13. Number entered for Examination of Central						
	Midwives Board	...	...	29	45	
14.	Number successful...	...	...	21	41	

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The total Health Visiting and School Nursing establishment is 23. The work of nurses undertaking combined duties (including the Senior Health Visitor) being allocated as 2/3rds Health Committee, 1/3rd Education. Health Visitors are responsible through the Senior Health Visitor to the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

At the end of the year there were 15 qualified health visitors in post, and there were 7 state registered nurses employed as school or tuberculosis nurses.

The number of visits paid during the year were as follows:—

To expectant mothers, first visits 373, total visits 687; to children under one year of age, first visits 3,181, total visits 10,849; to children between the ages of one and five years 14,822; tuberculous patients 496; infectious cases 763; aged persons 1,530; convalescent cases 3; homes for the aged 3; nurseries 84; adoptions 32; visits following discharge from isolation hospital 74; hospital follow-ups 504; gastric follow-up 410; diabetic cases 608; hospital special visits 81; asthmatics (allergy) 5; visits re peptic research 583.

During the year, considerable progress was made in the scheme for closer liaison between health visitors and general practitioners. The pattern varies according to the needs of the individual general practitioner and at the end of the year 10 general practitioners were in the scheme.

Arrangements for training health visitors, clinics and parents clubs run by general practitioners, gastric, diabetic, cardiac and tuberculosis work, remain as described, as previously.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The Home Nursing Establishment at the end of the year was 19 (including 2 State Enrolled Nurses). One is designated Senior Home Nurse and is responsible to the Superintendent Nursing Officer. There were 17 nurses in post at the end of the year, of whom 15 were Queen's trained. The additional State Enrolled posts were being advertised.

The following shows work undertaken by the service:—

New cases attended:	1,722	(1,508)
Cases discharged:	1,722	(1,508)
Visits paid:	54,905	(51,787)

An analysis of cases shows that 1,307 (1,093) were referred by general practitioners, 374 (365) by hospitals, 20 (24) applied direct and 21 (35) cases from other agencies.

Of visits 41,624 (38,968) were medical, 10,735 (9,799) surgical, 2,405 (2,864) tuberculosis, 125 (105) maternal complications and 16 (41) other visits.

Of the 1,722 (1,508) new cases attended 80 (100) were children under 15 years of age. Of this total 47 (65) were children under 5 years.

Of the 80 (100) children attended 28 (26) were for the administration of injections, 39 (65) of the under fives were follow-up visits after circumcision.

(Figures in brackets refer to previous year.)

This service, and the associated equipment loan service has continued to operate without major changes during the year. There was a considerable increase in the demand for the loan of equipment.

York is approved and registered by the Minister of Health as a District Nurse Training Centre for the Queen's Institute Practical Training.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION (Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 2,119 children were immunised, 19 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. 1,665 children received triple vaccine against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.

Total immunised against	1966		1965	
Diphtheria	1300		1576	
Born 1962-66	1256		1518	
Born 1966	508		649	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practi- tioners
Children receiving combined DPP	14	5	65	38
Children receiving combined D.P.P. and Tetanus	597	1068	745	1257
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only	65	—	179	3
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	22	78	37	62
Tetanus only	168	102	115	101
TOTALS	866	1253	1141	1461

Number of children at 31st December, 1966, who had completed a course of Diphtheria Immunisation during the year:—

	Children Born in Years				TOTAL
	Born 1966	Born 1962-65	Born 1957-61	Born 1952-56	
(A) Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1966	508	748	33	11	1,300
(B) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1966	—	224	305	16	545

Vaccination

Of the 1,070 vaccinations during the year, 687 were notified by general practitioners and 383 from the Authority clinics.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 98 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,286 under the School Children Scheme.

School Children Scheme

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school-leavers, started in 1955, was continued in both maintained and independent schools.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of 13 year old school children circularised	2,028
Number of parental consents received	1,761
Consent rate	87%
Number of children Heaf tested	1,595
Number of children not Heaf tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	146
(2) Left the District	12
(3) Parental consent withdrawn	1
(4) Excluded for Medical reasons	7
	— 166
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Heaf test	303
Percentage	19%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Heaf test	1,292
Percentage	81%

Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,286
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later	1,200
Number absent for readings	86

Of the 303 children who were Mantoux positive, 297 subsequently attended for examination at the City Hospital, and of these none showed any evidence of active tuberculous infection.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children of all ages given a course of Sabin vaccine	1,494
Number of children between 5 and 11 years who had a reinforcing 4th dose	896

Yellow Fever Immunisation

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and there is a charge of 10s. 6d. per patient. During the year 380 persons have been immunised, of whom 168 were service personnel, and 212 civilians.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer (Mr. R. H. Hunt) for the following report.

Persons carried with miles travelled again show a rise to new high figures of 72,236 persons and 185,438 miles compared with 70,909, and 181,217 the previous year. This is an average of 2.56 miles per patient compared with 2.55 the previous year.

In analysing the rise in patient carrying figures an increase is shown in the demands from local hospitals by 765, to 35,196. Out-patient attendance rose by 542 to 30,322 inter-hospital transfers by 59 to 3,125 and discharges by Ambulance 164 to 1,749. Work of an emergency nature shows a net increase of only 17 to 2,198, although there was a welcome fall in road accident figures by 52 to 633 this was offset by a rise in the least publicised Ambulance work home accidents by 45 to 217. Pupils carried to and from the Occupation Centres increased by 796 to 30,424.

We wish to record our appreciation of the reciprocal co-operation between the County and City Services during the year.

Patients and other Persons conveyed, with Miles Travelled

Year	Persons	Miles
1962	64,537	161,796
1963	68,122	167,946
1964	67,091	174,170
1965	70,909	181,217
1966	72,236	185,438

Analysis of Work and Mileage, 1966	Persons Carried	Miles Travelled
Patients under Section 27	41,435	151,833
Work for Hospital Management Committee:		
(a) Analgesia Equipment, etc.	—	219
(b) Personal Transfers	105	217
Midwives	244	1,293
Pupils to and from Occupational Centres	30,424	28,180
Conveyance of Children for Education Committee	8	164
Welfare Department	17	146
Health/Welfare Section	3	249
Abortive and Service journeys	—	3,137

Classification of Patients Carried

Accident or other Emergency:	1966	1965
Road Accident	633	685
Home Accident	217	172
Industrial Accident	130	146
Other Accident	499	504
Acute Illness	706	664
Emergency Maternity	13	10
	<hr/> 2,198	<hr/> 2,181
Others:		
General Illness	3,282	3,356
Maternity	595	607
Tuberculosis	5	11
Other Infectious Diseases	71	91
Mental	88	121
Inter-hospital transfer	3,125	3,066
Hospital discharge	1,749	1,585
Out-patient attendance	30,322	29,780
	<hr/> 39,237	<hr/> 38,617

Financial responsibility for mileage under Section 27 was allocated as follows:—

York C. B. C.	145,192
Other Ambulance Services	6,641

Journeys of 100 Miles and Over

(a) By road:—

Balham, Benenden, Darlington, Macclesfield, Maidenhead, Liverpool (3), Newcastle (3), Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Wallasey.

(b) By rail:—

Birmingham, Edinburgh (2), Lancaster, London (3), Norwich, Whitehaven.

Emergency (999) Telephone Calls:—

1,358 compared with 1,416 in 1965.

Fleet

As at 31st December—16 Vehicles.

28 h.p.	2 stretcher, 1958, 1962, 1964	...	...	...	...	3
15 h.p.	2 stretcher, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966	...	...	...	...	5
15 h.p.	dual purpose, 1961, 1963 (2), 1964	...	...	...	...	4
28 h.p.	Personnel Carriers, 1954, 1958, 1965	...	...	...	...	3
15 h.p.	Estate Car Ambulance 1965	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						16
						—

National Assistance Act, 1948

There were no compulsory removals to hospital under the Act during the year.

Staff

Following the introduction of a 40 hour working week, the establishment was increased by 2 driver/attendants, viz.:—

Administrative:	Ambulance Officer and two Clerks.
Operational:	Control Officer, 5 Shift Leaders and 34 Driver/Attendants.
Total ... 43	

Sickness of the Operational Staff involved the loss of 368 working days as against 231 in the previous year; leave taking amounted to 634 working days as against 698; and overtime worked totalled 742½ hours as against 315½ hours in 1965.

4 Driver/Attendants attended a 2 week Ambulance Training Course at the Cheshire Council Training School, Leftwich.

Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section

The Civil Defence Officer has kindly furnished the following information:—

Training Record (ending December, 1966)

Number of Class A volunteers at 31st December	...	...	...	...	40
Number of Recruits and Reserve	...	...	...	...	43

—

83

28 Women : 12 Men Class A 40

30 Women : 13 Men Recruits and Reserve 43

—

Total 83

—

	No. of Volunteers	No. of Sessions	Total Hours
1. Ambulance Section Training	56	222	1,678
2. Full First Aid	44	32	994
2a. Extended First Aid	21	16	198
2b. Practical First Aid	63	58	582
3. Exercises	62	7 held	356

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was 312.

1,056 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 104 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 17 of whom were found to be tuberculous. Three of the 217 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

New Cases and Mortality

There were four cases between 15 and 25, eight between 25 and 35, five between 35 and 45, and eight over this age. There were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis.

Of 159 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 76 were York cases.

Open Cases in the Community

Figures are supplied quarterly of cases at home known to have positive sputum. There were only two such cases at the end of the year.

The after-care work, apart from the routine work of the tuberculosis health visitor, is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association. The following is an abstract from their 50th Annual Report:—

During the past year four persons have been referred to the Committee for help and it was found possible to assist in every case. Two of the patients were suffering from tuberculosis, one from chronic bronchitis and one post operative chest surgery.

(b) CANCER RELIEF

The following is an extract from the Report of Mrs. N. Farrow on her work for the National Society for Cancer Relief in York:—

During the year continuous weekly grants were paid to thirty-six patients, and a grant of Ten Pounds was made to a patient who did not qualify for a weekly allowance. In excess of these weekly grants some patients had grants for coal and two had their television rentals paid. Several grants were made to enable patients in hospital to have visits from their relatives and all patients, not in hospital, had a Christmas Gift of Three Pounds. Before the end of the year, two patients had such good medical reports that they no longer needed the help of this Society. There were eleven deaths in 1966. I am most grateful to friends of the Society and colleagues who, by helping me in many ways, make the work of the National Society for Cancer Relief possible in York.

(c) CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINICS

These were made open clinics during the year. There was a high initial demand, but this fell towards the end of the year.

1965 Closed Clinics—(G.P. referrals only)

QUARTER						NO. EXAMINED	
3rd	18
4th	15

1966 Open clinics

QUARTER	NO. EXAMINED	CATEGORY
1st	397	III 6 IV 4 V 1
2nd	498	III 6 IV 1 V 4
3rd	334	III 11 IV 1 V 4
4th	194	III 5 IV 2 V 2

Since the establishment of the cervical clinics in July, 1965, 1456 patients had been seen, of whom 159 were referred to their general practitioners for treatment of clinical conditions other than abnormal cervical smears.

(d) HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year, three health visitors have carried out a programme of fifteen mothercraft talks at weekly intervals in the ante-natal clinics. Subsequent acquaintance with mothers who attended these classes clearly demonstrates the benefit derived.

Talks have been given either in school or in the clinics to pupils from The Mount, St. Margaret's, Escrick, Lowfields Secondary Modern, Margaret Clitheroe and Derwent Secondary Modern Schools. The girls show interest and enthusiasm and the demand for health visitor teaching of school children increases steadily.

Students have been given tutorials by the Senior Health Visitor for the National Nursery Nurses examination.

Mothercraft and home nursing lectures have been given regularly at Marygate Centre for Further Education, and lectures have also been given to students taking the Home Office Course in Parentcraft.

Talks have been given on mothercraft, home nursing, home safety and allied subjects to many young wives' clubs, mother's unions, Townswomen's Guilds, St. John Ambulance cadets and Red Cross cadets.

Between 30 and 40 Girl Guides have been tested for badges during 1966.

In June, a successful Mental Health Week was held, with an exhibition, a number of talks, discussions and lectures, a demonstration by children from the Junior Training Centre in the Guildhall, and a family forum. The activities of this week aroused considerable interest.

For some years, students have been received in the department from the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, The Regional Hospital Board and various overseas Governments to undertake part of their training in York. This year, with the establishment of the Social Administration department of York University, we were asked to assist by receiving students to do their field work with us. While this work with students is not specifically health education, they observe health education in progress and some of it will be passed on to those with whom they work as their careers develop.

Anti-Smoking Clinic

During 1966 only one series of sessions was held, the first session being held on 1st June. In previous years a series had been held in the early part of the year in order to avoid the holiday period. In 1966, however, this was not possible owing to lack of support. It was eventually decided to start a series with the 9 persons on the waiting list, although a minimum of 15 persons is considered desirable for group therapy. Of the 9 persons invited to the first session only 4 attended. At the second session the following week only one of these 4 attended and although a further invitation was sent to the 5 who had not attended the first session, there was no response. It was therefore decided not to continue the series but to try again in the autumn.

By the autumn there were only four more names added to the waiting list, and we had, therefore, again to postpone a further series until early 1967. One further name only was added to the list before the end of 1966.

(e) CHIROPODY

The administration and financing of a chiropody service became the responsibility of the Local Authority from April, 1960, but the continued interest and financial help of the Purey Cust Nursing Fund Committee is gratefully acknowledged. The Authority have agreed to employ a full time chiropodist as soon as a suitable appointment can be made.

Clinics are held on four afternoons and one morning per week at the Health Service Centre, Duncombe Place, and 8 patients are treated at each session of three hours.

Total number of cases on Register	...	...	...	537
Number of Sessions	...	...	...	263
Number of Treatments	...	...	...	1,897
Number of patients conveyed by ambulance	...	...	...	136

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The number of cases covered during the year increased by 76, from 977 to 1,053, and the weekly case load from 560 to 650. The number of visits each week made by Home Helps to householders increased from 882 to 1,056. A large proportion of part-time Home Helps were employed to meet the needs of householders requiring help in the mornings.

80 householders were served daily by making their fires, giving them breakfast, and when necessary helping them to dress. 44 were visited daily to prepare a mid-day meal. 19 were visited daily to make fires, give breakfast, and prepare lunch. 117 were visited more than once weekly. Of the 904 cases of aged and chronic sick, 429 live alone, 17 of them being blind. The eldest is 92 and the youngest 35 years of age. The former has daily help for fires and breakfast and the latter manages with two visits of two hours each week. 56 families of young children were helped when the mother was ill. Frequent changes have to be made to the programme in order that help can be given to households suddenly faced with illness, and when patients are discharged from hospital. Home Helps and householders are co-operative and understanding of these increasing difficulties. The Organiser visited 839 households during the year.

A Refresher Course was organised by the Education Department through their Marygate Centre of Further Education. Twelve Home Helps attended every afternoon for a week and the course was much appreciated. It is hoped to organise similar further courses.

At 31st December, 1966, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-Time Home Helps	98 (Equivalent to 73 full-time Home Helps)
Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	19
T.B. Home Helps (included in above, 2)	—
Sitters-up (not included in above, 3)	—
Sitters-in	2
TOTAL	119

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	59
General cases (including care of the aged)	904
Tuberculosis	3
Others	87
TOTAL	1,053 (977)*

Of these, 360 were new cases, compared with 269 in 1965.
The laundry service has continued and is much appreciated.

* 1965 figure.

CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

I am indebted to my Welfare Officer, Mrs. Johnson, for the following report:—

289 medical certificates were received from General Practitioners requesting convalescence for their patients. 175 were women, 52 men and 62 children.

185 patients had holidays during this period, 86 via Section 28, N.H.S. Act, 67 via Dispensary Funds, 31 via Purey Cust Funds and 10 were given grants to have caravan or bungalow holidays. 19 recommendations were not approved, 51 patients cancelled arrangements and 11 patients were eligible for convalescence through other schemes. 26 patients are to be sent on holiday in 1967 and 10 are pending arrangements.

The age distribution was:—

0—10	11—20	21—40	41—60	61—80	81—90
44	18	20	67	130	10

The patients suffered from a wide variety of diseases including:—

Rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, gastritis, Parkinsonism, poliomyelitis, hiatal hernia, hypertension, bronchitis, anaemia, post-cholecystectomy, blindness, post-prostatectomy, post-colostomy, angina, diabetes, post-hysterectomy, hemiplegia, myocardial infarction, post-mastectomy, post rephrectomy, cerebral thrombosis, nervous and general debility.

The younger patients were sent to Convalescent Homes at Harrogate, Morecambe, Scarborough, Bridlington and St. Annes-on-Sea and the older patients were sent to three small Convalescent Homes at Bridlington. The physically disabled patients were sent to the British Red Cross Holiday Home at Bridlington, Alne Hall and North Ferriby.

Children

30 children enjoyed two weeks convalescence at the White-Heather Convalescent Home at Colwyn Bay, two of these were arranged via Section 28, N.H.S. Act, and 28 were children from poor homes, and paid for by Dispensary Funds.

W.V.S. Hospitality Holiday Scheme also arranged holidays for 47 children from poor homes who were recommended by Welfare Workers.

Holiday Grants

15 grants were made for family caravan and bungalow holidays from voluntary funds.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

1. Administration

There has been no change since the previous report.

Social Club

The Social Club was re-opened in September and now meets each Thursday evening at 24 St. Saviourgate. There are over 40 members with weekly attendance of 15/20. The members arrange a wide variety of activities for themselves.

Case Conferences

Weekly case conferences have been held at Bootham Park and Naburn Hospitals alternately.

ADMISSIONS OF YORK CASES TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL	INFORMAL ADMISSIONS		COMPULSORY ADMISSIONS (M.H.A. 1959)			
			SHORT ORDERS Sec. 25/29		Section 26	
			1965	1966	1965	1966
NABURN AND BOOTHAM PARK HOSPITAL	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	510	494	131	100	5	12
THE RETREAT	1	3	2	7	2	2
CLIFTON	4	8	9	7	—	—
No. admitted by M.W.O's.	206	212	142	114	7	14

Mental Subnormality

- (i) 28 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 20 in 1965, of these 11 were notified by Local Authorities and 17 from other sources.
- (ii) 3 cases were awaiting admission to hospital at the end of the year.
- (iii) Certificates of Exception from payment of National Insurance were obtained in all appropriate cases.

Training

- (a) JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE—The number of pupils on the register at the end of December, 1966 was 51, including 10 North Riding, 1 East Riding and 2 West Riding cases.

The Special Care Unit has 8 children on the register, including 1 from the North Riding.

- (b) ADULT TRAINING CENTRE—There were 30 girls attending the Female Industry Group, including 5 from the North Riding and 2 from the West Riding.

32 boys attended the Male Industry Group, including 4 from the North Riding and 4 from the East Riding.

There were 6 girls working in the Laundry, including 1 North Riding case.

Admitted to Hospital

6 cases were admitted to hospital during the year, 3 girls and 1 boy to Claypenny and 2 boys to Whixley.

Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1966

In Institutions ...	...	156
In the Community ...	...	214
		<hr/> 370 <hr/>

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

	Under 16		16—21		22—40		Over 40		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Self Supporting	—	—	24	21	12	1	4	—	40	22
Partially Self Supporting	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	—
Employable—Out of work	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	1	5	3
Useful at Home	—	—	1	6	2	7	2	4	5	17
At Home—Too Low Grade for Employment	4	4	3	1	1	6	2	—	10	11
Attending Occupation Centre or Industry Groups	24	23	13	10	9	18	—	—	46	51
TOTALS	28	27	47	39	24	33	11	5	110	104

"Howe Hill" Rehabilitation Centre for Patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals

At the end of December, 1966, there were 7 residents at Howe Hill, 6 women and 1 man. During the year, 7 men and 12 women were admitted, 8 men and 14 women were discharged.

Of the discharged, 12 returned to Hospital, 1 returned home and 9 went into lodgings.

SENIOR PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER'S REPORT

This report has been prepared under headings which represent the principal areas of work. No attempt has been made to differentiate the 'local authority' side of our work from the 'hospital' side, as our setting is a comprehensive one.

Clubs. At the beginning of the year, two clubs were in existence. The Thursday evening club, has continued to progress steadily; with some new members, while others have left. The average attendance continues to be around 17. A new venture this year has been to have some meetings at Bootham Park recreation hall, where some of the in-patients have been able to join with us. This was on a suggestion of the Committee of the Club.

The Tuesday evening club was still fairly new at the beginning of the year. It was a group designed for the under 30's, who it was felt might not fit in with the predominantly middle aged group on Thursday evening (though in the event, there is some cross-membership). The pattern of the evenings was deliberately left informal, but it has been interesting to see the emergence on the part of the members, themselves, for a more formalised programme. The club has grown considerably since it re-opened after the summer recess, and the average attendance has increased from around 10 to 16. This is now a group with a number of disturbed members, who make heavy demands upon those who share the responsibility for it. A voluntary helper was introduced during the year and has proved a valuable asset.

A third group was begun in May, ostensibly to cater for isolated housewives who, because of family commitments, etc., could not take advantage of the other groups. Voluntary help was used from the beginning, since we realised that for any of the social workers to take on primary responsibility could only be done at the expense of other work. The volunteers have worked extremely well and enthusiastically and indirectly have helped the social workers in their thinking about the other clubs. The fortunes of the club have fluctuated, and a cohesiveness has been slow to emerge. The numbers attending have varied widely—to some extent due to developing contacts with the hospitals to include some suitable in-patients in the special events organised. We are still experimenting with this club and it meets a need for some members. There are some disturbed members, including one or two suffering from phobias, with whom progress will inevitably be slow.

Club work is new to the majority of social workers. We are not trained for it, and we have to grope our way, trying to pick up the dynamics of the group and influence it therapeutically; trying to fashion our own role in the group. But all of us are convinced of its worth (and not just because it enables us to keep in touch with people we would otherwise have to contact with time consuming visits). Our clubs have the same virtues as any groupwork—they widen the members horizons, their social contacts, enables them to fulfil roles they never would otherwise, and gives them a sense of status and achievement. Moreover, they meet a need in some of our clients which any number of personal interviews could not give. It is a different kind of therapy, and our spectrum of services to meet needs would be incomplete without the clubs.

Club work is very demanding on the social workers, and needs preparation and organisation. We each spend two or three hours on this each week in addition to the session itself.

Students. From January to March 1966 we had a second year student from the Leeds College of Commerce Certificate in Social Work Course, continuing with us. He successfully completed his examinations in the summer. During the summer we had no vacation students, but two second year students from the Leeds Course joined us at the beginning of October. They will be with us until Easter.

The opening of the University of York's courses in Social Administration and Social Work involved us in many discussions with the University staff though the students did not come until 1967. These courses are planned to expand considerably in the years ahead: the time may already be with us to consider, with the University how the mounting pressure on practical work placements (which are a vital part of the courses) can be met.

'Extra mural' Activities. Trained psychiatric social workers are in demand in the community at large, and we feel it is part of our function to try to meet the calls that are made upon us. We are very much involved with the York and District Association for Mental Health, the Elizabeth Fry Home, the Marriage Guidance Council and the Disablement Advisory Committee. We fulfil many speaking engagements, from lectures to nurse training schools and occupational therapists, to talk to voluntary groups.

We play our part in showing visitors how our internationally known Comprehensive Service works; we have a number of personal enquiries from people wanting to enter mental health work; and we have an increasing responsibility for selecting and placing the voluntary workers anxious to help in our own field.

Administration. This is again an area of our work for which we receive little training except perhaps, in case recording. Yet an increasing amount of our time is spent in correspondence, contacts with other agencies and in co-ordination, whether it be the Co-ordinating Committee, visiting the Health Services Centres or getting the various people involved in a particular client's treatment plan to function together.

As social agencies proliferate and social provisions become more complex—and as our own service grows in size—problems of administration and communication become more difficult. The trouble is that under the pressure of work it is the communication and liaison side of the job which suffers first, and when our colleagues (especially the hospital medical staff) suffer in the same way, it can only be detrimental to our clients and patients.

Problems. Our difficulties probably group themselves into two: lack of facilities and lack of time. Lack of facilities mean that some people's particular needs are not being met. It is impossible to provide for everyone, especially in a small catchment area like ours where it is hard, sometimes, to make a viable group to justify any form of expenditure. But two items come to mind: a lack of long stay hostel accommodation and no industrial rehabilitation in the community. We are very glad that the local mental health association are considering the possibility of establishing an Industrial Therapy Organisation.

Owing to shortage of staff, we have, for the first time, regretfully had to put a limit on referrals—refusing cases from the Neuro-psychiatric Unit.

Staff. Miss Philips, our part-time Psychiatric Social Worker, left us in July and has been much missed. Mr. Freeman joined us as a social worker at the end of August and is a real asset.

An increase in the establishment was made towards the end of 1966, when an additional Psychiatric Social Worker post was created. Unfortunately, the post has not yet been filled. The difficulty of obtaining staff for hospital posts (and in terms of salary and prospects, this is what we are offering) is amply illustrated in the Annual Report of the Association of Psychiatric Social Workers whose figures indicate a 12% drop in the number of Psychiatric Social Workers employed in the hospital service. Moreover, a smaller proportion than ever of newly trained psychiatric social workers are taking up posts, in psychiatric hospitals.

ANALYSIS OF CASEWORK, 1966

TABLE I New referrals, 1966: Sources

	No.	%	%
Hospital In patient	118	48	(61)
Out patient	93	38	(28)
Self, relatives	14	6	}
Other agencies	10	4	
General Practitioners	9	4	(2)
	<u>244</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>(100)</u>

(Total number of cases: 239)

TABLE II. ANALYSIS OF NEW REFERRALS, 1966

(a) By age, sex and marital status

AGE GROUP	MEN		WOMEN	
	Single	Married	Single	Married
—20	16 (9)	1 (0)	14 (10)	0 (0)
21—25	9 (4)	2 (2)	9 (9)	11 (12)
26—35	5 (5)	12 (8)	6 (8)	24 (32)
36—45	3 (2)	12 (18)	2 (2)	35 (34)
46—60	4 (2)	9 (14)	14 (18)	28 (31)
60+	1 (3)	4 (2)	10 (10)	13 (4)
	<u>38 (25)</u>	<u>40 (44)</u>	<u>55 (57)</u>	<u>111 (113)</u>

TABLE III Monthly number of interviews

	Total	In respect of In-patients	Others
January ...	165 (53)	40	125
February ...	163 (74)	43	120
March ...	140 (70)	32	108
April ...	163 (101)	44	119
May ...	206 (98)	67	139
June ...	158 (82)	17	141
July ...	154 (95)	36	118
August ...	144 (113)	31	113
September ...	163 (139)	25	138
October ...	195 (135)	37	158
November ...	251 (178)	47	204
December ...	203 (161)	38	165
	<u>2105 (1299)</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>1648</u>

TABLE IV Analysis of caseloads at 31st December, 1966

(a) By sex, age and marital status

AGE GROUP	MEN		WOMEN	
	Single	Married	Single	Married
—20	6 (8)	0 (0)	10 (4)	0 (1)
21—25	3 (0)	1 (0)	3 (6)	9 (5)
26—35	7 (3)	7 (6)	6 (6)	16 (20)
36—45	3 (3)	5 (11)	4 (2)	23 (12)
46—60	3 (3)	11 (7)	12 (10)	18 (16)
60+	0 (1)	5 (2)	8 (4)	10 (3)
	22 (18)	29 (26)	43 (32)	76 (57)

Total: 170 (133)

Summary

Even allowing for the greater volume of work carried by the psychiatric social workers, referrals and caseloads show a largely similar pattern in the two years under review, though some interesting differences have emerged in the work undertaken between individual workers. These differences seem to centre on the differing sexes and the differing roles of the workers and it will be interesting to see what further differences emerge in the next years figures.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	3	2	1	1
Dysentery	87	81	34	13	441
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	3	7	2	5
Food Poisoning	19	3	29	18	11
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	788	619	1275	957	973
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Primary	20	22	10	7	10
Influenzal	7	—	—	—	12
Polio Encephalitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:					
Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	4	4	—
Scabies	15	10	18	19	43
Scarlet Fever	41	36	62	160	76
Whooping Cough	1	124	103	3	17
Enteric Fever	1	6	—	—	—

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table. No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery

441 cases of Sonn i dysentery were notified during the year of which 425 were confirmed by bacteriological examination compared with 13 and 13 respectively in 1965. Of the 441 cases, 171 were school children, 126 adults and 144 pre-school children. The school cases were spread over 31 schools between March and December. The highest incidence was 33 cases occurring in a school East of the river during the Summer term, and 41 cases in a school West of the river during the Autumn term. Both outbreaks terminated with the school holidays, and all cases (both adult and children), after the Summer holidays, were on the West side of the river.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough

17 cases were notified during the year compared with 3 in 1965. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever

76 cases were notified during the year, 44 of which were school children. 11 cases were removed to hospital.

Influenza and Pneumonia

Cases notified:—	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Acute Primary Pneumonia	20	22	10	7	10
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	7	—	—	—	12
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases)	1	—	—	—	8
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	108	146	159	142	153

Measles

973 cases of measles were notified, compared with 957 in 1965.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

114 cases of mumps, 332 cases of chickenpox and 31 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

32 cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Twenty were adults, five were children attending school, and seven were pre-school children. All were cleared.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1965:—

New Patients	Syphilis 3		Gonorrhoea 24		Non-Venereal 210		Total 237
Total attendances at clinics	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	160	96	151	98	853	444	1,802

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section by the Chief Public Health Inspector dealing with the work of the Public Health Inspectors (Section F.).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following information:—

During the year ended 31st December, 1966, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 3,037,916,000 gallons, being a decrease of 12,903,000 gallons over 1965. The average daily consumption for all purposes including bulk supplies was 8,704,301 gallons and the maximum demand reached 9,980,000 gallons on Wednesday, 8th June.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) was 5,032,871 gallons, the non-domestic consumption (being metered supplies to Industries, etc.) was 3,290,186 gallons.

Within the statutory area, The York Waterworks Company has supplied an estimated population of 142,900 with an average quantity of 35.22 gallons per head per day (domestic). Although no restrictions were imposed on the supply at any time, the growing demands for the watering of gardens creates excessive evening loads resulting in reduced pressures in some regions.

The Company's Statutory limits of supply—approximately 113 square miles—includes York County Borough and the following 32 parishes:—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Deighton, Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, North Driffeld, Skipwith, Stillingfleet, Thorganby with West Cottingham, Wheldrake, Appleton Roebuck, Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bishopthorpe, Bolton Percy, Colton, Copmanthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

One neighbouring authority, Flaxton Rural District Council, was afforded a metered bulk supply (average of 381,244 gallons per day), for distribution in 6 parishes outside the Company's limits.

All water supplies by the Company are derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City. During the year river levels have fluctuated from 4" below summer level to a maximum of 15' 1" above summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water, calling for flexibility in control of the purification process which embodies chemical pre-treatment, filtration, superchlorination and de-chlorination.

A high standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year as indicated by the following summary of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

308 samples of water passing into the distribution system, and from a variety of premises within the City and statutory limits of supply, were submitted to the Analysts during the year.

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 308 samples	...	7.7
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 308 samples	...	3.2

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1540 tests with 10 millilitres	...	...	All negative
308 tests with 50 millilitres	...	...	All negative
<i>Clostridium Welchii</i>			
97 tests with 100 millilitres	...	...	All negative

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1966 were as follows:—

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS

						Average of the 12 samples
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	...	1—clear; slightly yellow 1—clear; colourless 10—clear; faintly yellow
Hazen Colour	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 10
Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	None

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

						Parts per million
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	...	305
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	25.6
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	42.2
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	1.48
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	None
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	212
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	121
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	91
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Ammoniacal Nitrogen...	...	...	...	...	...	0.034
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
Free chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.2

The usual periodical tests were carried out to determine the natural content of Fluorine, the results of six tests indicated an average of 0.23 p.p.m., a maximum of 0.30 and minimum of 0.19 p.p.m.

The question of adding Fluoride to the public water supply continues to be controversial, yet water undertakings are dependent on complete agreement between Health Authorities before arrangements for the addition of Fluoride can be considered.

A further series of samples were submitted for total Radioactivity tests in order to record local conditions, and results continue to be satisfactory.

In addition 662 samples taken at frequent intervals from various stages of treatment were submitted for bacteriological examination to check the efficiency of plant operation and ensure satisfactory control.

Two samples taken by the Health Authority from taps in the City were also satisfactory.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, 5½ miles of new mains were laid for new housing developments and to reinforce the distribution system.

The construction of a further extension of treatment plant, having a capacity of 5 million gallons per day, is nearing completion.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

At present sewage disposal facilities are adequate for the requirements of the City, and for those specific areas covered by Agreement in the adjoining rural districts.

The South Bank/Holgate re sewerage Scheme Stage I and Part Stage II have now been completed, and investigations in other areas where surcharge is likely to occur under certain conditions will be carried out and dealt with in accordance with the City Council's Capital Programme.

Public Cleansing and Closet Accommodation

Closet Accommodation

There are 38,989 water closets and waste water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing (Dry House Refuse)

All domestic refuse is placed in ashbins by householders, and such refuse is collected weekly by Corporation vehicles. These vehicles are fitted with dust covers to prevent the escape of dust.

Refuse arising from premises in the City centre is collected once each week, and a service for the collection of trade refuse is in operation, under which collections are made from shops, etc., as required.

No collections of salvage are made by the department.

There are approximately 44,512 ashbins in use, and the whole amount of refuse collected during the year was disposed of by controlled tipping, with the exception of a weekly average of 46 tons of trade refuse and 10½ tons of domestic refuse; these amounts being disposed of at the Incinerator.

Cesspools

At the present time there are 6 cesspools in the City, and the department cleanses them regularly, using cesspool emptiers and gully emptiers. The vehicles remove the contents of the cesspools and dispose of them by discharging directly into the main sewers, using convenient sewer manholes, which are thoroughly flushed afterwards.

Housing Removals—H.C.N Disinfestation

During 1966 20 loads of furniture from 23 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

78 single articles of furniture and bedding were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply:	(See Sections F and G)
(b) Meat and Other Foods:	Do. do.
(c) Adulteration, etc.:	Do. do.
(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:	Do. do.

Food Premises

A total of 2,278 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,209 as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	48	Provision Merchants ..	372
Butchers	87	Public Houses	132
Cafes	57	Sweet Shops	127
Cinema Kiosks	3	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	33	Manufacturers	5
Dairies	15	Wet Fish Shops	13
Food Depots	15	Miscellaneous	34
Fried Fish Shops	51	Accommodation	33
Greengrocers	75	Clubs and Halls	38
Hotels	33	Canteens	23
		Slaughterhouses	5
Total ..		1,209	

Milk in Schools Scheme

Periodic samples were taken of milk supplied to schools and these have been satisfactory.

Food Poisoning

Eleven cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1966, 10 of which were confirmed.

Of the 10 confirmed cases, 7 were due to *Salmonella* Typhimurium, 2 to *Salmonella* St. Paul and 1 to *Salmonella* Derby.

Two were 'Imported' cases being part of an outbreak at a College in another area, when students visited the City. 3 Cases were of children in hospital, possibly due to cross infection. The remaining cases were from single households.

SECTION F

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., for the following report:—

The clearance of unfit houses continues according to programme, and confirmation was received during the year from the Minister of Housing and Local Government of another large clearance area involving houses in and around Elmwood Street and Winterscale Street. A further Clearance Area was defined, and preliminary reports were submitted for the Union Terrace Clearance Area in order that consideration might be given to the method of its treatment.

A development in procedure under housing administration which was taken up during the year was that relating to improvement areas, first introduced by the Housing Act, 1964. This enables the council to declare an area of houses to be an improvement area, and then to take steps to see that all the houses are provided with the five basic amenities; namely a bath, a wash-hand basin, an internal water closet, a hot water supply and a proper ventilated foodstore. The procedure is somewhat cumbersome and complicated, and compulsion is available only in respect of tenanted houses, but the method may have advantages which can result in the improvement of the environment, as well as the houses themselves, and a single street unaffected by any development complications has been selected for a pilot scheme. Later indications, after the end of the year, give some encouragement to pursue this procedure and it is probable that further improvement areas will be declared.

One of the problems associated with the clearance of unfit houses is the invitation which a cleared site has for the settlement of caravans. There are no permanent caravan dwellers within the city, and the few who use such sites are either passing through the area, or are attracted to the area as a location for their collection of waste materials which seems to provide them with some sort of livelihood. Our policy is actively to discourage them from remaining long on the site and this usually proves successful.

Financial considerations have again prevented a start being made on a programme of smoke control, and it is hoped that means will soon be found by which York can take its place in the great social improvement which the pursuit of clean air is now developing. It has been estimated that domestic smoke now represents 82% of all smoke as against 56% in 1956, the year in which the Clean Air Act was passed and by which powers were first given for a domestic smoke control policy. York is now the only county borough out of the thirteen in Yorkshire which has not yet made a start on domestic smoke control.

Work in connection with the protection and control of our food supplies has continued without relaxation during the year, and a new development is the taking of samples of food for the detection of pesticide residues and other toxic chemicals.

My thanks are again due to all members of the staff for their work during the year, and for their loyalty and devotion to the continuing task of the improvement of the environment.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,644
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,681
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	66
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	81

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	96
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>	
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
By owners	35
By Local Authority	—
(b) <i>Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—</i>	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	14
(c) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required.

5. Housing Act, 1964:—

IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

The City Council declared the Farrar Street Area to be an Improvement Area on the 25th July, 1966. The Area comprised 73 houses of which 26 houses were tenanted and 47 houses were Owner occupied. The appropriate administrative action was in progress at the end of the year.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1965, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,103.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc. ... ..	.618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) ...	.922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate	1.6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956
4	John Street ... ..	.160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane ... ..	.728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place ... ..	.246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3)	3.93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957
8	The Groves (No. 4)	3.77	156	382	15th April, 1959
9	Downhill Street ... ..	.361	20	60	18th Feb., 1960
10	Walmgate (No. 2) ... ..	.157	4	8	23rd Feb., 1960
11	Tanner Row ... ..	.028	2	3	24th Feb., 1960
12	Rougier Street ... ..	.129	14	36	24th Feb., 1960
13	George Street... ..	1.13	41	150	22nd Mar., 1960
14	Whitby Terrace and St. Anne Street	1.54	74	206	29th Mar., 1960
15	Percy Street ... ..	.12	5	12	29th Mar., 1960
16	Bishophill Junior	1.22	48	103	29th Mar., 1960
17	Trinity Lane ... ..	.41	13	37	11th May, 1960
18	Layerthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layerthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960
20	Cross Street, Acomb... ..	.031	3	1	14th Mar., 1961
21	Cambridge Street	3.46	159	395	25th May., 1961
22	The Groves (No. 5)	2.71	110	273	24th Aug., 1961
23	Orchard Street	1.52	70	162	5th Oct., 1961
24	Newbiggin Street	1.19	79	203	4th Dec., 1961
25	Lowther Street ... ..	.026	2	8	16th Mar., 1962
26	Nunnery Lane	9.26	378	789	14th April, 1964
27	Price Street ... ..	.025	2	7	14th April, 1964
28	De Grey Street	2.75	76	196	3rd Sept., 1965
29	Elmwood Street	4.36	148	343	16th Mar., 1956
30	Lead Mill Lane	1.15	53	120	25th Oct., 1966

(In addition Clarke's Terrace (Walmgate) (13 houses) was declared a Clearance Area).

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.), 4; Unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 915; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 7; Houses for overcrowding (H.A.), 2; Separate dwellings within houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 21; Re-inspections under the Housing Act, 37; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 285; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 74; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 216; Tents, vans or sheds, 88; Waste water closet conversions, 213; Drainage, 290; Visits for purposes of Rent Acts, 10; Visits for enquiry, 1082; Certificates of disrepair, 4; Standard of Improvement Grants, 213; Improvement Areas, 91; Housing surveys, 159; Other visits not included above, 52.

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies, 103; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 161; Visits for sampling, 324; Ice cream premises, 61; Fish and chip premises, 4; Sausages and pork products, 4;

Bakehouses, 14; Butchers' shops, 37; Wet fish shops, 11; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 154; Confectioners' shops, 15; Greengrocers, 15; Sweet shops, 14; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 353; Market inspections, 13; Public houses and hotels, 14; Mobile Foodshops, 322; Other food premises, 50; Drainage, 19; Visits for meat inspection, 2357; Visits for food inspection, 146; Inspections for Food Hygiene Regulations, 70; Slaughterhouses, 38; Visits for enquiry, 283; Other visits not included above, 11.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 4; Outworkers, 6; Workplaces, 1; Offices, 81; Shops (Retail), 191; Offensive trades, 9; Drainage, 9; Visits for enquiry, 24; Wholesale shops, Warehouses, 3; Catering establishments, canteens, 1; Other premises not included above, 1.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 31; Atmospheric pollution instruments, 751; Industrial furnaces, 3; Boiler plants, 6; Visits for enquiry, 71; Other visits not included above, 7.

General

Infectious diseases visits, 19; Rodent infestations, 86; Other infestations, 84; Keeping of animals, 53; Pet animal stores, 10; Water supply, 19; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 7; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 75; Other nuisances, 5; Places of public entertainment, 17; Public sanitary conveniences, 149; Inspection for matters affecting other Departments, 78; Barbers' and Hairdressers' premises, 55; Visits for enquiry, 14; No access visits, 384; Noise nuisances, 4; Other visits not included above, 26.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 54; Verbal notices complied with, 31; Preliminary notices served, 200; Preliminary notices complied with, 72; Statutory notices served, 38; Statutory notices complied with, 36; No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 96, No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 30; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 35.

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 45; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 14; Rainwater gutters, 37; Fallpipes, 37; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 52; Dampness otherwise remedied, 24; Wallplaster, 25; Ceilings, 1; Floors, 24; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 37; Doors, door frames, 21; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 6; Sinks, lavatory basins, etc., 2; Waste pipes, 1; Foodstores, 3; Pavings, yards and passages, 13; Repairs to water closets, 16; New water closets provided, 20; Wastewater closets abolished, 20; Dust bins provided, 3; Other repairs to houses, 2; Verminous houses disinfested, 28; Other verminous premises disinfested, 14; Dirty houses cleansed, 1.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 1; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 7; Ventilation provided or improved, 1; Lighting provided or improved, 1; Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed, 1; Washing facilities provided or improved, 3; Washing facilities maintained, 1; Other improvements, 12.

Samples Taken

Milk for chemical analysis, 171; Milk for bacteriological test, 258; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 14; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 39; Other articles for chemical analysis, 107; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 103; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 13.

Trades and Businesses

Factories:

Rooms cleansed, 1; Reasonable temperature secured, 1.

Offices and Shops:

Sufficient conveniences provided/defects remedied, 2; Space heating/thermometers provided, 4; Abstracts of O.S.R. Act provided, 1; Other defects remedied, 17.

Smoke Abatement

Chimneys newly erected, 1; Chimneys extended or improved, 2; Firms adopting smokeless fuel, 1.

General

Poultry house improvements, 2; Offensive matter removed, 3; Manure removed, 2.

Drainage

Drains repaired, 2; Drains relaid, 12; Drains cleansed, 17; Public sewers maintained, 1; Public sewers cleansed, 1; Smoke tests, 34; Other tests, 2; Gullies renewed or provided, 1; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 12; Inspection chambers, 12.

FOODS

(See also Section E)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

<i>Year</i>						<i>Stones</i>
1966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,843
1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,959
1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,081
1963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,673

TABLE II
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	8965	58	176	32164	17423
Number inspected	8965	58	176	32164	17423
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	4	13	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2826	5	7	1706	3528
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	31.53	8.62	6.25	5.34	20.34
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	—	264
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.133	—	—	—	1.515
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	26	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	26	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Destruction

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 1039 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs were removed to the Destructor, Foss Islands and destroyed.

TABLE III

Bacteriological Examination

The number of registered dairies is 18, on which 103 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Declared void
Pasteurised	181	175	6	—
Sterilised	48	48	—	—
Untreated	63	59	4	—

Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Untreated	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	181	—	181

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	48	48	—

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	6
(ii) Number of positive samples found	—
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	—

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	Nil
(ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	
(iii) Comments on the first year's administration of these Regulations	

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 39 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

30, group 1; 6, group 2; 2, group 3; and 1, group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	365
Number of premises on register	371

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 61 inspections were made.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1965 was 313 (301 informal and 12 formal). This number represents 2.98 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,910). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years:—

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1960	394	48	12.18	297	42	14.14
1961	390	52	13.33	300	48	16.00
1962	396	32	8.08	275	28	10.18
1963	391	25	6.39	260	23	8.85
1964	394	18	4.57	251	16	6.37
1965	393	26	6.61	249	14	5.62
1966	313	6	1.91	185	6	3.24

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 621 rat infestations and 405 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatre and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,878 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £40 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £840 under this voluntary scheme. 21 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1966.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two standard deposit gauges and three volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments have been maintained in the City. The contents of the deposit gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

MONTH	FOSS BANK		QUEEN ANNE SCHOOL	
	Rainfall (In inches)	*Total Solids Deposited	Rainfall (In inches)	*Total Solids Deposited
January	1.62	25.00	1.62	10.71
February	4.93	32.02	4.53	13.55
March	0.67	13.65	0.47	8.18
April	2.72	27.82	2.72	9.48
May	1.85	17.09	1.58	8.21
June	2.40	16.75	1.97	8.56
July	2.72	9.73	2.96	7.63
August	4.53	14.79	4.69	9.86
September	0.79	11.35	0.83	6.06
October	2.44	17.09	2.52	8.86
November	1.85	15.23	1.65	9.55
December	2.01	14.68	1.77	8.97
Monthly Average	2.38	17.93	2.28	9.14

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are examined daily and the following tables show the monthly averages of the results obtained; expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

MONTH	ST. SAVIOURGATE		CORNLANDS ROAD		ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	
	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂
January	219	149	221	180	249	239
February	154	95	156	149	182	196
March	101	104	79	93	146	145
April	82	165	84	102	82	121
May	44	96	29	75	52	122
June	28	81	34	64	37	79
July	28	63	29	43	37	75
August	33	71	31	51	38	68
September	86	98	99	110	115	120
October	125	105	117	120	177	169
November	178	137	155	136	233	200
December	165	104	132	108	237	208
Monthly Average	104	106	97	103	132	145

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959 PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of	
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	50	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	324	20	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	14	—
TOTAL	375	34	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND—16.

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111): There were 3 outworkers in September, 1966, making wearing apparel and 16 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 374 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	40	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	27	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	10
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	5	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	11
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufacturing and Bottlers	6	Carpet Makers	3
Manufacturing Chemists	4	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	5
Boot and Shoe Repairers	16	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	2
Dressmakers	16	General Engineers	17
Milliners	3	Electrical Engineers	15
Tailors	5	Motor Engineers	51
Button Manufacturers	2	Cycle Repairers	4
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	13	Printers	7
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Photography	7
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	35	Warehouses	11
Plumbers and Glaziers	9	Slaughterhouses	4
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	40
Blacksmiths	2		

SECTION G

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1966

The following is an abstract from the report of the Public Analyst, Mr. Hugh Childs, which was submitted in detail to the Health Committee:—

During the year 309 samples were submitted for analysis, as follows:—

Milk 171, Batter Mix 1, Beechams Pills 1, Beef Mince 1, Beef Paste 1, Black-currant Conserve 1, Bronchial Mixture 1, Butter 2, Buttercup Syrup 1, Butter Drops 1, Buttered Kipper Fillets 1, Calf Foot Jelly 1, Catarrh Pastilles 1, Cheese Spread (Cream) 1, Chicken Capri 1, Coffee and Chicory Essence 1, Coffee (Instant) 1, Cold and Influenza Mixture 1, Craven's Products 6, Cream 10, Creamed Rice Milk Pudding 1, Curd 1, Diarrhoea Mixture 1, Faggots in Rich Gravy 1, Farola 1, Fish Cakes 1, Garlic Salt 1, Gees Linctus 1, Golden Trex 1, Grape Juice (Pure) 1, Ground Nutmegs 1, Ham Sandwich 1, Hot Dogs 1, Ice Cream 13, Ice Cream Mix 1, Ice Lolly 3, Ice Lolly Syrup 1, Indian Brandee 1, Influenza and Cold Mixture 1, Jam (Black Cherry) 1, Jam (Low Sugar) 1, Jam (Strawberry) 1, Jelly 3, Kompo 1, Liverpate 1, Lung Syrup 1, Marmalade 1, Meat Pudding 1, Milk Loaf 1, Mint Jelly 1, Mustard 1, Onion Salt 1, Orange 1, Orange Drink (Whole) 2, Orange Juice (Concentrated) 1, Pate de Foie 1, Pate with Mushrooms 1, Patties 1, Pie (Beef) 1, Pie (Chicken) 1, Pie (Pork) 3, Pure Syrup 1, Roast Pork with Rich Gravy 1, Rowntree's Products 9, Royal Lunch Oatcakes 1, Salad Cream 1, Sausage (Beef) 3, Sausage (Pork) 5, Self Raising Flour 1, Soft Brown Sugar 1, Sparkling Spring 1, Sponge Cake with Real Dairy Cream 1, Suet Pudding Mix 1, Steakburgers 1, Stewed Steak in Gravy 1, Terry's Products 9, Tomato Ketchup 1, Tomato Sauce 1, Vanilla Slice 1, Whisky 2, Whole Pickling Spice 1, Yogurt (Low Fat) 1.

Milk

During the year, 171 samples of Milk were reported on:—

155 samples were genuine, 10 samples were genuine Channel Islands Milk, 5 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 9 per cent, and 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 1.6 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.536°C . was normal.

The following Table shows the average composition of the Milk samples:—

	Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
Average for the Year.....	3.83	8.76
Average for the Year 1965	3.78	8.77
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939	3.00	8.50

Of the one hundred and seventy-one samples of Milk examined during the year, one hundred and sixty-five samples were genuine and six samples (3.5 per cent) were below the standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. Five samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 9 per cent. One sample was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 1.6 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— -0.536°C was normal.

All the samples were free from preservatives.

Ice Cream

Thirteen samples of Ice Cream were examined during the year. Two samples described as Dairy Ice Cream contained 7.35 per cent and 10.44 per cent of fat respectively consisting entirely of butter fat. The remaining eleven samples contained from 6.03 per cent to 11.11 per cent of fat. All the samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959 and all were free from preservatives.

Sweets and Chocolates, etc.

Twenty-two samples of Sweets and Chocolates, one sample of Assorted Jellies and one sample of Cocoa, all 'Export' samples obtained from York manufacturers were examined during the year.

The samples were examined for preservatives, arsenic, metallic contamination and for compliance with the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957. All the samples were free from preservatives, all conformed to the Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959 and to the Lead in Food Regulations, 1961. All the colours present were colours permitted by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Thirteen samples of Fertilisers were received under the above Act during the year.

All the samples conformed to their respective Statutory Statements.

SECTION H

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City..... 4

	<i>No. of Beds</i>
Purey Cust Nursing Home	21
Oakdene Nursing Home	14
†Heworth Moor House	14
Knavesmire Nursing Home	17

†Diocesan Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Nursing Agency

The British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1967.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

I am indebted to the Clerk of the York Executive Council for the following information.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 66 Doctors, 1 Assistant Practitioner, 34 Dentists, 4 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 18 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 38 Chemists and 4 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966, was 762,125 (708,539 previous year).

67,422 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966, and 19,695 sight tests were given during the same period.

MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

(a) Number of women given complete maternity services ...	619
(b) Number of women given ante-natal or post-natal care ...	851
Total —	<u>1,470</u>

(iii) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Epileptics				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York ...	...			2	4	6
Number in Mental Hospitals ...	...	...	...	16	25	41
Number in Hospitals (London)...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Number in Part III (The Grange)	...	...	...	3	3	6
				—	—	—
				22	32	54
Number at Home		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Known to Ministry of Labour	11	4	15			
Working at Remploy	2	1	3			
Other employment	9	5	14			
Attending Welfare Department						
Handicrafts and Social Centre	2	2	4			
Others	8	7	15			
	—	—	—			
	32	19	51			
	—	—	—	32	19	51
				—	—	—
				53	51	105
				—	—	—
				GRAND TOTALS		
				53	51	105
				—	—	—

Spastics

Adults working	5
Adults Resident in Windsor House	1
Adults Resident in Alne Hall	1
„ „ at home	6
„ „ in Special Homes	1
Adults in School for Educationally Sub-Normal	1
Adult attending Spastic Occupation Centre	1
	—
	16

Social Craft Centre—The Grange

This is a full-time Centre providing craft instruction and social facilities for blind and other handicapped persons. Transport is provided by the Welfare Committee as necessary.

(iv) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 35, Welfare 2, Treasury 18, Architect's 5, Castle Museum 5, Children 20, Public Library 4, Housing 5, Police 17, City Engineer's 10, Town Clerk's 3, Yorkshire Museum 2, Castle Museum 1, Parks 1, Civil Defence 1, Education 2, Other Authorities 11. Total 142.

It was not necessary to refer any cases to specialists.

(v) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability				
	Catar-act	Glau-coma	Retro-lental Fibro-plasia	Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1 of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:—					
(a) No treatment	3	—	—	7	10
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	7	4	—	1	7
(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	5	2	—	—	4

The total number of cases, 298, added to the register in 1966 represents an increase of 146% on last year's figure of 121. This is partly due to the accidental omission of cases from last year's register, but 123 of these children were born in 1966.

It is impossible to keep under close observation such a large number of children, and it is waste of Health Visitors' time screening children who have been registered for very mild degrees of some of the above conditions. There is no assessor appointed to state whether a case of mild hypertension or a low forceps delivery should be classified in the 'at risk' group. Hence, every case where there was a note of hypertension on one or two occasions was put on the 'At Risk' register by the H.V.

In order for this close supervision to be carried out successfully not more than approximately 150 children should be added to the list annually.

The reasons for inclusion of the 298 names were as follows:— P.E.T. 73, Forceps delivery 52, Prematurity 63, Breech delivery 12, Rh. incompatibility 2, Caesarean Section 30, Multiple pregnancy 16, Neonatal jaundice 4, Difficult labour 5, Maternal anoxia 1, Anoxia at birth 3, High blood pressure 4, Mother Deaf 3, Habitual abortion 2, Maternal anaemia 5, Exchange transfusion 4, Threatened abortion 1, A.P.H. at term 1, Neonatal convulsions 1, Hydrocephalic 1, Miscellaneous 15. TOTAL: 298.

One case of impaired hearing was found on routine screening, but this child also has other handicaps, which were obvious without special screening; thus no new cases have been revealed by the intensive work which the Health Visitors have put into this project.

(vi) "AT RISK" REGISTER AND SCREENING OF CHILDREN
FOR DEAFNESS

I am indebted to my Senior Assistant for Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. E. L. Simon, for the following report:—

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE AT 31.12.66

During the year, there were 142 names on the Handicap Register, 16 of whom have defects in two categories; two of these children are attending the Junior Training Centre. There were six with defects in three categories and one in four categories.

61 names have been removed from the register, six of whom had defects in two categories (one went to Kirkbymoorside Orthopaedic Hospital). One child with defects in three categories has left York.

A further five names were removed as the children had left York, and two names were removed because there were now no symptoms. The remainder of the children have gone to ordinary school.

74 names have been added during the year. One child already on the register has developed a fourth defect, eight children have been entered with three defects and six with two defects.

The defects were as follows:—

Asthma 2; blind and partially blind 6; deaf and partially deaf 9; eczema 8; epilepsy 7; hare-lip and cleft-palate 8; diabetic 1; mentally defective 19; heart defects 13; mongols 9; orthopaedic defects 13; speech defects 2; C.N.S. and spastics 14; strabismus 48; miscellaneous 15.

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