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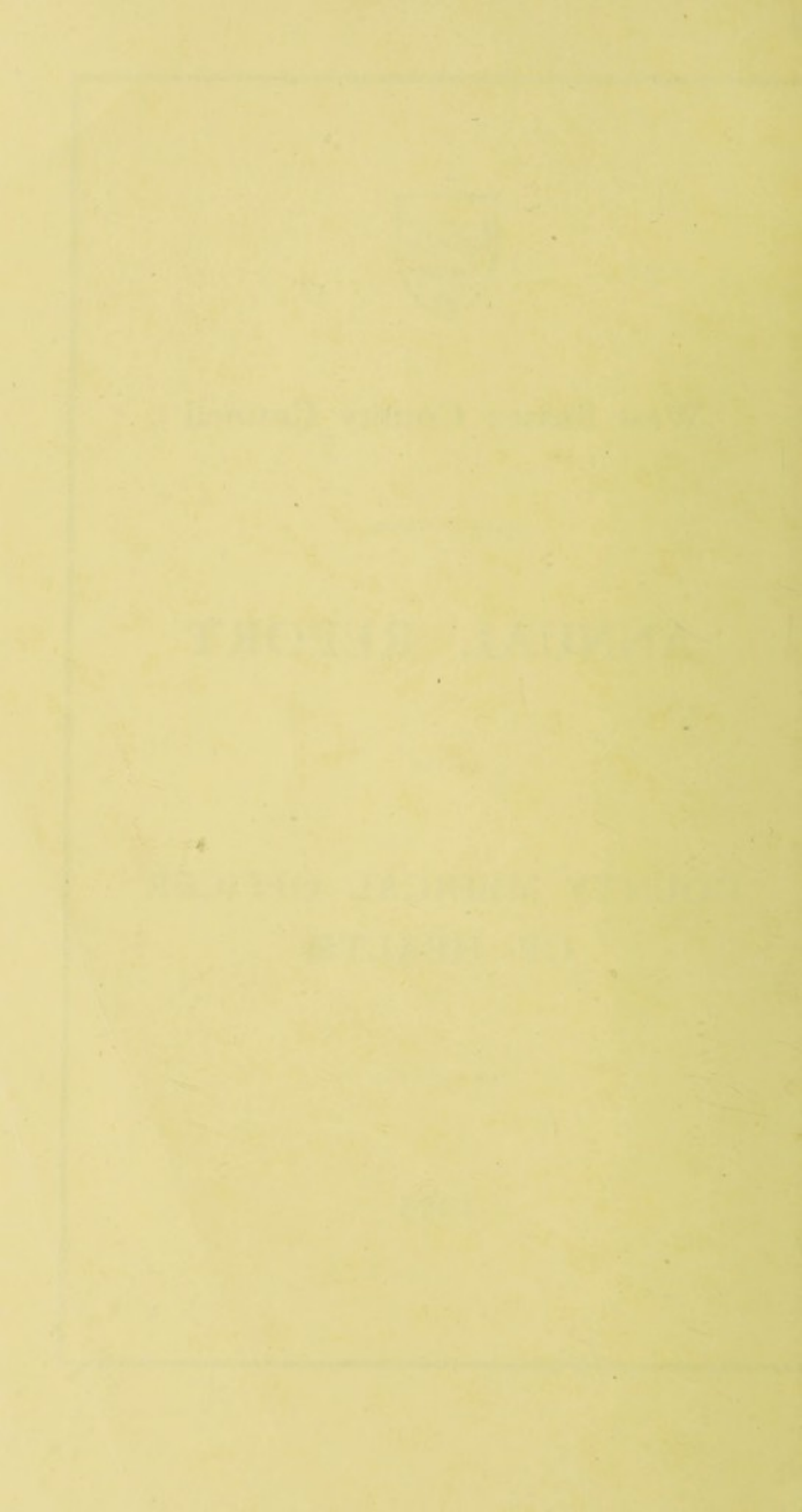
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

1953





West Sussex County Council

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**COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

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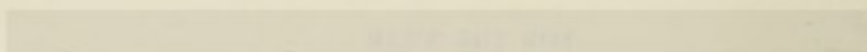
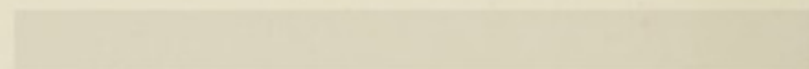
West Sussex County Council



ANNUAL REPORT

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COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



1923

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the County Medical Officer for the year 1953

FOREWORD

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of
the West Sussex County Council.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1953.

The delay in producing this is much regretted, but has been due to pressure of other work in the department, particularly that occasioned by the handing over to the County Council, on the part of the Ministry of Food, the distribution of Welfare Foods—National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, and Cod Liver Oil.

Examination of the report and of the statistics quoted in it will, I think, show that the health of the County population was generally satisfactory during the year under review.

The population increased by 7,740 (estimated by Registrar General), this being entirely due to migration. The Alteration of Boundaries Order, 1953, resulted in Crawley New Town being wholly in West Sussex, instead of roughly half in East Sussex and half in West Sussex, and added 3,347 acres to the administrative county, and a population increase estimated at 6,130.

During the year the Registrar General issued a report, following the Census of 1951, showing, *inter alia*, the age and sex distribution of the population. Those interested are referred to the Table on page 10 and the notes accompanying it.

It is very satisfactory to record that for the fourth year in succession the County was entirely free from Diphtheria.

I desire to place on record my thanks to all members of the staff of the County Health Department for their loyal assistance during the year.

J. S. BRADSHAW,
County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HALL,
CHICHESTER.

May, 1955.

STAFF

County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer

J. S. Bradshaw, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer and Deputy School Medical Officer

W. Ainslie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Frances Heron-Watson, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers

- *H. M. Ayres, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
- *K. N. Mawson, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *V. P. Geoghegan, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
- *T. H. Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
- *F. Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
- Gladys Robinson, M.B., CH.B.
- Christina A. Gunn, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Worthing Health Sub-Committee

- *G. H. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Also Medical Officers of Health of Local Sanitary Authorities (see page 5).

Chest Physicians

(on Staff of Regional Hospital Board)

- J. E. Wallace, M.D., CH.B.
- E. W. Thompson Evans, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
- Florence R. Pillman, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Principal Dental Surgeon

- H. D. Hall, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.).

Dental Surgeons

- E. S. Brabazon, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.
- † J. Hampton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.) (resigned 5.3.53).
- Mrs. N. M. Moreton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)
- J. S. Dick, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)
- J. S. Price, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.) (resigned 30.4.53).
- F. C. Tomlyn, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)
- † L. D. Smith, L.D.S. (ENG.)
- C. P. Urbani, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)
- † F. Winbolt-Lewis, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)
- Miss B. M. Bell, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.) (appointed 23.3.53).
- J. P. MacGregor, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (appointed 11.5.53).
- † Part-time.

County Sanitary Officer

- F. W. Mason.

Superintendent Nursing Officer

- Miss J. M. Akester, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N., H.V.CERT (resigned 22.4.53).
- Miss L. J. Gray, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (appointed 1.7.53).

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer

- Miss T. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (resigned 30.9.53).
- Miss K. D. Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (appointed 1.10.53) (also Supervisor of Midwives).

Asst. Superintendent Nursing Officers

- Miss K. D. Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (also supervisor of Midwives) (resigned 30.9.53).
Miss G. A. Riches, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Worthing).
Miss O. M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (appointed 1.11.53).

Care Almoners

- Miss E. Bryce (Worthing).
Miss E. Davis (Chichester) (resigned 31.3.53).
Miss J. C. Gatehouse, B.A. (Chichester) (appointed 13.5.53).
} *Certificate of
Institute of
Almoners.*

Occupational Therapist

S. A. Groom.

Mental Welfare Officers (Mental Deficiency)

- Miss C. A. Woolston.
Henry West, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.

Authorised Officers (Lunacy and Mental Treatment)

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|----------|
| G. S. Pople | ... | } Chichester | N. F. Graville | ... | ... | Worthing |
| | | | } Bognor Regis | H. B. Jervis | ... | ... | Storrington |
| H. Harding | ... | Littlehampton | | C. H. W. Simcox | ... | ... | County Hall |
| A. Werry | ... | Midhurst | | | | |

Chief Clerk

S. Potter.

Medical Officers of Health of Local Sanitary Authorities

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| G. H. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. | ... | ... | Worthing Municipal Borough |
| H. M. Ayres, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. | | | Bognor Regis Urban District
City of Chichester |
| K. N. Mawson, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. | ... | ... | Horsham Urban District
Horsham Rural District
Petworth Rural District |
| V. P. Geoghegan, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H. | ... | ... | Arundel Municipal Borough
Chichester Rural District
Midhurst Rural District |
| T. H. Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. | | | Chanctonbury Rural District
Shoreham-by-Sea Urban
District
Southwick Urban District |
| F. Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. | ... | ... | Littlehampton Urban District
Worthing Rural District |

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area				<i>Acres</i>
Urban Districts	...	...	...	24,674
Rural Districts	...	...	...	380,613
Administrative County	...	...	...	<u>405,287</u>

Population at mid-year (as estimated by the Registrar-General)

Urban Districts	...	...	...	169,500
Rural Districts	...	...	...	157,840
Administrative County	...	...	...	<u>327,340</u>

The estimated population (at mid-year) in each Sanitary District is shown on page 13.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1953)	£3,405,899
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------------

Product of Penny Rate

For General County purposes	...	...	...	£14,121
For Special County purposes	...	...	...	£9,901

Rate in the £ Precepted

General County purposes	...	...	...	...	s. d.
	...	...	...	...	13 0
Special County purposes	...	...	...	...	6
					<u>13 6</u>

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Legitimate	...	4,076		Birth rate per 1,000 of the
Illegitimate	...	195		estimated resident population.
Total		4,271		13.05

Still Births

Legitimate	...	91		Rate per 1,000 total births
Illegitimate	...	8		(live and still).
Total		99		22.65

Deaths

	4,519	Death rate per 1,000 of esti- mated resident population.
		13.81

Maternal Deaths

	4	
Rate	0.9	

DEATH rate of Infants under one year of age

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	22
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	21
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	41
DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	812
DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	2
DEATHS from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	-
DEATHS from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis (under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	...	2

NOTES ON STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimated that the population of the County had increased by 7,740 during the year. The increase in population was entirely due to migration, the deaths exceeded births in the County by 248. The increase was mainly in the Horsham R.D. (6,130) where the development of the New Town at Crawley continued. In addition, the East Sussex and West Sussex (Alteration of Boundaries Order, 1953) transferred from East Sussex to West Sussex parts of the parishes of Slaugham and Worth.

Small increases were also estimated in all the districts with the exception of Bognor Regis U.D. and Petworth R.D., where the decreases were 70 and 50 respectively, and Horsham U.D. where the population remained static. The increase was highest in Chichester R.D. (390) and in the City (260).

Birth Rate

In Table I, the birth rates are shown for the last ten years for urban districts, rural districts, and the administrative county, and also those for England and Wales. It will be noted (see Table II) that in the urban districts deaths exceeded births by 681, whilst in the rural districts births exceeded deaths by 433. In the administrative county, as a whole, deaths exceeded births by 248. The birth rate in urban districts was the lowest since 1940.

The birth rate for the County was 13.05 per thousand population, as compared with 15.5 for England and Wales. The rate is always likely to be lower than that for the Country as a whole, owing to the age constitution of the County population.

If the Registrar General's comparability factor is applied, which takes into account the age and sex distribution in the County, the standardised birth rate of 14.3 per thousand of the population is produced.

Death Rate and Causes of Death

The death rate (Table II) was 13.81 per thousand population, as compared with 13.47 in 1952. When the comparability factor (referred to above) is applied, the rate is reduced to 10.4, which is lower than that for England and Wales (11.4).

It is of interest to note the incidence of death in various age groups, as follows :—

Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 years and over
2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	3.2%	16.1%	77.6%

33% of the deaths were due to heart disease—mainly persons over 65 years of age.

Other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 190 deaths of which 157 occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused 375 deaths, of which 304 occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system (haemorrhages, thromboses, etc.) caused 684 deaths, of which 581 were in persons over 65 years of age.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 26 deaths, 7 (27%) of which occurred in the age group 15-45 years.

Cancer was responsible for 812 deaths (532 being persons over 65 years of age).

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality rate was 22 as compared with 18 in 1952. Congenital conditions accounted for the major part of this increased rate.

Still-births

The still-birth rate was 22.65 compared with 20.82 in 1952 and 23.25 in 1951.

Maternal Mortality

There were four maternal deaths during the year, which was the same number as in the previous year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.92 per 1,000 births (live and still) in 1953 ; 0.94 in 1952 ; and 0.5 in 1951. The rate for the Country as a whole was 0.53 for the year under review.

With the introduction of the sulphonamide drugs and penicillin, deaths from puerperal sepsis are nowadays extremely rare, and it is towards the reduction of the causes of maternal death attributed to " accidents of childbirth " that our efforts, and those of the practitioner obstetricians and hospitals, with their consultant services, are directed.

Census, 1951

Particulars regarding the number of persons and sex distribution in each Sanitary District, as shewn at the Census taken on the 1st April, 1951, were contained in my Annual Report for 1951.

The Registrar General has now issued a further report shewing, inter alia, the age distribution of the population, and the following table shews this information for each Sanitary District.

The " ageing " trend of the population is evident, 17.2% being persons of 65 years and over, as compared with 11.1% at the Census in 1931. The percentage of persons of 65 years and over varied considerably between the various Sanitary Districts, e.g. 13.9% in Shoreham-by-Sea and 24.6% in the Borough of Worthing.

The percentage of children under 15 years of age in the County was 20.7, as compared with 22.2% for England and Wales. The highest percentage of children was in Littlehampton (24.6%) and lowest in the Borough of Worthing (16.6%).

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

District	Sex	All Ages	Age Groups									
			0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & over
<i>Urban Districts</i>												
Arundel M.B.	M	1196	106	149	134	149	176	197	123	102	55	5
	F	1484	96	199	152	147	216	206	183	179	80	26
	T	2680	202	348	286	296	392	403	306	281	135	31
Bognor Regis U.D.	M	10866	877	1757	1134	1158	1514	1519	1215	1122	495	75
	F	14781	859	1728	1518	1475	2076	2013	2100	1931	896	185
	T	25647	1736	3485	2652	2653	3590	3532	3315	3053	1391	260
Chichester M.B.	M	8727	802	1240	1020	1210	1337	1193	875	691	318	41
	F	10400	765	1133	1297	1335	1488	1407	1270	1029	548	128
	T	19127	1567	2373	2317	2545	2825	2600	2145	1720	866	169
Horsham U.D.	M	7651	648	1059	829	1002	1256	1157	775	594	296	35
	F	9031	622	1033	1087	1062	1383	1299	1022	947	496	80
	T	16682	1270	2092	1916	2064	2639	2456	1797	1541	792	115
Littlehampton U.D.	M	6247	647	1082	651	798	911	792	627	501	208	30
	F	7692	636	1057	909	943	1051	928	917	788	391	72
	T	13939	1283	2139	1560	1741	1962	1720	1544	1289	599	102
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	M	6048	547	971	617	790	912	829	647	488	223	24
	F	7009	548	883	830	889	1076	894	810	673	354	52
	T	13057	1095	1854	1447	1679	1988	1723	1457	1161	577	76
Southwick U.D.	M	4943	437	677	538	628	807	725	521	399	184	27
	F	5788	385	673	639	676	855	865	700	604	339	52
	T	10731	822	1350	1177	1304	1662	1590	1221	1003	523	79
Worthing M.B.	M	27700	2133	3750	2574	2920	3894	3726	3284	3395	1793	231
	F	41731	2025	3604	3386	3727	5152	5652	6550	6991	3864	780
	T	69431	4158	7354	5960	6647	9046	9378	9834	10386	5657	1011
<i>Total Urban Districts</i>	M	73378	6197	10685	7497	8655	10807	10138	8067	7292	3572	468
	F	97916	5936	10310	9818	10254	13297	13264	13552	13142	6968	1375
	T	171294	12133	20995	17315	18909	24104	23402	21619	20434	10540	1843
<i>Rural Districts</i>												
Chanctonbury	M	9469	922	1395	1057	1149	1413	1255	990	838	391	59
	F	11381	829	1425	1278	1316	1540	1576	1512	1216	585	104
	T	20850	1751	2820	2335	2465	2953	2831	2502	2054	976	163
Chichester	M	21522	1846	3365	3725	2791	2956	2515	1890	1688	669	77
	F	22137	1817	3151	2583	2822	3285	2833	2551	2051	888	156
	T	43659	3663	6516	6308	5613	6241	5348	4441	3739	1557	233
Horsham	M	13150	1253	2203	1508	1771	2038	1736	1207	978	398	58
	F	14351	1217	1972	1769	1882	2099	1868	1597	1225	603	119
	T	27501	2470	4175	3277	3653	4137	3604	2804	2203	1001	177
Midhurst	M	7746	639	1137	944	902	1170	1092	748	717	346	51
	F	8669	592	1034	1031	1023	1291	1238	1032	863	453	112
	T	16415	1231	2171	1975	1925	2461	2330	1780	1580	799	163
Petworth	M	4323	380	589	473	559	608	584	516	391	194	28
	F	4867	398	569	548	579	653	696	601	508	268	47
	T	9190	778	1158	1021	1138	1261	1280	1117	899	462	75
Worthing	M	13060	1132	1945	1292	1308	1861	1690	1565	1487	696	88
	F	16854	1075	1907	1605	1724	2240	2187	2415	2409	1090	207
	T	29914	2207	3852	2897	3032	4101	3877	3980	3896	1786	305
<i>Total Rural Districts</i>	M	69270	6172	10634	8999	8480	10046	8872	6916	6099	2694	357
	F	78259	5928	10058	8814	9346	11108	10398	9708	8272	3887	747
	T	147529	12100	20692	17813	17826	21154	19270	16624	14371	6581	1104
<i>Total Administrative County</i>	M	142648	12369	21319	16496	17135	20853	19010	14983	13391	6266	825
	F	176175	11864	20368	18632	19600	24405	23662	23260	21414	10855	2122
	T	318823	24233	41687	35128	36735	45258	42672	38243	34805	17121	3047

TABLE I—BIRTH RATE

Number of Births and Birth Rates for the years 1944–1953 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Urban Districts										
No. of Births	2,525	2,265	2,758	2,878	2,507	2,293	2,112	1,986	2,068	1,970
Birth Rate	18.52	15.67	17.39	17.59	15.04	13.64	12.46	11.73	12.27	11.6
Rural Districts										
No. of Births	2,383	2,051	2,462	2,602	2,370	2,341	2,091	2,082	2,109	2,301
Birth Rate	19.58	16.67	18.80	19.20	16.50	16.19	14.27	14.01	13.96	14.6
Admin. County										
No. of Births	4,908	4,316	5,200	5,480	4,877	4,634	4,203	4,068	4,177	4,271
Birth Rate	19.02	16.13	18.03	18.34	15.72	14.82	13.30	12.80	13.07	13.0
England and Wales										
Birth Rate	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5

TABLE II—DEATH RATE

Number of Deaths and Death Rates for the years 1944–1953 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Urban Districts										
No. of Deaths	2,241	2,401	2,474	2,486	2,267	2,507	2,622	2,763	2,514	2,651
Death Rate	16.62	16.62	15.60	15.20	13.60	14.91	15.47	16.32	14.92	15.6
Rural Districts										
No. of Deaths	1,626	1,667	1,639	1,651	1,627	1,806	1,832	1,891	1,790	1,868
Death Rate	13.36	13.55	12.52	12.20	11.32	12.49	12.50	12.72	11.84	11.8
Admin. County										
No. of Deaths	3,840	4,068	4,113	4,137	3,894	4,313	4,454	4,654	4,304	4,519
Death Rate	14.88	15.20	14.20	13.80	12.55	13.79	14.09	14.64	13.07	13.8
England and Wales										
Death Rate	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4

TABLE III

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 and up
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	26	—	1	—	7	11	7
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	8	—	1	—	3	3	1
3. Syphilitic diseases ...	14	—	—	—	—	3	11
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	8	—	—	4	4	—	—
8. Measles ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	8	—	1	2	2	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	96	—	—	—	2	16	78
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	127	—	—	—	4	65	58
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	101	—	—	—	6	40	55
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	29	—	—	—	1	7	21
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	459	—	1	3	28	107	320
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	28	1	—	—	2	6	19
16. Diabetes ...	28	—	—	1	—	4	23
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	684	—	—	—	8	95	581
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	534	—	—	—	8	95	431
19. Hypertension with heart disease	87	—	—	—	1	14	72
20. Other heart disease ...	880	—	—	1	3	46	830
21. Other circulatory disease ...	190	—	—	1	2	30	157
22. Influenza ...	93	3	—	—	2	7	81
23. Pneumonia ...	203	12	3	—	3	18	167
24. Bronchitis ...	172	2	2	—	2	29	137
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	43	3	2	1	2	9	26
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	55	—	—	—	1	9	45
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	24	2	—	—	2	2	18
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	48	—	—	1	5	12	30
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	41	—	—	—	—	4	37
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	5	—	—	—	3	2	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	28	18	3	—	2	4	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	348	49	6	2	16	52	223
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	22	—	—	2	5	6	9
34. All other accidents ...	95	5	2	3	12	15	58
35. Suicide ...	31	—	—	—	6	17	8
36. Homicide and operation of war	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
ALL CAUSES ...	4519	95	22	23	144	729	3506

TABLE IV

Chief Vital Statistics for each Sanitary District in the County.

	Estimated Population middle of 1953	No. of Births	BIRTH RATE		No. of Deaths	DEATH RATES		Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS		Cancer Death Rate
			Illegitimate Births (No. of)			Crude	Standardised			No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
Urban Districts												
Arundel (M.B.)	2600	39	15.0	—	37	14.2	10.2	3	76.9	—	—	3.1
Bognor Regis	24790	297	12.0	23	360	14.5	10.6	6	20.2	2	0.08	3.0
Chichester (M.B.) ...	19280	271	14.1	6	276	14.3	12.3	4	14.8	—	—	2.5
Horsham ...	16810	216	12.9	6	228	13.6	11.0	4	18.5	2	0.12	2.3
Littlehampton	14360	246	17.1	15	180	12.5	10.9	5	20.3	1	0.07	2.2
Shoreham-by-Sea ...	13060	170	13.0	5	142	10.9	10.0	4	23.5	1	0.08	2.6
Southwick	10830	132	12.2	5	120	11.1	9.0	2	15.2	3	0.28	1.6
Worthing (M.B.)	67770	599	8.8	36	1308	19.3	10.6	16	26.7	2	0.03	3.3
Total Urban Districts ...	169500	1970	11.6	96	2651	15.6	10.6	44	22.3	11	0.06	2.8
Rural Districts												
Chanctonbury	21110	309	14.6	14	251	11.9	9.4	6	19.4	1	0.05	2.5
Chichester	44090	684	15.5	27	450	10.2	9.5	10	14.6	3	0.07	2.0
Horsham ...	36480	609	16.7	22	314	8.6	8.9	15	24.6	3	0.08	1.5
Midhurst ...	16820	234	13.9	14	247	14.7	11.5	6	25.6	4	0.24	1.6
Petworth	9360	134	14.3	5	103	11.0	8.5	7	52.2	—	—	1.8
Worthing ...	29980	331	11.0	17	503	16.8	11.4	7	21.1	4	0.13	3.1
Total Rural Districts ...	157840	2301	14.6	99	1868	11.8	9.9	51	22.1	15	0.08	2.1
Administrative County	327340	4271	13.0	195	4519	13.8	10.4	95	22.2	26	0.08	2.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table V below shows the incidence of infectious diseases in urban and rural districts during the year.

Measles and whooping cough were prevalent, and poliomyelitis shewed an increase compared with previous years: 93 cases (as compared with 58 and 47 in the previous two years), twenty-four were of the non-paralytic type.

It is very satisfactory to note that for the fourth year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred.

TABLE V
Notifications of Infectious Diseases

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Admin- istrative County
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic	38	31	69
Non-paralytic	11	13	24
Acute Encephalitis			
Infective	—	1	1
Post-infectious	2	—	2
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	22	26
Erysipelas	32	8	40
Measles	3053	3274	6327
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	47	21	68
Scarlet Fever	220	150	370
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	3	2	5
Whooping Cough	260	518	778

In Shoreham-by-Sea U.D. Chicken Pox is notifiable and 53 cases were reported during the year.

No cases of Smallpox were reported in the year.

Nineteen of the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea. Five of these patients were not residents of West Sussex.

TUBERCULOSIS

Statistics

It will be noted from the following tables that not only the death rate but incidence of the disease was markedly reduced during the year.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 26 deaths, 7 (27%) of which occurred in the age group 15-45 years. The death rate from this disease has been continuously reduced during the past five years, and this improvement extends to the 15-45 years age group, in which it is noted that the death rate is nearly 30% of the total.

The marked reduction in mortality from respiratory tuberculosis since the war is general to the United Kingdom and has been accelerated by the great strides made in thoracic surgery and treatment by new antibiotic drugs.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the registers of notifications, kept by the District Medical Officers of Health in the County, on 31st December, 1953.

								1953
Respiratory :								
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1679
Non-respiratory :								
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Total number of tuberculous patients on register on 31st December								2029

Notifications of Tuberculosis received in the years 1944-1953

Year	Population	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			Five Year Average
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	
1944	258,040	162	68	230	} 224
1945	267,510	144	36	180	
1946	289,490	170	50	220	
1947	298,850	169	38	207	
1948	310,300	219	65	284	
1949	312,700	218	58	276	} 229
1950	316,090	183	31	214	
1951	317,900	183	32	215	
1952	319,600	228	40	268	
1953	327,340	148	23	171	

Notifications of Tuberculosis shown in age-groups for 1953.

AGES	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—1	—	1	1	—	—	—
1—2	1	—	1	1	1	2
2—5	2	1	3	1	1	2
5—10	1	1	2	2	2	4
10—15	4	2	6	—	2	2
15—20	4	10	14	—	2	2
20—25	9	7	16	—	—	—
25—35	24	23	47	1	3	4
35—45	10	12	22	1	1	2
45—55	11	3	14	1	1	2
55—65	9	6	15	—	2	2
65—75	3	3	6	—	—	—
75—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total (all ages)	79	69	148	8	15	23

In addition to the above notifications, 11 cases became known through death returns and posthumous notifications.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, and Rate per 1,000 population, in years 1942-1953

Year	Population	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1942	265,200	110	0.41	24	0.09	134	0.50
1943	255,400	106	0.42	27	0.10	133	0.52
1944	258,040	97	0.37	24	0.09	121	0.46
1945	267,510	107	0.40	21	0.08	128	0.48
1946	289,490	90	0.32	21	0.07	111	0.39
1947	298,850	109	0.36	18	0.06	127	0.42
1948	310,300	104	0.34	12	0.04	116	0.38
1949	312,700	86	0.27	10	0.03	96	0.30
1950	316,090	81	0.26	7	0.02	88	0.28
1951	317,900	66	0.20	12	0.04	78	0.25
1952	319,600	53	0.17	13	0.04	66	0.21
1953	327,340	26	0.08	8	0.02	34	0.10

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1953, in age groups

AGES	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
0—1	—	—	—
1—5	1	1	2
5—15	—	—	—
15—25	1	1	2
25—45	6	2	8
45—65	11	3	14
65—75	4	1	5
75—	3	—	3
Total (all ages)	26	8	34

Care and After-Care Services

Although the County Council is no longer responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, this being the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, it is still the duty of the Council to provide a scheme for the prevention of the spread of infection, and for the care of patients and their families in their homes.

The field worker in this particular scheme is the Health Visitor, who acts as Tuberculosis Health Visitor and is brought in touch with all tuberculous cases soon after notification, unless there is any particular reason why, in the opinion of the Chest Physician, a visit would not be welcome. Investigations into the home conditions are carried out by the Health Visitors, and unsatisfactory conditions are reported to the local Medical Officer of Health. Advice is given to the householder, and the patient, on management of the case whilst waiting for admission to sanatorium, or following discharge from there. Periodic visits are paid to see how the patient is getting on, or to know whether any change has taken place, for the better, or for the worse. Such changes are reported to the Chest Physicians, so that they can be aware of the social and domestic conditions which may affect the chances of recovery. The Health Visitor is kept informed of the physical condition of the patient, and the Chest Physician with the home and social conditions, by the exchange between them of a card designed to record this information. Periodic meetings take place in one area between the Chest Physician and a group of local Health Visitors, when cases are discussed to their mutual advantage. It is hoped that such meetings may be arranged in other areas of the County in due course.

In areas where Chest Clinics are situate, the local Health Visitor attends and assists in the running of the Clinic.

In addition to the work of Health Visitors, two Care Almoners are employed by the County Council in tuberculosis work. They are also employed in following up invalids generally, and the one based on Chichester also acts as Almoner at Aldingbourne Sanatorium and its annexe at Bognor Regis, this arrangement having been made between the County Council and the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

An Occupational Therapist is employed to teach suitable handicrafts to patients on discharge from Sanatoria, and also to tuberculous patients being treated at home. During the year, 37 new patients were referred for instruction by the Chest Physicians, and 1,370 visits were paid. The handicrafts taught include leatherwork, tapestry, plastics, weaving, embroidery, needlework, knitting, etc.

Twenty-four revolving shelters were supplied free on loan during 1953, to patients recommended by the Chest Physicians.

Subject to a means test, free milk is supplied by the County Council, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, to patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, who are not eligible for National Assistance. During the year, 29 patients received this assistance. Patients who receive assistance from the National Assistance Board, and who were "gainfully occupied" before receiving treatment, are entitled to a higher rate of allowance to cover the cost of extra nourishment, such as milk.

Certain of the County Council's duties with regard to tuberculosis care and after-care have been delegated to the Sussex Rural Community Council, who give help of various kinds—supplying bedding, clothes, etc.—to patients referred to them by the Chest Physicians. Committees have been set up by the Rural Community Council at Chichester, Horsham, and Worthing. During 1953, 93 patients were given assistance.

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year 221 children, whose parents were suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, were given Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the Chest Physicians, to protect them against infection.

Mass Radiography

Mobile X-ray Units, provided by the Regional Hospital Board, are based on Portsmouth, Brighton, and Worcester Park, but no unit visited West Sussex during the year.

Rehabilitation of Tuberculous Persons

On the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, patients suitable for industrial rehabilitation are sent to special Training Colonies, where they can work under medical supervision, with a view to their employment in the Colony workshops, or elsewhere.

During 1953, two ex-service patients were admitted to the British Legion Village Centre, attached to Preston Hall Sanatorium, near Maidstone, and they were still in residence on 31st December, 1953. In addition, one patient, who was admitted to the Enham Alamein Village Centre, near Andover, in 1952, continued to be maintained by the Council throughout 1953. The cost of maintenance of these patients in the Rehabilitation Units was shared by the County Council and the Ministry of Labour.

Contact Tracing

The Minister of Health has asked that special reference should be made in this report to the ascertainment of contacts of tuberculous cases. I understand the tracing of contacts is the function of the Hospital Board, rather than the County Council, but as the Chest Physicians are employed for care and after-care work by the County Council, and they use the services of County health visitors very largely in their follow-up of contacts, I have obtained the following information with regard to the effect of this work in 1953, and for comparison show the figures for the previous four years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Contacts examined</i>	<i>No. found tuberculous</i>
1953	561	12
1952	663	15
1951	473	16
1950	671	16
1949	451	18

Occasionally deaths occur of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Contacts of these cases are followed up by the Chest Physicians, usually through the health visitors or the family doctors.

In newly diagnosed primary cases in children, the family, and other close contacts are examined by the Chest Physicians, in an endeavour to find the source of the infection. On several occasions adult cases have been discovered by this means.

Employment Conditions

The County Care Almoners discuss with the Chest Physicians and Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour the general principles of employment for individual patients, and all possible steps are taken in the cases of patients who are known to be infectious to safeguard the general public—although the number employed in close association with other people is very few.

In some areas, especially Worthing, it has been found that employment of tuberculous patients is not easy, as there is a paucity of light industries in the town, and it has been practically impossible to get employment for sputum positive cases (especially as this type of case is usually in the older age groups).

CANCER

Cancer was responsible for 812 deaths (532 being persons over 65 years of age), This shows an increase of 28 as compared with the previous year, but is 5 less than in 1951 when the highest number of deaths and death rate from cancer was recorded. The provisional death rate for England and Wales from cancer for 1953 was 1.99, so that the rate for the County is considerably above that for the country as a whole.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rate from cancer recorded in the County during the last ten years :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Admin. County No. of Deaths	619	662	691	673	681	774	766	817	784	812
Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	2.40	2.47	2.38	2.25	2.19	2.38	2.42	2.57	2.45	2.48

With the increased facilities for diagnosis and treatment now available for many types of cancer, the aim of public health propaganda should be to educate people to seek medical advice as soon as suspicious symptoms or signs appear. The mortality rate can be lowered by this means, for the earlier treatment is instituted the more chance there is of complete recovery, and the most promising line of attack is on those conditions which are easily observable by the patient in the early stages—cancer of the breast, the uterus, the skin, the lips, and the tongue.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE 1948

The Ministry have requested that information should be included in this report about certain classes of physically handicapped persons, and I accordingly report under the following heads :—

(1) BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

On 31st December, 1953, there were 691 blind and 142 partially sighted persons on the Register, compared with 644 blind and 129 partially sighted on 31st December, 1952, an increase of 47 and 13 respectively. Sixty-four per cent. of the total number of blind persons and fifty-three per cent. of the partially sighted persons were over 65 years of age.

During the year, 96 new (excluding transferred) cases of blindness and 39 cases of partially sighted were added to the Register. A further 13 persons were examined by Ophthalmic Surgeons for registration purposes, 7 of whom (including persons who had had successful operative treatment) were found to be neither blind nor partially sighted, and in the remaining 6 cases (already on the Register) no change of category had taken place.

An examination of the certificates (Forms B.D.8) reveals that, of the 135 cases registered as blind or partially sighted, the primary cause of defective vision was Cataract in 31 cases and Glaucoma in 25 cases. Other main causes included Congenital, Hereditary and Developmental defects (19, including 7 Retinitis Pigmentosa), Myopic Error (13), Arterio-sclerosis (11), Diabetes (9), Senile Macular Degeneration (7) and local Infection of Coats of Eye (5). In one case blindness was due to Retrolental Fibroplasia in a premature infant. Only one person (a Christian Scientist) blinded by Glaucoma had had no treatment for her condition.

Where treatment was recommended by Ophthalmic Surgeons on Forms B.D.8 the cases were followed up, mainly through the Home Teaching Service, to ensure that the treatment prescribed was being carried out. The results of this follow up action are tabulated below :—

	<i>Primary Cause of Disability</i>				<i>TOTAL</i>
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>	
1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Paragraph 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends					
(a) No treatment	20	17	1	58	96
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical)	11	8	—	20	39
2. Number of cases at 1 (b) above which :—					
(i) Received treatment for the first time	2	—	—	—	2
(ii) Continued treatment	2	5	—	20	27
(iii) Refused treatment	2	1	—	—	3
(iv) Had treatment deferred	2	—	—	—	2
(v) Were placed on waiting list for admission to Hospital	3	2	—	—	5

In addition, two of the persons examined but found not to be registerable as blind or partially sighted were recommended to receive optical treatment, and new glasses were provided. Two partially sighted persons re-examined because of deteriorating vision were recommended to receive treatment. In one case new glasses were prescribed and in the other the surgical treatment recommended was not carried out because of the patient's general condition.

(2) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Information regarding the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy is limited to (a) children (of school age) who have been ascertained as handicapped pupils under the Education Acts, (b) mental defectives in institutions under the Regional Hospital Boards or in community care and under supervision of the Local Health Authority, (c) persons in Part III accommodation under the National Assistance Act, and (d) persons known to the West Sussex Association for the Care of Cripples.

Epileptics

On the 31st December, there were five male and 16 female epileptics in Part III accommodation. In addition, the County Welfare Committee were maintaining eight males and two females in Epileptic Colonies. The County Welfare Officer also knew of eight cases in their own homes.

The School Health Service had records of 25 children, under sixteen years of age, who were epileptics. Of this number, five were in Lingfield Epileptic Colony. The majority of the other twenty children were attending ordinary schools and some had been offered accommodation at Epileptic Colonies but their parents had refused the offers made.

Of the 936 mental defectives known to the Local Health Authority, 45 were epileptics, as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Institutions	17	14	31
In Community Care	7	7	14
	24	21	45

In addition, there were 13 epileptics, living in their own homes, on the register of the West Sussex Association for the Care of Cripples.

Cerebral Palsy

At the end of the year, there were 46 patients suffering from Cerebral Palsy living in their own homes who were on the register of the West Sussex Association for the Care of Cripples.

HOMES FOR DISABLED OR OLD PERSONS

When the National Assistance Act, 1948, came into force, it was agreed that, in view of the fact that the dividing line between Nursing Homes and Old Folks Homes was difficult to define, the Health Department should carry out, for the Welfare Committee, the inspections of Old Folks Homes which were required to be registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act. Such Homes are inspected initially for registration purposes, and periodically thereafter, by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Health Department.

At the end of 1953 there were 24 Homes registered, providing accommodation for 437 persons.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 22. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante and Post-Natal Care

The details of attendances of expectant mothers at ante-natal clinics are shown in the following Table :—

Number of Ante-natal Clinics provided at end of year	...	...	22
Number of sessions held per month	...	...	47
Number of expectant mothers who attended during year	...	...	2,399
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during year	...	...	1,989
Total number of attendances made during year	...	...	7,856

At the end of the year ante-natal clinics were in operation in the following districts :—

Arundel	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Chichester
Crawley	Felpham	Horsham	Lancing
Littlehampton	Pulborough	Roffey	Rustington
Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southbourne	Southwick
Steyning	Storrington	Thorney Island	Three Bridges
Worthing	Yapton		

In areas where the population is small, and where the establishment of an ante-natal clinic has not been justified, arrangements have been continued for expectant mothers to be seen at the infant welfare centre, either at the beginning or at the end of a session. The work in this connection is shown below :—

Number of expectant mothers seen at Welfare Centres during year	9
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during year	6
Total number of attendances made during year	9

Post-Natal Cases

No special post-natal clinics have been established, the mothers being seen instead at ante-natal clinics. During the year, 638 women made 685 attendances at such clinics. In addition, 3 women, making 3 attendances, attended at infant welfare centres for post-natal examination.

Child Welfare Centres

Ample clinic facilities were available in 1953, as in previous years. Particulars relating to these centres are given below. The majority of the centres are staffed by general practitioners, but in one town there is an additional consultant clinic, held weekly, attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer, to which special cases are referred.

Number of Centres provided at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Number of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Number of children who first attended during year and on first attendance were under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,587
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in—									
(i) 1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,396
(ii) 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,137
(iii) 1951-48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,707
Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were—									
(i) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,026
(ii) 1 but under 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,067
(iii) 2 but under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,643

The number of children under one year of age who attended for the first time during the year, represented 60% of the total (live) births, as compared with 61% in 1952.

Weighing Centres (20) were held in districts where the numbers did not justify the setting up of a child welfare centre.

At the end of the year child welfare centres were in operation in the following districts :—

Aldingbourne	Aldwick	Angmering	Arundel
Beeding	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Camelsdale
Chichester	Crawley	East Preston	Felpham
*Findon	Henfield	Horsham	Lancing
Littlehampton	Loxwood	Midhurst	*Milland
*Northchapel	*Petworth	Pulborough	Roffey
Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southbourne
Southwick	Steyning	Storrington	Three Bridges
Walberton	Westbourne	Worthing (4)	Yapton

*Expectant mothers can be seen at these centres.

Weighing Centres

In certain districts where the establishment of a child welfare centre has not been justified, or is doubtful, weighing centres have been set up. These provide facilities for mothers to attend with their children, up to the age of five, to have them weighed and for the health visitor to examine them and give the mothers any necessary advice. Details of the centres provided at the end of the year under review are given below :—

Number of Centres provided at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total number of attendances made by children during year—									
(i) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,584
(ii) Between ages 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,126

At the end of the year weighing centres were in operation in the following districts :—

Ashling (West)	Bosham	Broadbridge Heath	Chichester
Clapham	Colgate	Heyshott	Hunston
Mundham	Partridge Green	Rogate	Rudgwick
Rusper	Sidlesham	Stedham	Strood Park
Tangmere	Warnham	Washington	Wittering (East)

Training in Mothercraft

In 1952/53, the County Council agreed to provide, as an experiment, a certain sum for the training of mothers in the care and upbringing of children. Cases of this kind are carefully selected, and it has been possible to make use of the Dedisham Children's Convalescent Home, Slinfold, for this purpose, provision being made in their accommodation for a mother and her baby, or young child, to stay for several weeks. During the year, three cases of this kind were sent to this Home.

Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements have continued with the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and St. Monica's Welfare Centre, in Worthing, for the care of the unmarried mothers and their children. During 1953, 17 cases were admitted to the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, and 12 to other residential homes.

Maternity Outfits

These are available, free of cost, to all mothers confined at home.

Care of Premature Infants

All babies under 5½ lbs. in weight continue to be classified as premature, and special equipment has been provided for such infants as are nursed at home. This equipment continues to be available at the St. John Ambulance Depots, at convenient points in the County. If necessary, a premature infant could be immediately transferred to one of the maternity hospitals, where greater facilities for nursing are available. The figures for 1953 are as follows :—

(1) Total number of premature live births during year	...	...	230
(2) Number of premature infants born at home during year	...	...	65
Number of these—			
(a) transferred to hospital	...	...	11
(b) died at home during first 24 hours	...	...	3
(c) died at home between 2nd and 28th day	...	...	2
(d) survived at end of one month	...	...	49
Of the eleven infants transferred to hospital, five died on or before before 28th day.			
(3) Number of premature infants born in private Nursing Homes during year	...	...	7
Number of these—			
(a) transferred to hospital	...	...	—
(b) survived at end of one month	...	...	7
(4) Number born in hospital or maternity home (Regional Hospital Board)	...	...	158
Died on or before 28th day	...	...	31

Dental Care

The following report has been prepared by the Senior Dental Officer :—

“ Regarding the working of the County Council scheme for the dental treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and children under school age for the year 1953, I am glad to be able to report that although the records show that there is a decline in the numbers of patients treated

there is also the favourable side that the amount of treatment given has definitely increased, and this is particularly so in respect of the amount of conservative dentistry done. This is an indication that the change in the character of treatment given for expectant and nursing mothers at our Clinics is continuing in the direction of conservation. The number of fillings done for mothers increased by about 50%. The fact that somewhat fewer women were treated under our scheme, and to a lesser extent the number of infants under school age treated by us, is probably explained by the fact that private practitioners in the general dental service now have far more time to meet demands upon them now that the great rush for free treatment has subsided. It must also be remembered that these patients are the "priority classes" and can be treated in the general dental service free of any charge to the patient except for the provision of dentures.

Although the fact that treatment by private dentists is now so much more easy to obtain is the probable explanation of the small decline in the number of patients treated, there is also the point that during 1953 the dental staff lost more time in illness than in the previous year.

As in 1952 our facilities for the supply of dentures was by firms of mechanics to the dental profession and this was the most economic method.

The obtaining of X-ray pictures for dental patients was, as in the past, through the medium of the local hospitals, and when this was impracticable, a number of private dentists have co-operated.

Altogether I feel that the results of the scheme for 1953 are good. We cannot expect to go on treating greater numbers of patients every year when the facilities for these patients to be treated under another service have so increased. I think the main reason for satisfaction is the continued change in the nature of the treatment, which shows a greater interest and demand on the part of expectant and nursing mothers for the preservation of their natural teeth in a healthy condition. This fact I think denotes real progress.

Dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated (under treatment)	Made dentally fit (treatment completed)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	453	410	432	334
Children under five	486	344	347	313

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired
		Local	General						Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	410	190	98	643	174	15	66	—	30	61	7
Children under five	308	58	139	348	4	117	63	—	—	—	—

Relaxation Classes

It is of interest to note that Relaxation Classes for expectant and post-natal mothers, held at six centres, have proved to be very popular. The following statement shows the number of attendances made in 1953 :—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Date of Establishment</i>	<i>Sessions held</i>	<i>Total Number of Attendances 1953</i>
Bognor Regis	9.6.49	Weekly	184
Chichester	18.3.48	Weekly	346
Horsham	1.12.49	Weekly	724
Littlehampton	8.6.49	Weekly	357
Worthing	11.11.49	Weekly	340
Crawley	5.11.53	Fortnightly	46

Family Planning Clinics

Cases are referred to Clinics at Bognor Regis, Midhurst, and Shoreham-by-Sea. The Clinics at Bognor Regis and Midhurst are administered by the Family Planning Association.

The number of new cases dealt with at these Clinics in 1953 was 388, and the total number of attendances was 1117.

SECTION 23. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery service, which is provided by the County Council, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Every woman can have the service of a County midwife all through the ante-natal period, confinement, and post-natal period.

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, a woman can also engage a general practitioner for her ante-natal care with a specified number of ante-natal examinations, to attend her confinement if he thinks it necessary, and to carry out a post-natal examination. Consultant obstetricians are also at the practitioner's disposal, and beds are available in hospitals and maternity homes for abnormal cases, or where the home conditions are unsuitable. Applications for hospital beds, on grounds that the home conditions are unsuitable for the confinement to take place there, are dealt with by the Health Department, the hospitals concerned relying on that Department to obtain a report from the district midwife on the nature of the home conditions. The division of responsibility among the three authorities concerned with confinement cases—Executive Council, Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority—still gives rise to some difficulties in making for a well co-ordinated service, although co-operation with the general practitioners continued to be satisfactory. In most areas practitioners and midwives regard themselves as members of the same team, dealing with a mutual problem, that of the supervision and care of expectant and nursing mothers, and their safe delivery.

Supervision of Midwives in West Sussex in 1953 was similar to previous years. The Senior Assistant County Medical Officer is the Medical Supervisor, and there is a senior member of the County Nursing Staff who is the non-medical Supervisor. Both these Supervisors work in close collaboration, and every midwife is inspected at least once a year. This system applied also for midwives not employed on the County Council domiciliary service, i.e. private midwives, and midwives in maternity hospitals and nursing homes. All County midwives, with the exception of two of the more elderly ones, were fully qualified to give gas and air analgesia, and it was not necessary to send any others for training in the use of the apparatus in 1953.

The work carried out by the County midwives is shown in the following statement, which also includes particulars of the work carried out by midwives in private practice.

1. Number of Midwives practising on 31st December—

	1952	1953
(a) Employed by County Council	75	77
(b) In Private Practice—		
(i) Domiciliary	12	12
(ii) In Nursing Homes	13	11
(c) Employed by Hospital Management Committees ...	52	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152	147
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. Number of Confinements attended by Midwives—

	1953	
	<i>As</i> <i>Midwives</i>	<i>As</i> <i>Maternity</i> <i>Nurses</i>
(a) Midwives employed by the County Council ...	1302	416
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1718	
(b) Midwives in Private Practice—		
(i) Domiciliary	1	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	
(ii) In Nursing Homes	4	173
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	177	

3. Number of Maternity Cases attended by Midwives employed by County Council after discharge from Hospital and before the fourteenth day—69

Gas and Air Analgesia

With two exceptions, all midwives employed by the County Council are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. During 1951, two County midwives were sent for the necessary training in the use of the apparatus. Of 1,741 births taking place at home, 1374 mothers received gas and air analgesia.

Number of midwives practising in the County at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia—

(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	75
(ii) Midwives in private practice (including midwives in Nursing Homes)	1
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	42

Number of cases in which gas and air was administered during year by domiciliary midwives—

(a) As midwife	1021	} 1374
(b) As maternity nurse	353	

Housing

In accordance with the five year Building Programme for Midwives and General Nurses, one house containing two flats was completed at Middleton-on-Sea in 1953, and one Midwife and a General Nurse took up occupation on the 18th and 27th April, 1953, respectively.

During the year the Midhurst Rural District Council allocated a Council house at Cocking for the use of the District Nurse and she took up residence on the 9th March, 1953.

Consent has also been obtained for the erection of houses for Nurses at Mundham and Singleton.

Approval was also given for the erection of garages for cars used by Nurses at Chichester, Fittleworth, and Nuthurst.

Post-Graduate Courses

Refresher courses were attended by six midwives during the year, and in March, 1953, a five-day course was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre.

Training of Pupil Midwives. The arrangements for training pupil midwives, sent from the Horsham Hospital Maternity Unit, a Part II Training Hospital, were continued in Worthing, two of the County Council midwives in this area acting as tutors.

SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING

This service continued in 1953 on the same lines as previously, and vacancies for combined posts were filled by fully qualified Health Visitors. All Health Visitors continue to undertake school nursing work and tuberculosis visiting, in addition to their maternity and child welfare duties.

During 1953, one nurse was sent by the County Council to be trained for the Health Visitor's certificate.

Refresher Courses. Each year, a five-day course is held for this purpose at Lodge Hill, administered by the Education Committee of the County Council, where lecturers are invited to give talks on a variety of subjects of interest in the work of the Health Visitors and other nursing staff, and midwifery. One of these courses was held in 1953, and all nurses, midwives, and Health Visitors were encouraged to attend. Other refresher courses outside the County were made use of in 1953, and the number of Health Visitors sent was five.

1. Number of health visitors employed at end of year—
 - (a) Whole-time 29
 - (b) Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery) 42

2. Number of visits by health visitors during 1.4.53 to 31.12.53—
 - (a) Ante-natal visits 605
 - (b) Visits to infants under 1 year 26,357
 - (c) Visits to children 1 to 5 years 14,730

It should be pointed out that figures relating to School Nursing duties are not included in the above table.

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING

The following statement shows the staff of general nurses employed on Home Nursing at the end of the year, and summarises the work done during the year.

Number of Nurses employed at end of year—

	1952	1953
Whole-time	36	36
Part-time	2	2
Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	60	63
Number of cases attended	12,361	17,015
Number of visits made	207,628	235,920

Refresher Courses. Ten general nurses were sent for refresher courses in 1953.

District Nurse Training. Arrangements were made during the year for two nurses to receive the Queen's Nurse's training.

SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Vaccination

Vaccinations are carried out by general practitioners under the terms of their contract with the Executive Council, and a fee is payable by the County Council for the record of the vaccination.

The number of such records received in respect of vaccinations, and re-vaccinations, carried out in 1953 is given below :—

	<i>Age at 31st December</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Over 14</i>	
Number vaccinated	1719	278	206	96	152	2451
Number re-vaccinated	1	8	55	267	942	1273

The totals for 1952 were primary vaccinations 2,301 and re-vaccinations 864.

(b) Diphtheria Immunisation

The campaign for the immunisation of children against diphtheria continued throughout the year, the field work being mainly carried out by the School Medical Officers. The Ministry of Health introduced a new annual return for diphtheria immunisation for the year 1953. The return is based on the fact that it has been generally agreed that because individual immunity tends to wane with the passage of time an assessment of the percentage of children protected must take into account the age of the child and the ages at which inoculations were received. For the sake of simplicity the Ministry ignored the distinction between primary and boosting inoculation. The new return (see below) will facilitate the calculation of the proportion of children in any age group who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years. Whilst this is not a precise measure, it does provide a straightforward index of the immunity to diphtheria in a local population. In interpreting the index, it should be pointed out that the County Council's campaign does not start until the child is about one year of age, and the few children that are immunised before they reach that age are dealt with by general practitioners on the same terms as for vaccination.

During 1953 a total of 3,134 children were immunised against diphtheria; of these 2,799 were under school age. In addition, 2,986 received a third or 'boosting' dose. It will be noted that 47,081 children still under 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria, of these 10,165 were under the age of 5 years.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population

Number of Children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.53 i.e. born in year ...	Under 1 1953	1-4 1953-1949	5-9 1948-1944	10-14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of in- jections (primary or booster)					
A. 1949-1953 ...	105	10060	13471	4999	28635
B. 1948 or earlier ...	—	—	5966	12480	18446
C. Est. mid-year child population ...	4250	17350	48900		70500
Immunity index 100A/C	2.47	57.98	37.69		40.62

SECTION 27. AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

(a) Ambulance Service

The day to day operation of the ambulance service is undertaken by the St. John Ambulance Brigade on an agency basis, except in Midhurst, where the British Red Cross Society is continuing to serve the area.

By arrangement with the Surrey County Council, the northern part of the Midhurst Rural District is covered by ambulances stationed at Haslemere.

Rail Facilities

Where it is necessary for a patient to make a long journey and he can without detriment to his health most conveniently be conveyed by rail, as a stretcher case, special arrangements are made with the Railway Authorities, and with the appropriate Local Health Authority at the point of detraining, for the provision of an ambulance to undertake the last stage of the journey. During the year, 172 patients were transported for the major part of their journeys by rail facilities.

Notes on Statistics

1. The work undertaken by the Ambulance Service during 1953 shewed an increase of 1,253 patients and 8,330 miles, as compared with the previous year.
2. The increase at Crawley was 408 patients and 9,195 miles. This means that, excluding Crawley, the stations shewed a decrease of 865 miles, but an increase of 845 patients.
3. The average mileage per patient decreased from 17.6 in 1952 to 16.9 in 1953.
4. The two facts, of increased number of patients and lower average mileage per patient, is partly accounted for by increased use of rail facilities for the longer journeys.
5. The number of stretcher cases conveyed for major part of journey by rail was 172, as compared with 140 in 1952.
6. The number of accident cases was almost identical with the previous year—1667 as compared with 1,678 in 1952.
7. The number of invalids conveyed increased by 1,208. In addition to Crawley (431) the stations which shewed increases were—Chichester (206), Bognor Regis (195), and Worthing (231). Slight decreases were recorded at Southwick and Horsham.
8. The number of infectious cases carried increased from 424 to 480, i.e. 56 cases. This was due entirely to increase at Chichester (62 patients).
9. Mileage and number of patients carried decreased at Southwick, although this Station took over the bulk of work from Steyning during the second half of the year.
10. The highest monthly mileage recorded was again during July—29,375. Lowest months were October and November (November was the lowest during 1952).
11. As in previous year, accident cases exceeded 200 in both July and August.

Ambulance Station	No. of Ambulances	Number of patients carried				No. of journeys undertaken	Mileage
		Accidents or Emergencies	Invalids	Infectious	Total		
Bognor Regis	3	216	1663	44	1923	1679	31766
Chichester	4	269	2034	146	2449	2130	43285
Crawley	2	138	1124		1262	1031	27166
Henfield	1	35	273		308	270	8268
Horsham	3	196	1433	26	1655	1294	42230
Littlehampton	2	159	1247	1	1407	1290	27477
Midhurst	1	50	413		463	415	13038
Petworth	1	90	507		597	461	17159
Pulborough	1	37	617		654	511	20172
Southwick	2	117	1711		1828	1205	24683
Steyning*		1	49		50	50	1127
Worthing	5†	359	5476	263	6098	3591	59905
Totals	25	1667	16547	480	18694	13927	316276

† Including " spare " ambulance to be used wherever required.

* 3 months figures to 31st March.

Average miles per patient—16.9.

Note—Ministry of Health definitions—

- (a) " Patient " means one patient carried once in one direction, i.e. a patient is taken to a hospital and later in the same day taken home again counts as two, whether or not the vehicle waits to take the patient home.
- (b) " Journey " means a vehicle's round trip from the place where it usually awaits orders, back to that place. The journey should not be regarded as being broken by diversions made to carry out fresh instructions received during its course.

(b) Hospital Car Service

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting for the County Council, covers the whole County, with Transport Officers based on Bognor Regis, Chichester, Horsham, Littlehampton and Worthing, using the services of voluntary car drivers and their cars.

Notes on Statistics

1. The number of patients carried increased by 2,721, but the mileage decreased by 59,289.
2. In addition, the number of journeys decreased (journeys when more than one patient was carried in a car increased) and so did the number of abortive journeys—which dropped from 407 to 353, and the abortive mileage went down from 2,155 to 1,570.
3. There was a reduction in mileage in all transport areas other than Horsham, which rose by 3,000 miles—probably due to development at Crawley.
4. Lowest monthly mileage during the year was recorded in August (48,553). Incidentally, this was the lowest mileage in any month since April, 1949.
5. Decreased demand in August due to some extent to reduced Physiotherapy and Deep Ray Therapy Clinic attendances.

Month	No. of patients carried	Journeys undertaken			Mileage		
		Patient carrying	Abortive	Total	Patient carrying	Abortive	Total
January	6044	2001	35	2036	57009	227	57236
February	5691	1840	37	1877	53876	190	54066
March	6225	1948	37	1985	56129	204	56333
April	5961	1784	36	1820	56830	154	56984
May	5610	1811	30	1841	55136	109	55245
June	5749	1798	27	1825	56530	131	56661
July	6312	1922	26	1948	60801	118	60919
August	5158	1591	20	1611	48481	72	48553
September	5681	1646	33	1679	52093	85	52178
October	6812	2024	30	2054	62550	117	62667
November	6370	1941	24	1965	56059	106	56165
December	6162	1909	18	1927	56669	57	56726
Totals	71775	22215	353	22568	672163	1570	673733

SECTION 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Care Almoner Service

The Care Almoners' work has been referred to under "Tuberculosis." In addition to following up tuberculous patients and their families in their own homes, they investigate on the social and domestic side cases of general illness referred to them by General Practitioners, Almoners of Hospitals, etc. The number of new cases brought to their notice during 1953 was 259, including 124 tuberculous cases.

The main function of the Care Almoners is to advise and assist patients in carrying out the doctors' recommendations for after-care, as far as possible, and in this connection they work in close contact with the National Assistance Board on financial matters, with the Ministry of Labour on questions of training and employment, and with the Sussex Rural Community Council for any other assistance required by tuberculous cases.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

The Scheme has been continued, whereby articles required by patients being nursed in their own homes are supplied on loan from depots established by District Nursing Associations, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the British Red Cross Society.

Recuperative Holidays

Arrangements were continued, as in 1952, whereby patients on discharge from hospital, or recovery from illness at home, were provided with recuperative holidays before they returned to work or domestic duties. Such cases are recommended by the doctor in charge of the case, and, after careful investigation by the County Care Almoners and consideration of the circumstances by the County Medical Officer, are

referred to the Chairman of the County Health Committee for approval, before arrangements for admission to a suitable Home are made. The Local Health Authority accepts responsibility for the cost of maintenance at the Holiday Home, and recovers from the patient such amount as his means permit.

During the year, 16 patients (8 women, 4 men, and 4 children) were given recuperative holidays under these arrangements.

Prevention of Illness—Health Education

These days, when so much money and planning is expended on the curative services, hospital and other, there is a tendency to forget that preventive medicine plays a large part in the National Health Service Act. It would indeed be a sad prospect if the country was committed to an ever-increasing expenditure on the treatment of established, or about to be established, illness, without any prospect of stemming the tide by preventive and educational methods. The part which the Health Department and its officers play in the field of education of the public is therefore of primary importance, and one which is constantly being brought to notice by various activities, whether these be addressed specifically to special groups, such as mothers attending a Welfare or Ante-natal Centre, or such general groups as those addressed by Medical Officers or Nursing Staff at meetings of Women's Institutes, Townswomen's Guilds, Parent-Teacher Associations, etc.

The Central Council for Health Education has continued to give valuable assistance in much of the work mentioned above, particularly in the production of suitable pamphlets for distribution to the public, and in providing lecturers on special subjects of importance to Health Visitors, Nurses, and Midwives. The policy of the Central Council for Health Education is to provide means for educating the health educators, and this aim is one which should be encouraged by Health Authorities. It is considered that this is the best way of getting to the individual man and woman in the street information which can be applied by them in their day-to-day activities.

SECTION 29. HOME HELP SERVICE

This service, which is a valuable ancillary to the nursing, welfare, and hospital services, is organised on behalf of the County Council by the Women's Voluntary Service, except in Worthing, where the scheme is administered by the Medical Officer to the Worthing Health Subcommittee, with the assistance of an Organiser.

The County Organiser, appointed by the W.V.S., was assisted during the year under review by 14 W.V.S. Area Organisers, based on Arundel, Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Lancing, Littlehampton, Midhurst, Petworth, Rustington, Selsey, Shoreham-by-Sea, Storrington, and West Wittering.

The number of cases assisted by the Home Help Service in 1953 was 1,587 (maternity 270, Tuberculous 49, chronic sick, aged and infirm 647, others 621), as compared with 1,431 in 1952. As in previous years, the services of the Home Helps were restricted to essential domestic duties.

SECTION 51. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Care and After-Care

There are two Mental Welfare Officers employed whole time on duties in connection with mental deficiency (e.g. visitation of defectives under voluntary or statutory supervision, under guardianship or on licence from institutions). One Officer is based at Chichester and the other at Worthing.

Arrangements for initial proceedings and removal to Mental Hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts are undertaken by six duly authorised Officers, giving part time service.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment

ADMISSION TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

During the year Authorised Officers arranged for the admission of the following number of patients to Graylingwell Hospital

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Urgency Order	31	80	111
Summary Reception Order	27	96	123
Voluntary Patient	20	28	48
Totals	78	204	282

In addition, Authorised Officers have arranged the admission of five patients to other Mental Hospitals, i.e. two cases to Hellingly Mental Hospital, Hailsham ; and one patient to each of the following hospitals, Napsbury Mental Hospital, St. Albans, Horton Mental Hospital, Epsom, and Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon.

The number of admissions to Graylingwell Hospital, including Summersdale Hospital and The Acre at Worthing, in 1953, as shown in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, were—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Voluntary	282	585	867
Temporary	—	—	—
Certified	49	145	194
Totals	331	730	1061

Of the certified patients received, 104 were admitted under Urgency Orders.

Of the total direct admissions, 80.4% were voluntary or non-statutory patients.

The average age on admission was 50.8 and 13.38% of those admitted were aged 70 years or over.

In addition, notices of admission were received from the following Mental Hospitals in respect of residents of West Sussex, as follows—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	22	36	58
Netherne Mental Hospital	3	9	12
Hellingly Mental Hospital, Hailsham	—	1	1
Total	25	46	71

DISCHARGES FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS

In accordance with the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Rules, notices of Discharge and Death were received during the year in respect of residents of West Sussex, as follows—

	<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester	631	91
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	50	8
Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon	6	1
St. Ebba's Hospital, Epsom	6	—
St. James' Hospital, Portsmouth	4	—
Banstead Hospital, Banstead	7	—
Goodmayes Hospital, West Ham	1	—
Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham	1	—
Claybury Hospital, Woodford Bridge	1	—
	<hr/> 707	<hr/> 100

Mental Deficiency

The arrangements for the admission of defectives to institutions maintained by the Regional Hospital Board continued throughout the year. Most of the patients were admitted to either the Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, or its ancillary premises at the Forest Hospital, Horsham and Farmfield, Horley.

The total number of defectives under care on 31st December is shown below—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>T.</i>
In Institutions and Approved Homes	124	116	74	314
Under Guardianship	21	47	10	78
In "place of safety"	—	—	1	1
Under Statutory Supervision	129	144	90	363
Under Voluntary Supervision	108	71	1	180
Totals	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 378	<hr/> 176	<hr/> 936

The following Table shows the number of defectives under institutional care on 31st December—

<i>Institution</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill	91	64	155
The Manor, Epsom	15	13	28
Coldeast Colony, Southampton	2	1	3
St. Mary's Home, Alton	—	4	4
St. Teresa's, Farnham	—	13	13
Botleys Part, Chertsey	4	—	4
Farmfield, Horley	6	—	6
Loughton Lodge, nr. Lewes	21	19	40
Stoke Park, Bristol	3	6	9
Other Institutions	15	15	30
Approved Homes	19	3	22
Total	<hr/> 176	<hr/> 138	<hr/> 314

The number of Defectives admitted to Institutions during the year was as follows—

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
23	5	28

The number of defectives ascertained during the year was as follows—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Referred by Mental Hospitals	2	—	2
Referred by relatives	5	1	6
Referred following Court proceedings	1	—	1
Referred by Officer of Local Authority	2	2	4
Referred by Child Guidance Clinic	1	—	1
Referred from other areas	—	—	—
Referred by Local Education Authority	21	13	34
Referred by National Assistance Board	1	1	2
Referred by other sources	4	4	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37	21	58

The following Table shows the disposal of cases reported during the year—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Sent to Institutions	7	1	8
Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	22	15	37
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	1	2
Action not yet taken	3	1	4
Left area or died	1	—	1
In a " place of safety "	—	—	—
Action unnecessary	—	—	—
Later not found to be defective	3	3	6
Admitted to Mental Hospital	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37	21	58

Guardianship

At the end of the year there were 78 cases under guardianship, of which 57 (23 males and 34 females) were under the care of nominees of the Brighton Guardianship Society and were supervised by that Society on behalf of the Local Authority. Four other defectives were under the Guardianship of their parents or relatives and received a weekly allowance from the Local Authority or National Assistance Board towards the cost of their maintenance. The remaining 17 defectives were with other guardians in the community.

Of the 78 cases under guardianship at the end of the year, 8 females were wholly self-supporting and 3 males were wholly and 5 partially self-supporting.

Short-term Care in Institutions or Homes

During the year, five patients (four male and one female) were admitted to the Royal Earlswood Institution at Redhill, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, for short term care owing to illness of parents or other special circumstances. In addition, one male patient was boarded out with a foster-parent for a period of eight weeks, under the County Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Acts, owing to the illness of his mother.

Occupation Centres

(a) Worthing Occupation Centre

The new Occupation Centre was opened in Brougham Road, Worthing, in September, 1952, and at the end of 1953 there were 33 children on the register. A qualified Supervisor and an unqualified assistant are employed to train the defectives who are mainly of compulsory school age.

A wide range of occupational therapy, including mat making, jig-saws and embroidery, is carried out and the children are also occupied by eurythmics and a percussion band.

(b) Brighton Guardianship Society

At the end of the year there were 12 cases under the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society in attendance at Occupation Centres maintained by that Society.

(c) Forest Hospital, Horsham

During the year, one female defective has continued to attend as a day pupil in the Occupation Centre at the Forest Hospital, Horsham, by agreement with the Medical Superintendent of the Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

This Act provides for the registration and inspection of:—

- (a) premises other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after by the day or for any longer period not exceeding six days ;
- (b) persons who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

The following statement gives particulars of registrations at the end of the year.

	<i>Number registered at 31st December, 1953</i>	<i>Number of children provided for</i>
(a) Premises	4	63
(b) Daily Minders	—	—

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 187-194) provides for the registration of Nursing Homes and the inspection of them by the County Council.

Six applications for registration were received during the year, and in every instance registration was granted.

At the end of the year, there were 67 Nursing Homes with accommodation as follows :—

<i>Beds for Maternity cases</i>	<i>Beds for Other cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
53	822	875

No Orders were made refusing or cancelling Registration.

These Homes are inspected periodically by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

MILK

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-50

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-53

No new pasteurising plants were licensed during the year. At the end of the year there were in the County (excluding the Borough of Worthing) 11 licensed pasteurising plants, situated as follows :—

Bognor Regis Urban District	...	...	...	...	1
Chichester City	...	...	...	...	1
Horsham Rural District (Five Oaks)	...	...	...	...	1
Horsham Urban District	...	...	...	...	1
Littlehampton Urban District	...	...	...	...	3
Midhurst Rural District (Midhurst and Kingsley Green)	...	...	...	...	2
Petworth Rural District (Wisborough Green)	...	...	...	...	1
Southwick Urban District	...	...	...	...	1

(The Borough of Worthing is a separate Food and Drug Authority and as such is responsible for the supervision and licensing of pasteurising plants in the Borough.)

A satisfactory standard was maintained in all the licensed dairies in the County.

The samples shown below were procured for bacteriological examination and examined at the Public Health Laboratories at Brighton and Portsmouth :—

No. of samples procured and examined	...	...	...	1345
No. satisfying both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	...	...	...	1300
No. failing the Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	15
No. failing the Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	30

Details

<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)</i>	<i>Channel Island (Pasteurised)</i>	<i>School Milk (Pasteurised)</i>	<i>Totals</i>
No. of samples taken	509	380	138	318	1345
No. satisfactory	489	370	138	303	1300
No. unsatisfactory	20	10	0	15	45

Hospital and Institution Milk Samples

No. of samples (Raw Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	14
No unsatisfactory (Methylene Blue Test)	...	...	...	...	...	1

Bottle Rinses

No statutory standard has been fixed for the cleanliness of washed milk bottles. The provisional standard in use during 1950, 1951, and 1952 was adopted again for 1953. It is as follows :—

A one-pint bottle giving a mean bacterial colony count of less than 600	...	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
A one-pint bottle giving a mean colony count of 600 to 2,000	...	...	...	...	...	Fairly Satisfactory
A one-pint bottle giving a mean colony count of over 2,000	...	...	...	...	...	Unsatisfactory
No. of bottles examined						650
No. of bottles satisfactory						612
					(less than 600 colonies of bacteria per bottle)	
No. fairly satisfactory						18
					(more than 600 but less than 2,000 colonies of bacteria per bottle)	
No. unsatisfactory						20
					(more than 2,000 colonies of bacteria per bottle)	

Water Sampling at Dairies

No. of samples procured and examined	...	...	...	...	...	57
No. of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	48
No. fairly satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	5

Inspections of Dairies

The County Sanitary Officer made 535 inspections of dairies during 1953.

Food and Drugs (Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950 Biological Sampling of Milk for Tuberculosis, etc.

During the year, 1,288 samples were procured for biological examination, details being set out below :—

34 of the samples were void due to premature death of the guinea-pigs, and of the remainder, 17 (or 1.35%) were found to contain tuberculosis.

1 sample contained brucella melitensis.

134 (or 10.6%) were found to contain brucella abortus.

The positive results were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and animals found to be secreting tubercle and brucella melitensis were slaughtered. No action appears to have been taken by the Veterinary Officers on reports of brucella abortus infection.

Sampling of Milk for Biological Examination, 1953

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of samples procured</i>	<i>No. containing tubercle</i>	<i>No. containing Brucella Melitensis</i>	<i>No. containing Brucella Abortus</i>	<i>No. of void samples (due to death of guinea pig)</i>
Arundel (B.)	Nil	—	—	—	—
Bognor Regis U.D.	8	0	0	0	0
Chanctonbury R.D.	11	0	0	7	0
Chichester City	86	2	0	4	1
Chichester Rural	181	0	0	7	0
Horsham R.D.	393	10	0	42	22
Horsham U.D.	68	0	0	8	0
Littlehampton U.D.	35	0	0	5	0
Midhurst R.D.	45	0	0	1	2
Petworth R.D.	113	3	0	10	0
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	11	0	0	2	0
Southwick U.D.	128	0	0	36	5
Worthing (B.)	182	2	1	12	4
Worthing R.D.	Nil	—	—	—	—
West Sussex C.C.	17	0	0	0	0
	1288	17	1	134	34

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 and 1951

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 307

Schemes for the installation, extension and alteration of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supplies are submitted by Rural District Councils for the observations of the County Council before submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the purposes of obtaining a grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, and also to enable the Rural Districts to participate in the County Council's scheme for grant aid. Under this scheme the County Council pay 50% of the aggregate net adjusted deficiency incurred by the Rural District above a 3d. rate for water and 1s. 3d. in the pound for sewerage.

The following applications were received during the year :—

SEWERAGE

<i>District</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Works</i>
Chichester R.D.C.	Lavant	Sewerage (2nd part of Scheme)
Chichester R.D.C.	Maudlin	Sewerage
Horsham R.D.C.	Partridge Green	Sewerage and
	Fittleworth	Sewage Disposal
	Jolesfield	
Petworth R.D.C.	Petworth	Sewerage and
	Southern Outfall	Sewage Disposal
Worthing R.D.C.	Findon	Sewerage

WATER

<i>District</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Works</i>
Midhurst R.D.C. North West Sussex Water Board	Lodsworth	Water (2nd stage)
	Mannings Heath	Water

Sampling of Water on behalf of the North-West Sussex Joint Water Board, 1953

Total No. of samples (bacteriological)	565
No. procured from Pumping Stations	443
No. procured from Pumping Stations Satisfactory	426
No. procured from Pumping Stations Fairly Satisfactory	10
No. procured from Pumping Stations Unsatisfactory (Untreated)	7
No. procured from Distribution points	45
No. procured from Distribution points Satisfactory	43
No. procured from Distribution points Fairly Satisfactory	2
No. procured from New Mains before public use	77
No. procured from New Mains before public use Satisfactory	64
*No. procured from New Mains before public use Fairly Satisfactory	7
*No. procured from New Mains before public use Unsatisfactory	6
No. procured for Chemical Analysis—all Satisfactory	16

* In some cases these unsatisfactory samples may be repeat samples taken from New Mains previously found unsatisfactory and all were prior to the Main being brought into service.

Other Water Sampling

27 samples of water were procured from Institutions in the County—all proved satisfactory when examined bacteriologically.

HOUSING

The table below shows that 2,821 new housing units (houses, flats, bungalows) were erected in the County during 1953. This figure compares with 1,741 in 1952, 1,201 in 1951, 1,421 in 1950, and 1,882 in 1949.

1,409 housing units were built by private enterprise, as compared with 485 in 1952.

In addition, 1,228 houses were erected by the Crawley New Town Development Corporation.

	<i>By Local Authority</i>	<i>By Private Enterprise</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Urban Districts</i>			
Arundel (Borough)	8	10	18
Bognor Regis	52	106	158
Chichester (Borough)	142	43	185
Horsham	114	57	171
Littlehampton	60	47	107
Shoreham	84	110	194
Southwick	79	42	121
Worthing (Borough)	205	408	613
	744	823	1567
<i>Rural Districts</i>			
Chanctonbury	86	74	160
Chichester	201	176	377
Horsham (excluding Crawley Development Corporation)	158	69	227
Midhurst	57	51	108
Petworth	16	26	42
Worthing*	150	190	340
	668	586	1254
Crawley New Town Development Corporation*	—	—	1228
Total	1412	1409	4049

* Note—Figures for the Borough of Worthing and for Crawley New Town refer to the period from April 1953–1954. Other figures are from January to December, 1953.

Improvement Grants—Housing Act, 1949

The table below shows that the number of applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, made in the Rural Districts of the County throughout the year.

<i>Rural District</i>	<i>Applications dealt with by Council</i>				<i>Applications submitted to Ministry</i>			
	<i>Received</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Under consideration</i>	<i>Sent</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Under consideration</i>
Chanctonbury	3	3	—	—	3	2	1	—
Chichester	8	2	—	6	2	2	—	—
Horsham	13	8	2	3	9	8	1	—
Midhurst	16	13	2	1	16	13	2	1
Petworth	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Worthing	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (with-drawn)	—
Total	40	26	4	10	33	25	7	1

Rural Housing Survey

Periodical review of the Rural Housing Survey commenced in 1944 (on the instructions of the Ministry of Health following the recommendations of the Hobhouse Report) give figures as set out in the following table.

In considering the figures regard should be had to the statements on page 48 of my report for 1952 calling attention to difficulty on account of the different standards adopted by the Rural Districts concerned, in arriving at a true picture of the position.

Comparing the figures with 1952, there appears to be a slight improvement in the standards of the houses, and a small reduction in the number of overcrowded dwellings, and in the list of outstanding applications for new houses.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

Rural District	Rateable Value Limit of houses within survey	No. of houses surveyed and re-surveyed	Present Classification of Houses										Houses condemned but still occupied	Over-crowded dwellings	Applications for New houses outstanding at 31.12.53		
			Satisfactory in all respects		Minor Defects		Requiring structural alterations or improvements		Appropriate for Re-conditioning under Grants*		Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost						
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Chancetonbury	No limit	5029	2544	50.5	2140	42.5	272	5.4	15	0.29	58	1.15	0	11	600		
Chichester	£20	7784	1211	15.7	1172	15.3	4471	58.2	—	—	830	10.8	0	7	867		
Horsham	£26	5477	1117	20.3	2285	41.7	1449	26.4	102	1.8	524	9.9	0	9	564		
Midhurst	£20	3380	243	7.1	460	13.6	2266	67.04	729	21.5	411	12.1	25	7	466		
Petworth	£10	1345	102	7.5	108	8.0	773	57.4	68	5.0	362	26.9	79	10	323		
Worthing	£30	8205	3144	38.3	1840	22.4	2826	34.4	182	2.2	213	2.5	12	7	772		
Totals	—	31220	8361	26.7	8005	25.6	12057	38.6	1096	3.5	2398	7.6	116	51	3592		

* Figures included in columns 10 and 11 are also included in other categories.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 and 1950

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

PUBLIC HEALTH (Preservatives, Condensed and Dried Milk)
REGULATIONS

Samples procured for examinations under the above legislation during the year ended 31st December, 1953.

	<i>Milk</i>	<i>Other than Milk</i>	<i>Total</i>
Submitted to the Public Analyst	46	315	361
Submitted to Public Health Laboratories	38	—	38
Examined Departmentally	518	—	518
	602	315	917

Particulars of samples analysed by the Public Analyst.

	<i>Number Analysed</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Reported against</i>
1. Liquid Milk and Cream	46	25	21
2. Processed Milk and Products derived from Milk (including ice cream)	63	61	2
3. Edible Fats and Oils	13	13	—
4. Preserves	22	22	—
5. Tinned, Bottled, and Dried Articles	47	44	3
6. Alcoholic Beverages	13	13	—
7. Non-Alcoholic Beverages	24	24	—
8. Sugar and Flour Confectionery	8	8	—
9. Meat and Fish Products (not included in 5)	3	3	—
10. Vinegars, Pickles, and Sauces	23	22	1
11. Spices, Flavourings, and Essences	21	21	—
12. Cereal Products	—	—	—
13. Medicines, Drugs, and Surgical Preparations	9	7	2
14. Miscellaneous	69	67	2
	361	330	31

Proceedings were instituted against the vendors of samples as follows :—

Possession of milk for sale containing added water 19.2%, 16.6%, 13.0%, 12.8%, 10.9%, 10.2%, and 10.0%. Fined £15 ; Costs £19. 7s.— Total, £34. 7s. 0d.

Selling of milk containing 7.5% added water. Fined £5 ; Costs 5 gns.— Total, £10. 5s. 0d.

Selling Ice Cream 44% deficient-in-fat. Fined £5. 0s. 0d.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

FROM THE DEPARTURE OF THE PARLIAMENT

TO THE DEATH OF THE KING

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