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West Sussex County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1954

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West Sussex County Council

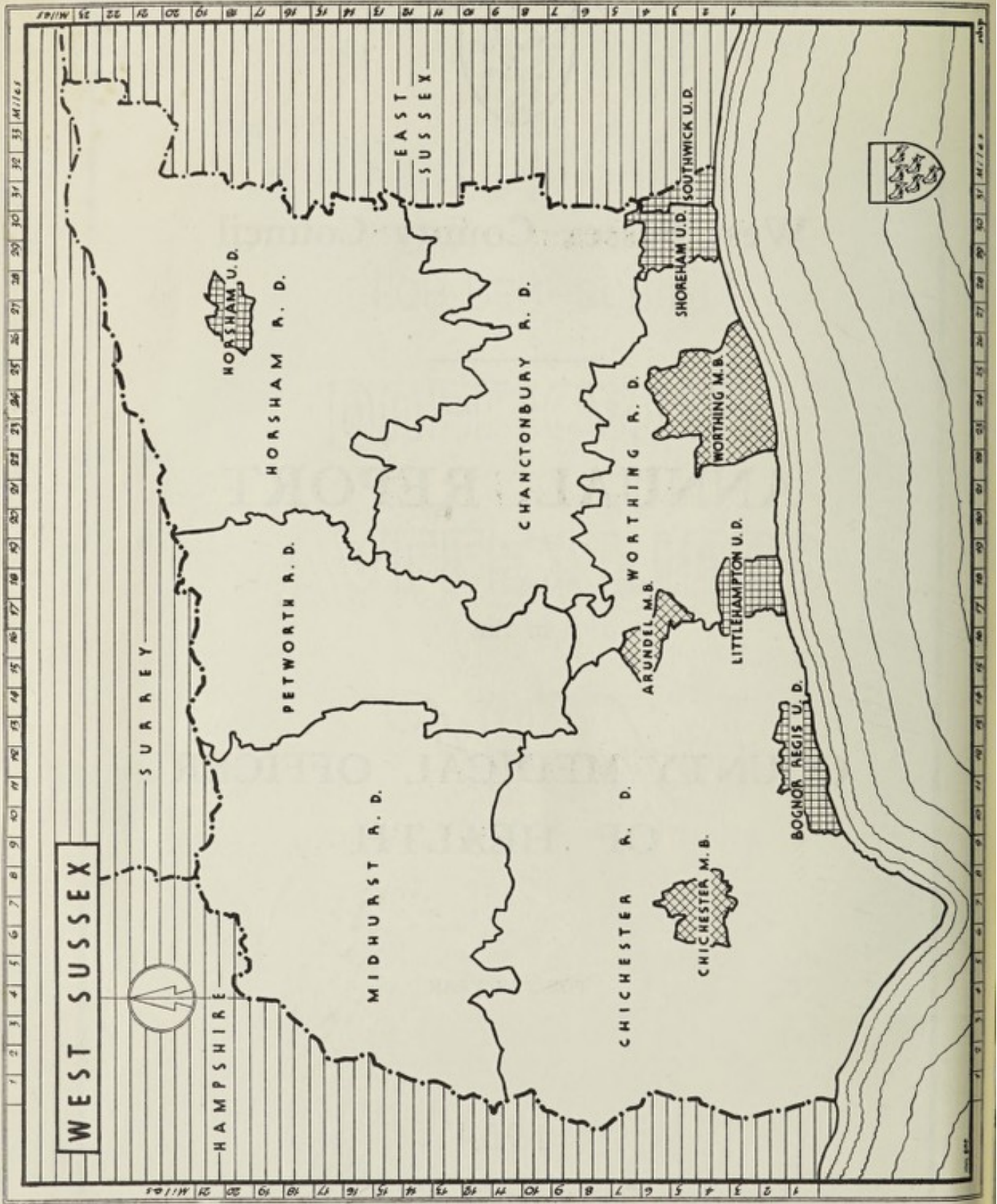
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

1954



Annual Report of the County Medical Officer
for the year 1954

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 1954.

The health of the population, as judged by statistics and reports, was generally satisfactory. Information regarding all the work carried out under the various health schemes for which the County Council is responsible will be found in the appropriate sections in the body of the Report.

It will be noted that the population of the County continued to increase and that the Registrar General estimated that at mid-year it was 338,500. Thus, for the first time the population of West Sussex exceeded that of East Sussex. Perusal of past records produces the interesting fact that in the Census of 1851 the population for the whole of the geographical County of Sussex was 336,844, that is, less than the present population of West Sussex.

Another record which gives cause for satisfaction is the birth rate, which at 13.8 per thousand population was higher than for any year since 1949. The death rate at 13.6 per thousand population was lower than for any year since 1950. The fact that births exceeded deaths is noteworthy in view of the average age of the population, and this natural increase, as it is called, has not happened since 1949.

The excess of births over deaths came about in the rural areas of the County rather than in the urban areas, and there is no doubt that the increase in population in Crawley New Town, and its age distribution, was the main contributory factor. Comparison of the death and birth rates in Worthing Borough and Horsham Rural District, of which Crawley is a constituent part, show the effect of the differing age constitution to a marked degree:-

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Worthing M.B.	9.4	19.0
Horsham R.D.	19.2	8.1

Each year for the last four years I have announced freedom from diphtheria in the County. The record in this respect was broken in 1954, as two cases were reported; one a child of four years and the other a man of 40. Efforts to trace the source of infection in both cases, which were unconnected in any way, were unsuccessful. Neither had been immunised. The immunisation campaign, which aims at 75% of children under five protected against diphtheria, is continuing, and will be stimulated by past success and the warning that these two cases give that no relaxation in efforts of both Local Authority and of parents should take place.

With regard to other infectious diseases it will be seen from examination of Table V, page 12, that with the exception of whooping cough, 1954 was a quiet year. A scheme is shortly to be presented to the Health Committee for including whooping cough in our protective efforts.

Poliomyelitis accounted for only 14 cases in the year, of which seven were of the non-paralytic variety. This compares with 69 paralytic cases and 24 non-paralytic ones in the previous year.

Attention is drawn to the chart on page 10 which shows in graphic form the principal causes of death and of how much influence the ageing population has on these. Cancer ranks high, but it does not by any means top the list, heart diseases preceding it.

With regard to cancer, discussions have been taking place as to whether anything can be done by Local Health Authorities, encouraged by the Ministry of Health, to affect the cancer death rate by educational means, that is by educating the public to consult their doctors as soon as early symptoms appear. The result of these discussions is to be put before the Health Committee in the near future.

Tuberculosis showed a slight increase in 1954, both as regards cases notified and in the number of deaths. I noted in my Report for 1953 that the death rate from this disease had been continuously reduced during the previous five years. Slight fluctuations in the death rate are bound to occur from year to year, but provided the downward trend is continued over a period of years, such fluctuations need be no cause for anxiety. There is no doubt that the reduction in the death rate has been dramatic, caused by the advances made in the use of anti-biotic drugs and in chest surgery. This does not necessarily mean that risk of infection is any the less, and in fact it may be that the effective treatment which is now available to all tuberculosis sufferers, whether with advanced or early disease, may increase the risk rather than decrease it. The situation calls for increased vigilance and efforts on the part of those responsible for the tracing of contacts of newly ascertained cases, and of the search for the infecting agent in such cases.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their encouragement and support during the year, and to members of the staff of the County Health Department for their loyal assistance.

J. S. BRADSHAW.

County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Chichester.

September, 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.

Elsie G. Taylor, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.,
(appointed 6.9.1954).

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 4).

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.

Senior Dental Officer

H. D. Hall, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Dental Surgeons

E. S. Brabazon, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.

Mrs. N. M. Moreton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (resigned 18.9.1954).

J. S. Dick, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

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.).

J. P. MacGregor, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

H. S. Johnson, L.D.S., (appointed 14.6.1954).

J. P. Middleton, B.D.S., (appointed 13.12.1954).

† Part-time.

County Sanitary Officer

F. W. Mason.

Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss L. J. Gray, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss K. D. Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (also Supervisor of Midwives).

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers

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.

Care Almoners

Miss E. Bryce (Worthing).) Certificate of
Miss J. C. Gatehouse, B.A., (Chichester).) Institute of Almoners.

Occupational Therapist

S. A. Groom.

Mental Welfare Officers (Mental Deficiency)

Miss C. A. Woolston, (resigned 30.4.1954).
Henry West, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.
Miss P. Dunning, (appointed 1.5.1954).

Authorised Officers (Lunacy and Mental Treatment)

G. S. Pople	...	(Chichester	A. Werry	...	Midhurst
		(Bognor Regis	H. B. Jervis	...	Storrington
C. Kirk	...	(Worthing	C. H. W. Simcox	...	County Hall
		(Littlehampton			

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

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

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

Urban Districts	...	171,300
Rural Districts	...	167,200
		<hr/>
Administrative County		338,500
		<hr/>

The estimated population (at mid-year) in each Sanitary District is shown on page 11.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1954) ... £3,543,190

Product of Penny Rate

For General County purposes	...	£14,869
For Special County purposes	...	£10,497

Rate in the £ Precepted

		s.	d.
General County purposes	...	13.	9.
Special County purposes	...	...	6.
		<hr/>	
		14.	3.

NOTES ON STATISTICS

The Registrar General estimated that the population of the County but increased by 21,100 during the year. The increase was mainly due to migration. The birth rate exceeded death in the County by 75. The largest increase in population was in North West District, where the development of Greater New Town continued.

Earlier increases occurred in all districts, with the exception of the City of Chester where the decrease was 270.

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 1954 in the urban districts birth rate exceeded death by 75, which is the rural districts birth rate exceeded death by 69. In the administrative county as a whole, birth rate exceeded death by 75 for the first time since 1949.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Legitimate ...	4487	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Illegitimate ..	194	
Total ...	<u>4681</u>		13.83

Still Births

Legitimate ...	102	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still).
Illegitimate ..	4	
Total	<u>106</u>	22.14

Deaths

4606	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
	13.60

Maternal Deaths

	<u>1</u>
Rate ...	<u>0.2</u>

Death rate of Infants under one year of age

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	24
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	23
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	52
DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	865
DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	...	...	-
DEATHS from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	-
DEATHS from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis (under one year of age)	...	...	2

NOTES ON STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimated that the population of the County had increased by 11,160 during the year. The increase was mainly due to migration; but births exceeded deaths in the County by 75. The largest increase in population was in Horsham Rural District, where the development of Crawley New Town continued.

Smaller increases occurred in all districts, with the exception of the City of Chichester where the decrease was 270.

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 as in 1953 in the urban districts deaths exceeded births by 554, whilst in the rural districts births exceeded deaths by 629. In the administrative county, as a whole, births exceeded deaths by 75, for the first time since 1949.

The birth rate for the County was 13.83 per thousand population, as compared with 15.2 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 16.04 per thousand of the population is produced.

Death Rate and Causes of Death

The death rate (Table II) was 13.60 per thousand population, as compared with 13.81 in 1953. When the comparability factor (referred to above) is applied, the rate is reduced to 9.5, which is lower than that for England and Wales (11.3).

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
2.4%	0.3%	0.3%	3.7%	16.7%	76.6%

34% of the deaths were due to heart disease - mainly persons over 65 years of age.

Other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 207 deaths of which 180 occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused 305 deaths, of which 250 occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system (haemorrhages, thromboses, etc.) caused 692 deaths, of which 586 were in persons over 65 years of age.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 43 deaths, 11 (26%) of which occurred in the age group 25 - 45 years.

Cancer was responsible for 865 deaths (573 being persons over 65 years of age).

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality rate was 24 as compared with 22 in 1953. Congenital conditions which had, in previous years, accounted for an increase in the infantile mortality rate, accounted for 18 of the 112 deaths in 1954. Although the infantile mortality rate of 24 should give no reason for complacency, it is doubtful what action can be taken to reduce this still further in view of the fact that the increase is confined to a conglomerate group of conditions which come under the Registrar General's heading "Other defined and ill-defined diseases".

Reports are obtained regarding the deaths of children under one year of age, from medical practitioners, health visitors, or midwives. These reports are examined with a view to seeing whether the deaths could have been prevented.

Still Births

The still birth rate was 22.14 compared with 22.65 in 1953 and 20.82 in 1952.

Maternal Mortality

There was only one maternal death during the year, as compared with four in the previous year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.2 per 1,000 births (live and still) in 1954; 0.92 in 1953 and 0.94 in 1952. The rate for the Country as a whole was 0.69 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.

TABLE I - BIRTH RATE

Number of Births and Birth Rates for the years 1945 - 1954 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Urban Districts										
No. of Births	2,265	2,758	2,878	2,507	2,293	2,112	1,986	2,068	1,970	2,101
Birth Rate	15.67	17.39	17.59	15.04	13.64	12.46	11.73	12.27	11.6	12.3
Rural Districts										
No. of Births	2,051	2,462	2,602	2,370	2,341	2,091	2,082	2,109	2,301	2,580
Birth Rate	16.67	18.80	19.20	16.50	16.19	14.27	14.01	13.96	14.6	15.4
Admin. County										
No. of Births	4,316	5,200	5,480	4,877	4,634	4,203	4,068	4,177	4,271	4,681
Birth Rate	16.13	18.03	18.34	15.72	14.82	13.30	12.80	13.07	13.0	13.8
England and Wales										
Birth Rate	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2

TABLE II - DEATH RATE

Number of Deaths and Death Rates for the years 1945 - 1954 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Urban Districts										
No. of Deaths	2,401	2,474	2,486	2,267	2,507	2,622	2,763	2,514	2,651	2,655
Death Rate	16.62	15.60	15.20	13.60	14.91	15.47	16.32	14.92	15.6	15.5
Rural Districts										
No. of Deaths	1,667	1,639	1,651	1,627	1,806	1,832	1,891	1,790	1,868	1,951
Death Rate	13.55	12.52	12.20	11.32	12.49	12.50	12.72	11.84	11.8	11.7
Admin. County										
No. of Deaths	4,068	4,113	4,137	3,894	4,313	4,454	4,654	4,304	4,519	4,606
Death Rate	15.20	14.20	13.80	12.55	13.79	14.09	14.64	13.07	13.8	13.6
England and Wales										
Death Rate	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3

TABLE III

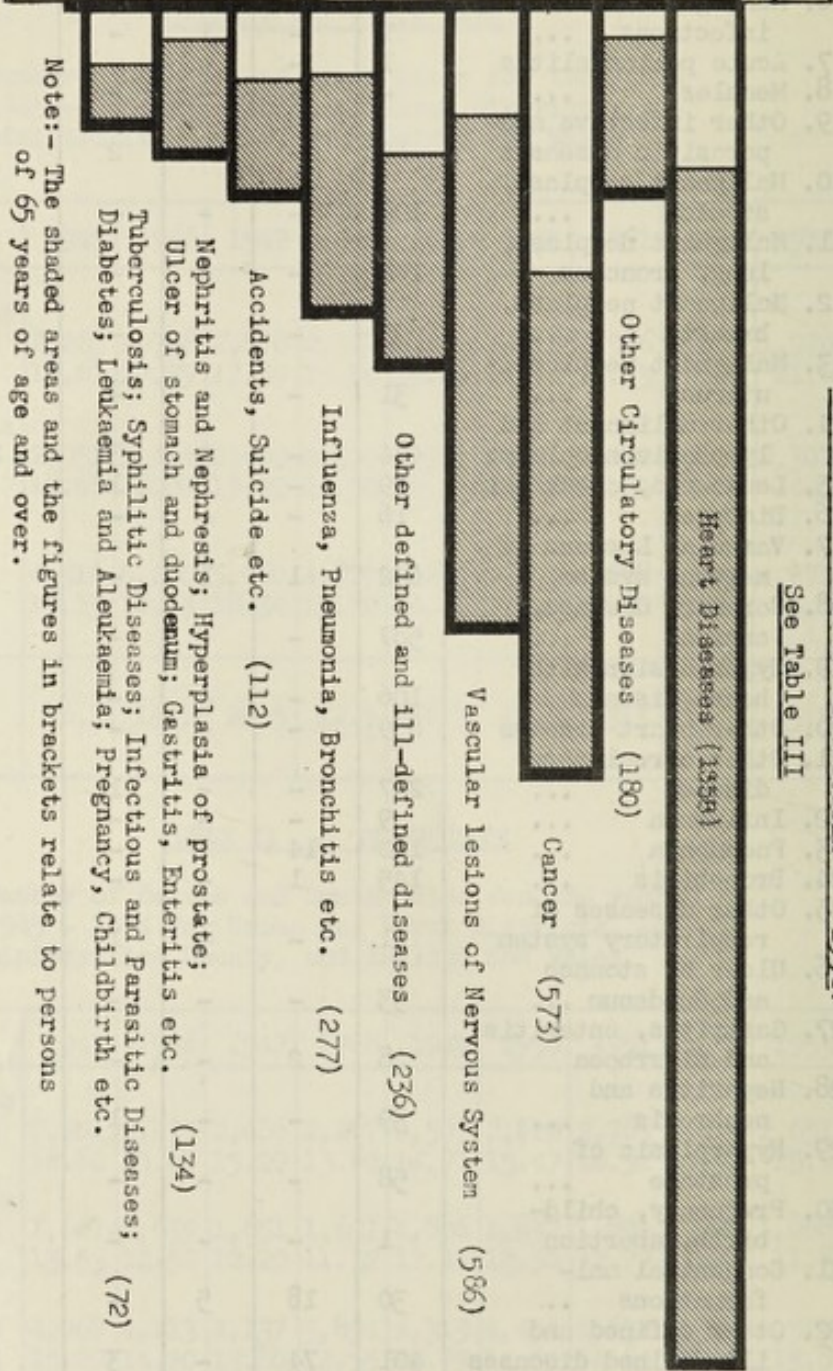
Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 45	45 - 65	65 and up
1. Tuberculosis, res- piratory ...	43	-	-	-	11	15	17
2. Tuberculosis, other	6	-	-	1	-	-	5
3. Syphilitic diseases	17	-	-	-	-	3	14
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	12	-	-	2	1	4	5
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	109	-	-	-	2	26	81
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	148	-	-	-	9	62	77
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	93	-	-	-	4	38	51
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	31	-	-	-	2	13	16
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	484	-	2	3	23	108	348
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	29	-	1	1	4	9	14
16. Diabetes ...	16	-	-	-	-	3	13
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	692	1	1	-	6	98	586
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	587	-	-	-	7	103	477
19. Hypertension with heart disease	106	-	-	-	1	14	91
20. Other heart disease	859	-	-	-	7	62	790
21. Other circulatory disease ...	207	-	-	1	4	22	180
22. Influenza ...	9	-	-	-	1	2	6
23. Pneumonia ...	160	14	1	-	3	13	129
24. Bronchitis ...	145	1	-	-	1	22	121
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	31	-	-	1	-	9	21
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	53	-	-	-	2	14	37
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	28	2	-	-	2	7	17
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	39	-	-	1	1	12	25
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	58	-	-	-	-	3	55
30. Pregnancy, child- birth, abortion	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
31. Congenital mal- formations ..	30	18	5	-	3	-	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	401	74	-	3	21	67	236
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	38	-	-	-	16	7	15
34. All other accidents	133	2	1	2	32	17	79
35. Suicide ...	38	-	-	-	5	16	17
36. Homicide and operation of war	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Causes ...	4406	112	12	15	170	769	3528

CAUSES OF DEATH IN WEST SUSSEX - 1954.

See Table III

No. of Deaths		
MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
748	804	1552
106	101	207
420	445	865
253	439	692
176	225	401
192	153	345
105	105	210
121	57	178
78	78	156
2199	2407	4606



Note:- The shaded areas and the figures in brackets relate to persons of 65 years of age and over.

Percentage of deaths in Age Groups.

AGE GROUPS	Under 1		1-45		45 - 65		65 YEARS & OVER.	
	M 62	F 50	M 118	F 79	M 417	F 352	MALE 1602	FEMALE 1926
No of DEATHS								
%	2.4	2.4	4.3	4.3	16.7	16.7	76.6	76.6

%
33.7
4.5
18.8
15.0
8.7
7.5
4.5
3.9
3.4
100 %

TABLE IV

Chief Vital Statistics for each Sanitary District in the County

	Estimated Population middle of 1954	No. of Births	Birth Rate	Illegitimate Births (No. of)	No. of Deaths	Death Rates		Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Cancer Death Rate
						Crude	Standardised			No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
Urban Districts												
Arundel (M.B.)	2650	32	12.1	2	38	14.3	9.9	1	31.3	-	-	2.6
Bognor Regis	25050	301	12.0	12	392	15.6	10.5	12	39.9	4	0.16	3.2
Chichester (M.B.) ...	19010	291	15.3	11	300	15.8	12.3	3	10.3	2	0.11	2.3
Horsham ...	17040	225	13.2	13	201	11.8	9.3	6	26.7	3	0.18	2.0
Littlehampton	14520	249	17.1	11	161	11.1	9.0	7	28.1	4	0.28	2.3
Shoreham-by-Sea ...	13510	212	15.7	8	128	9.3	7.6	2	9.4	4	0.30	2.0
Southwick	11010	150	13.6	9	136	12.4	9.5	5	33.3	-	-	1.9
Worthing (M.B.) ...	68510	641	9.4	42	1299	19.0	9.7	19	29.6	13	0.19	3.4
Total Urban Districts	171300	2101	12.3	108	2655	15.5	9.8	55	26.2	30	0.18	2.8
Rural Districts												
Chanctonbury	21570	292	13.5	13	263	12.2	9.3	3	10.3	1	0.05	2.8
Chichester	45520	704	15.5	28	456	10.0	9.1	20	28.4	3	0.07	1.9
Horsham ...	43080	827	19.2	18	350	8.1	8.0	19	23.0	4	0.09	1.6
Midhurst ...	16960	233	13.7	8	255	15.0	11.0	4	17.2	1	0.06	2.4
Petworth ...	9450	137	14.5	1	126	13.3	9.7	4	29.2	1	0.11	2.6
Worthing ...	30620	387	12.6	18	501	16.4	10.3	7	18.1	3	0.10	3.3
Total Rural Districts	167200	2580	15.4	86	1951	11.7	9.1	57	22.1	13	0.08	2.3
Administrative County ...	338500	4681	13.8	194	4606	13.6	9.5	112	23.9	43	0.13	2.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Whooping Cough was the most prevalent disease during the year. Poliomyelitis shewed a decrease compared with previous years: 14 cases (as compared with 93 and 58 in the previous two years), seven were of the non-paralytic type.

Two cases of diphtheria occurred, one in a man of 40, and one in a child of four. Immunisation had not been carried out in either case, and the source of infection was not discovered.

TABLE V

Notifications of Infectious Diseases

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic	6	1	7
Non-paralytic	5	2	7
Acute Encephalitis			
Infective	-	1	1
Post-infectious	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	3	-	3
Diphtheria	2	-	2
Dysentery	41	26	67
Erysipelas	21	4	25
Measles	43	100	143
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	43	22	65
Scarlet Fever	130	64	194
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	800	478	1278

In Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Chicken Pox was notifiable (until 13th September, 1954) and 272 cases were reported during this period.

Chicken Pox ceased to be a notifiable infectious disease in Shoreham-by-Sea on 13th September, 1954 under an Order made by that Local Authority and approved by the Minister of Health in accordance with Section 147 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

No cases of Smallpox were reported in the year.

Three cases of Malaria (contracted abroad) were notified during the year, two in Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District and one in Chanctonbury Rural District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Blind and Particly-Sighted Persons

Registration

On 31st December, 1954, there were 748 blind and 152 partially-sighted persons on the Register, compared with 691 blind and 142 partially-sighted on 31st December, 1953, an increase of 57 and 10 respectively. Approximately sixty-six per cent of the total number of blind persons and fifty-three per cent of the partially-sighted persons were 65 years of age or over.

Examination of Applicants for Registration

During the year 1954, 104 new (i.e. excluding transferred) cases of blindness, and 37 cases of partial sight were added to the Register, following examination, with 13 exceptions, by Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeons. A further 23 persons were examined for registration purposes, sixteen of whom (including seven persons who had had successful treatment) were found to be neither blind nor partially-sighted, and in the remaining seven cases (already on the Register) no change of category had taken place.

Analysis of Forms B.D.8

An examination of the certificates (Forms B.D.8) reveals that, of the 141 cases registered as blind or partially-sighted, the primary cause of defective vision was Cataract in 51 cases, and Glaucoma in 14 cases. Other main causes included Arteriosclerosis (15), Senile Macular Degeneration (11), Diabetes (8), Congenital, Hereditary and Developmental defects (8) and Myopic Error (7). There were no cases of Retrolental Fibroplasia.

Follow-up Action

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

	Primary Cause of Disability			Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others	
1. Number of Cases registered during year in respect of which paragraph 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment	39	10	70	119
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	12	4	6	22
	15	14	76	141
2. Number of Cases at 1(b) above which:-				
(i) Received treatment for the first time	-	-	-	-
(ii) Continued treatment	6	3	6	15
(iii) Refused treatment	1	-	-	1
(iv) Had treatment deferred	3	1	-	4
(v) Were placed on waiting list for admission to Hospital	2	-	-	2
	12	4	6	22

In addition, two of the partially-sighted persons re-examined during the year were recommended for treatment at a later date, and two of the persons examined, but found not to be registerable as blind or partially-sighted, were recommended to receive treatment, which was subsequently carried out.

Home Teaching Service

In view of the continued increase in the number of persons on the Register, the number of Home Teachers employed by the Council was increased from five to six during the year. The total number of lessons and visits made during the year by the Home Teachers was 9973.

Administrative Arrangements

The welfare (other than the provision of residential accommodation) of blind and partially-sighted persons continues to be dealt with in my Department. The West Sussex Association for the Blind (of which I am Honorary Secretary and a member of my staff is Case Secretary) acts as the agent of the County Council in carrying out the general social welfare of blind and partially-sighted persons, in co-operation with the Worthing Society for the Blind, which is affiliated to the Association.

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 1954 there were 36 Homes registered, providing accommodation for 509 persons.

MURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS 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.

	Number registered at 31st December, 1954	Number of children provided for
(a) Premises	6	97
(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.

Five 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:-

Beds for Maternity cases	Beds for Other cases	Total
53	822	875

No Orders were made refusing or cancelling Registration.

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

TUBERCULOSIS

Statistics

Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 43 deaths, 11 (26%) of which occurred in the age group 25 - 45 years. The death rate from this disease shewed a slight increase over that of the previous year, (see graph) but was lower than any other rate previously recorded.

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, 1954.

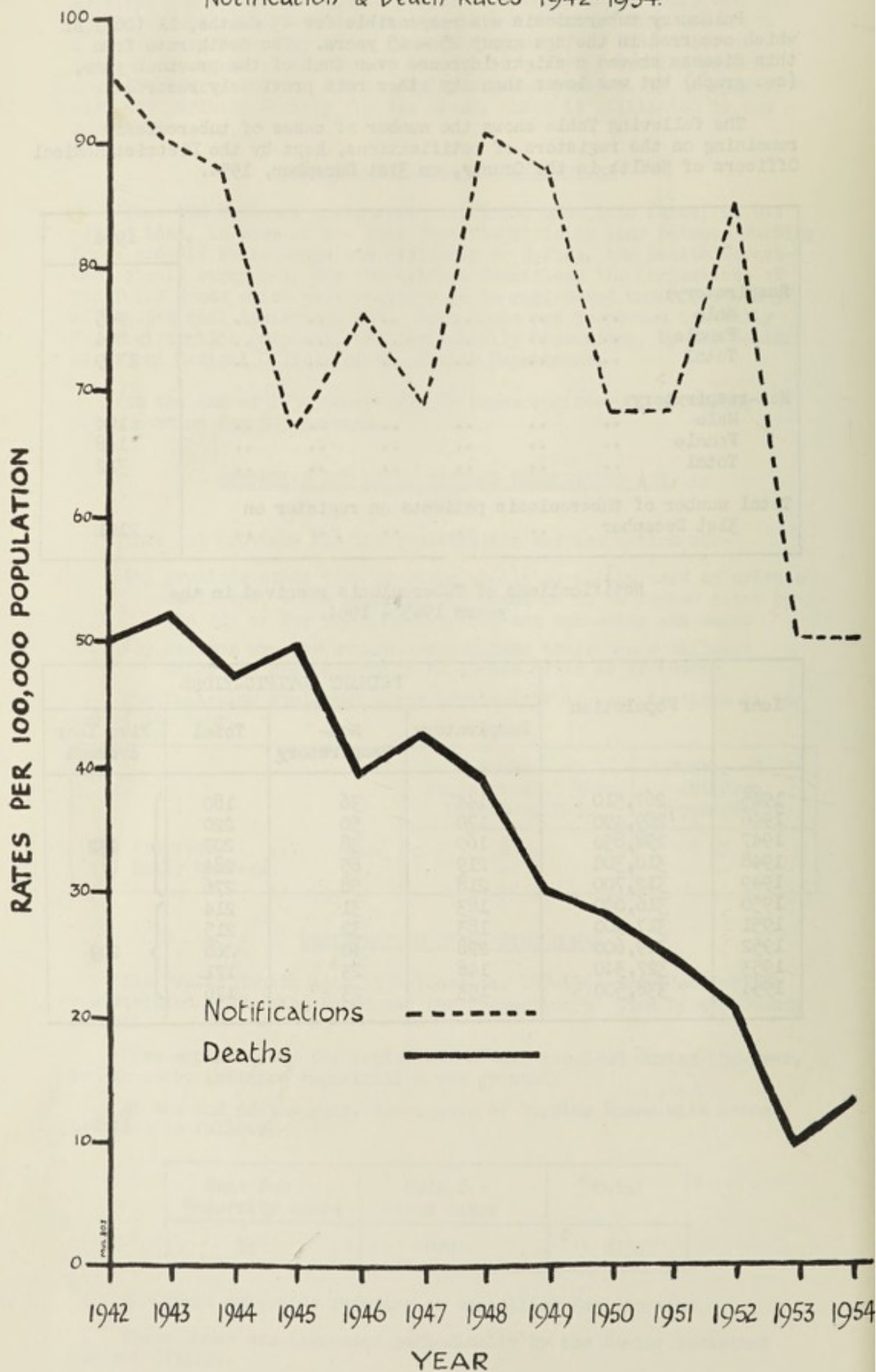
							1954
Respiratory:							
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	945
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	834
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1779
Non-respiratory:							
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	322
Total number of tuberculosis patients on register on 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	..	2101

Notifications of Tuberculosis received in the years 1945 - 1954.

Year	Population	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			Five Year Average
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	
1945	267,510	144	36	180	} 232
1946	289,490	170	50	220	
1947	298,850	169	38	207	
1948	310,300	219	65	284	
1949	312,700	218	58	276	
1950	316,090	183	31	214	} 209
1951	317,900	183	32	215	
1952	319,600	228	40	268	
1953	327,340	148	23	171	
1954	338,500	153	23	176	

WEST SUSSEX TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

Notification & Death Rates 1942-1954.



Notifications of Tuberculosis shown in age-groups for 1954.

AGES	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 1	2	-	2	-	-	-
1 - 2	1	-	1	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	1	1	-	-	-
5 - 10	1	5	6	-	1	1
10 - 15	1	2	3	2	2	4
15 - 20	5	11	16	1	2	3
20 - 25	4	11	15	-	-	-
25 - 35	18	19	37	3	2	5
35 - 45	12	12	24	2	1	3
45 - 55	14	7	21	-	2	2
55 - 65	10	3	13	-	-	-
65 - 75	8	1	9	1	1	2
75 -	2	3	5	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	78	75	153	11	12	23

In addition to the above notifications, 8 cases became known through death returns and posthumous notifications.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, and Rate per 1,000 population, in years 1943 - 1954.

Year	Population	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1954	338,500	43	0.13	6	0.02	49	0.14

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1954, in age groups.

Ages	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	1	1
15 - 25	-	-	-
25 - 45	11	-	11
45 - 65	15	-	15
65 - 75	8	4	12
75 -	9	1	10
Total (all ages)	43	6	49

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. The Care Almoners see new patients attending the Chest Clinics and persons discharged from sanatoria are referred to the Care Almoners, by the almoners of the sanatoria, if there is social need. 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 tuberculosis patients being treated at home. During the year, 39 new patients were referred for instruction by the Chest Physicians, and 1,499 visits were paid. The handicrafts taught include leatherwork, tapestry, plastics, weaving, embroidery, needlework, knitting, etc.

At the end of 1954, nineteen shelters were in use. These are supplied free, on loan, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, usually to provide separate bedrooms for patients.

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, 14 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 to cover Chichester and Midhurst; Horsham; Bognor Regis and Littlehampton; Worthing; and Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick. During 1954, 95 patients were given assistance.

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year 197 children, whose parents were suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, were given Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the Chest Physicians, to protect them against infection.

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 1954, one ex-service patient was admitted and another discharged from the British Legion Village Centre, at Maidstone.

At the end of the year, the County Council were maintaining three patients at the British Legion Village Centre, and were making a reduced weekly payment in respect of one patient at the Ehen Alamein Centre, near Andover, who had been admitted in 1952 and had "colonised" in the Carpentry Department.

Contact Tracing

The following Table, compiled from information supplied by the Chest Physicians, shows the number of contacts examined and the number found to be tuberculous, during the years 1949 - 1954.

Year	No. of Contacts examined	No. found tuberculous
1954	482	14
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.

CANCER

Cancer was responsible for 865 deaths (573 being persons over 65 years of age). This shows an increase of 44 as compared with the previous year, and is the highest number of deaths recorded, though this rate was exceeded in 1951. The provisional death rate for England and Wales from cancer for 1954 was 1.67, so that the rate for the County is considerably above that for the country as a whole.

It will be seen from the chart on page 10, shewing causes of death, that cancer was responsible for 18.8% of the deaths during 1954.

The following Table shews the number of deaths and death rate from cancer recorded in the County during the last ten years:-

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Admin. County No. of Deaths	662	691	673	681	774	766	817	784	812	865
Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	2.47	2.38	2.25	2.19	2.38	2.42	2.57	2.45	2.48	2.56

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.

Sanitary District	No. of Deaths from Cancer						Cancer Death Rate
	Malignant Neoplasm					Total	
	Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Organs		
Urban Districts:-							
Arundel (M.B.)	1	1	1	-	4	7	2.6
Bognor Regis	11	14	8	5	41	79	3.2
Chichester (M.B.)	7	5	5	2	25	44	2.3
Horsham	5	6	2	1	20	34	2.0
Littlehampton	8	8	4	-	14	34	2.3
Shoreham-by-Sea	4	6	3	-	15	28	2.0
Southwick	2	5	2	2	9	20	1.9
Worthing (M.B.)	24	37	28	8	138	235	3.4
Total Urban Districts	62	82	53	18	266	481	2.8
Rural Districts:-							
Chanctonbury	5	12	11	1	31	60	2.8
Chichester	7	16	8	2	52	85	1.9
Horsham	11	13	7	3	37	71	1.6
Midhurst	7	7	3	-	24	41	2.4
Petworth	2	3	3	2	15	25	2.6
Worthing	15	15	8	5	59	102	3.3
Total Rural Districts	47	66	40	13	218	384	2.3
Administrative County	109	148	93	31	484	865	2.6

No. of Deaths from Cancer showing Sex and Age Distribution

Site or Localisation	Males							Total Males	Females							Total Females	Total all ages		
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-		75-	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-			65-	75-
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	19	23	20	-	-	-	-	2	7	20	18	47	109	
Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	-	6	52	39	20	117	-	-	-	3	10	10	8	31	148	
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	38	25	26	93	93	
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	8	8	31	31	
Other Organs	-	1	1	2	7	44	94	92	241	-	1	2	-	14	64	86	243	484	
TOTALS	-	1	1	2	13	115	156	132	420	-	1	2	-	25	132	139	146	445	865

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	57
Number of expectant mothers who attended during year	2,348
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the <u>first time</u> during year	1,898
Total number of attendances made during year ...	8,457

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	Fulborough	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	62
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the <u>first time</u> during year	46
Total number of attendances made during year ...	239

Post-Natal Cases

No special post-natal clinics have been established, the mothers being seen instead at ante-natal clinics. During the year, 592 women made 727 attendances at such clinics.

Child Welfare Centres

Ample clinic facilities were available in 1954, as in previous years. Particulars relating to these centres are given below. The majority of the centres are staffed by general practitioners. 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	40
Number of sessions held per month	147
Number of children who first attended during year and on first attendance were under 1 year of age	3,081
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in -	
(i) 1954	2,784
(ii) 1953	2,420
(iii) 1952-49	2,990
Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were	
(i) Under 1 year	39,066
(ii) 1 but under 2	9,668
(iii) 2 but under 5	9,309

The number of children under one year of age who attended for the first time during the year, represented 58% of the total (live) births, as compared with 60% in 1953.

Weighing Centres (22) 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	Bosham
Camelsdale	Chichester	Crawley	East Preston
Felpham	* Findon	Henfield	Horsham
Lancing	Langley Green	Littlehampton	Lexwood
Midhurst	* 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	...	...	22
Number of sessions held per month	...	...	31
Total number of attendances made by children during year -			
(i) Under 1 year of age	...	...	2,714
(ii) Between ages 1 and 5 years	...	...	2,758

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

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

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The County Council took over from the Ministry of Food, at short notice, on the 28th June, 1954, the responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods, i.e. National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D Tablets, and Orange Juice.

A considerable amount of administrative work was occasioned by the change-over, but largely due to the co-operation received from the Women's Voluntary Services, and other voluntary workers, the scheme operated smoothly from the start.

The following Table shows the quantities of Welfare Foods issued to beneficiaries during the period from the 28th June, 1954, to the 1st January, 1955:-

	Total number distributed	Average number distributed per week
National Dried Milk	68,262 tins	2,438 tins
Cod Liver Oil	21,105 botts.	754 botts.
Vitamin A and D Tablets	5,727 pkts.	204 pkts.
Orange Juice	119,546 botts.	4,269 botts.

The number of distribution centres in operation at the end of the year was 103, i.e. 13 main centres in the towns, and 90 sub-centres at clinics, private houses, local stores, etc.

A very large proportion of the work was undertaken by the Women's Voluntary Services, who were responsible for the distribution of these foods at all the main centres (ten of which are held on their premises), and at 21 sub-centres.

Training in Mothercraft

In 1952, 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 was possible to make use of the Dedisham Children's Convalescent Home, Slinfold, and a Convalescent Home administered by a London Borough Council, for this purpose. During the year, one case was sent to each 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 1954, 22 cases were admitted to the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, and 11 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1954 are as follows:-

(1) Total number of premature live births during year ...	283
(2) Number of premature infants born at home during year	66
Number of these -	
(a) transferred to hospital	9
(b) died at home during first 24 hours	-
(c) died at home between 2nd and 28th day	2
(d) survived at end of one month	55

Of the nine infants transferred to hospital, six died on or before 28th day.

(3) Number of premature infants born in private Nursing Homes during year	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of these -						
(a) died during first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) survived at end of one month	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number born in hospital or maternity home (Regional Hospital Board)	...	...	...	...	...	213
Died on or before 28th day	...	...	...	...	...	41

Dental Care

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

"Regarding the working of the County Council's scheme for the dental treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and children under school age for the year 1954, I am glad to be able to report that the scheme continues in the same healthy and vigorous state that has been well established in past years. Rather fewer expectant and nursing mothers were treated but this is to some extent compensated by there being an increase in the number of children under school age treated. The character of the treatment again continues with the emphasis upon conservation which is a matter for real satisfaction. The figures show that in respect of the adults, approximately twice as many teeth were preserved by filling than had to be extracted. Altogether some 292 mothers and 353 toddlers were made dentally fit. When one considers that our scheme is now definitely in competition with private dentists working in the general dental service, the fact that such large numbers of patients choose to seek their dental treatment at our clinics indicates that the service is well appreciated in the County.

As in 1953 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.

All things considered I feel that the results of the scheme for 1954 are good. It is a matter for satisfaction that the character of the work required of us remains in the main conservative as against loss of teeth and the provision of artificial dentures. Many of the mothers are old patients of our school dental clinics and in these cases it has been pleasing to note that many of them have continued to show a real interest in the health and cleanliness of their teeth and are anxious to preserve them."

Dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated (commencing treatment)	Made dentally fit (Treatment completed)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	390	366	309	292
Children under five ..	519	388	365	353

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	Inlays	Crowns	Fillings	Sealings or Sealing and gun treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	General Anesthetic	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired
									Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	356	-	-	634	209	27	48	-	36	46	11
Children under five	414	-	-	451	3	161	93	-	-	2	-

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 1954:-

Area	Date of Establishment	Sessions held	Total number of Attendances 1954
Bognor Regis ...	9. 6.49	Weekly	297
Chichester ...	18. 3.48	Weekly	495
Horsham ...	1.12.49	Weekly	763
Littlehampton ...	8. 6.49	Weekly	316
Worthing ...	11.11.49	Weekly	375
Crawley ...	5.11.53	Fortnightly	314
Petworth ...	9. 9.54	Fortnightly	45
Shoreham-by-Sea ...	5. 7.54	Weekly	188

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 1954 was 321, and the total number of attendances was 994.

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 1954 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 1954.

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 -		1953	1954
(a) Employed by County Council	... ..	77	78
(b) In Private Practice -			
(i) Domiciliary	... ..	12	17
(ii) In Nursing Homes	... ..	11	10
(c) Employed by Hospital Management Committees		47	52
		<u>147</u>	<u>157</u>

2. Number of Confinements attended by Midwives -		1954	
		As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(a) Midwives employed by the County Council	... ..	1,488	373
		<u>1861</u>	
(b) Midwives in Private Practice -			
(i) Domiciliary	... ..	6	21
		<u>27</u>	
(ii) In Nursing Homes	... ..	43	75
		<u>118</u>	

3. Number of Maternity Cases attended by Midwives employed by County Council after discharge from Hospital and before the fourteenth day - 103.

Gas and Air Analgesia

With two exceptions, all midwives employed by the County Council are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Of 1,888 births taking place at home, 1,447 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	... ..	76
(ii) Midwives in private practice (including midwives in Nursing Homes)	... ..	3
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	... ..	45

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

(a) As midwife	1,135	1,447
(b) As maternity nurse	312	

Housing of Midwifery and Nursing Staff

In accordance with the five year Building Programme for Midwives and General Nurses, two houses were completed in 1954, namely at Littlehampton and West Dean. The house at Littlehampton contains two flats and two Midwives and a General Nurse took up occupation on the 1st and 9th October respectively. The house at West Dean was occupied by the District Nurse/Midwife on the 2nd October, 1954.

During the year the County Council also entered into an Agreement with the Horsham Rural District Council to take over the tenancy on the 5th April, 1954, of the Council house occupied by the Shipley District Nurse/Midwife. Approval was also given for the erection on the site of a "Batley" prefabricated garage.

Post Graduate Courses

Refresher courses lasting a week were attended by nine midwives during the year, and in March, 1954, 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, three of the County Council midwives in this area acting as tutors.

Section 24. Health Visiting

This service continued in 1954 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 1954, two nurses were 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 1954, and all nurses, midwives, and Health Visitors were encouraged to attend. Other refresher courses lasting a fortnight outside the County were made use of in 1954, and the number of Health Visitors sent was three.

1. Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year -

(a) Whole-time	32
(b) Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	37

2. Number of visits by Health Visitors during 1954 -

(a) Ante-natal visits	653
(b) Visits to infants under 1 year	32,610
(c) Visits to children 1 to 5 years	24,408
(d) Tuberculous households	2,437
(e) Care of old people	3,880
(f) Other cases	2,410
(g) Total No. of families or households visited	15,567

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 -

Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	58
Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	2
Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	...	...	...	...	...	67
Number of cases attended	...	...	...	...	...	12,082
Number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	228,631

Refresher Courses

Eight general nurses were sent for refresher courses lasting a week in 1954.

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 1954 is given below:-

	Age at 31st December					Total
	Under 1	1 year	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14	
Number vaccinated	1,900	464	231	129	163	2,887
Number re-vaccinated	-	4	84	254	1,116	1,458

The totals for 1953 were primary vaccinations 2,451, and re-vaccinations 1,273.

(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 Table shown below 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.

During 1954, a total of 4,041 children were immunised against diphtheria; of these 3,383 were under school age. In addition, 4,525 received a third or "boosting" dose. It will be noted that 50,288 children still under 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria, of these 10,747 were under the age of 5 years.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population					
Number of Children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date.					
Age at 31.12.54. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1954	1 - 4 1953-1950	5 - 9 1949-1945	10 - 14 1944-1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (Primary or booster)					
A. 1950 - 1954 ...	166	10,581	15,493	5,004	31,244
B. 1949 or earlier	-	-	5,930	13,114	19,044
C. Est. mid-year child population	4,660	17,640	50,300		72,600
Immunity index 100A/C	3.56	59.98	40.75		44.55

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, 185 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 1954 shewed an increase of 2,295 patients and 12,679 miles, as compared with the previous year.
2. The increase at Crawley was 793 patients and 13,255 miles. A decrease in mileage was recorded at Bognor Regis, Horsham, and Worthing, as compared with the previous year.
3. The average mileage per patient decreased from 16.9 in 1953 to 15.7 in 1954.
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 185, as compared with 172 in 1953.
6. The number of accident cases dealt with was 1,967 as compared with 1,667 in 1953.
7. The number of invalids conveyed increased by 2,191. This was a general increase involving every Station. The greatest increase, Crawley excepted, was at Southwick (405).
8. The number of infectious cases carried decreased from 480 to 284 i.e. 196 cases.
9. The highest monthly mileage recorded was during September - 30,301. Lowest months were April and November (November was the lowest during 1953).
10. As in previous years, accident cases exceeded 200 in both July and August, but during 1954 the highest incidence of accident cases was in June (245).

Ambulance Station	No. of Ambulances	Number of patients carried				No. of journeys undertaken	Mileage
		Accidents or Emergencies	Invalids	Infectious	Total		
Bognor Regis	3	268	1,900	22	2,190	1,734	30,996
Chichester ...	4	312	2,271	93	2,676	2,243	45,693
Crawley ...	2	225	1,830	-	2,055	1,676	40,391
Henfield ...	1	55	344	-	399	339	8,657
Horsham ...	3	178	1,465	12	1,655	1,171	36,188
Littlehampton	2	180	1,502	-	1,682	1,484	28,999
Midhurst ...	1	34	446	-	480	387	13,157
Petworth ...	1	118	488	-	606	466	17,192
Pulborough ...	1	56	732	-	788	584	22,294
Southwick ...	2	168	2,116	-	2,284	1,413	30,998
Worthing ...	5†	373	5,644	157	6,174	3,659	54,390
Totals	25	1,967	18,738	284	20,989	15,156	328,955

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

Average miles per patient - 15.7

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 5,111, and the mileage by 38,186.
2. There was a reduction in mileage in the Bognor and Chichester areas, but an increase at Horsham, Littlehampton and Worthing.
3. The lowest monthly mileage during the year was recorded in January (52,356).
4. The number of abortive journeys increased from 353 to 475 and the abortive mileage increased from 1,570 to 1,765.

Month	No. of patients carried	Journeys undertaken			Mileage		
		Patient carrying	Abortive	Total	Patient carrying	Abortive	Total
January	6,122	1,870	38	1,908	52,175	181	52,356
February	6,221	1,775	50	1,825	57,622	237	57,859
March	7,476	2,195	48	2,243	67,366	143	67,509
April	6,516	1,931	39	1,970	59,282	112	59,394
May	6,290	1,920	28	1,948	60,244	76	60,320
June	5,843	1,766	28	1,794	54,564	97	54,661
July	6,050	1,888	42	1,930	57,600	164	57,764
August	6,074	1,804	26	1,830	56,227	71	56,298
September	6,272	1,848	36	1,884	56,791	149	56,940
October	6,571	1,932	35	1,967	64,916	122	65,038
November	6,674	2,005	39	2,044	60,392	147	60,539
December	6,777	2,025	66	2,091	62,375	266	62,641
Totals	76,886	22,959	475	23,434	709,554	1,765	711,319

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 tuberculosis 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 1954 was 273, including 156 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, 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, 24 patients (16 women, 3 men, and 5 children) were given recuperative holidays under these arrangements.

Prevention of Illness - Health Education

The Central Council for Health Education has continued to give valuable assistance in the work of Health Education, 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 Sub-Committee, with the assistance of an Organiser.

The County Organiser, appointed by the W.V.S., was assisted during the year under review by 15 W.V.S. Area Organisers, based on Arundel, Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Lancing, Littlehampton, Midhurst, Petworth, Rustington, Selsey, Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick, Storrington, and West Wittering.

The number of cases assisted by the Home Help Service in 1954 was 1,618 (maternity 237, tuberculous 50, chronic sick, aged and infirm 776, others 555), as compared with 1,587 in 1953. The services of the Home Helps are usually 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 five 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 -

	M.	F.	T.
Urgency Order	32	51	83
Summary Reception Order	33	70	103
Voluntary Patient	14	19	33
Totals	79	140	219

In addition, an Authorised Officer arranged the admission of one other patient to St. Francis' Hospital, Haywards Heath.

The number of admissions to Graylingwell Hospital, including Summersdale Hospital and The Acre at Worthing, in 1954, as shown in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, were -

	M.	F.	T.
Voluntary	307	544	851
Temporary	-	-	-
Certified	70	130	200
Magistrates Courts Act	1	-	1
Totals	378	674	1,052

Of the certified patients received, 95 were admitted under Urgency Orders.

Of the total direct admissions, 80.9% were voluntary or non-statutory patients.

The average age on admission was 50.5 and 13.5% 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 -

	M.	F.	T.
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	18	9	27
Netherne Mental Hospital	-	1	1
Hellingly Mental Hospital, Hailsham	1	-	1
Roundway Hospital, Devizes	1	-	1
Totals	20	10	30

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 -

	<u>Discharges</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester	469	89
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	30	2
Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon	2	-
St. Ebba's Hospital, Epsom	7	-
Banstead Hospital, Banstead ...	4	-
Springfield Mental Hospital ...	-	1
Totals	512	92

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 Farafield, Horley.

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

	M.	F.	C.	T.
In Institutions and Approved Homes	139	117	70	326
Under Guardianship	21	46	7	74
In "place of safety"	-	-	1	1
Under Statutory Supervision ...	149	158	90	397
Under Voluntary Supervision ...	96	68	1	165
Totals	405	389	169	963

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

<u>Institution</u>	M.	F.	T.
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill ...	97	65	162
The Manor, Epsom	14	12	26
Coldeast Colony, Southampton	2	1	3
St. Mary's Home, Alton	-	4	4
St. Teresa's, Farnham	-	11	11
Botleys Park, Chertsey	4	-	4
Farmfield, Horley	8	-	8
Laughton Lodge, near Lewes	21	19	40
Stoke Park, Bristol	4	6	10
Other Institutions	17	16	33
Approved Homes	21	4	25
Totals	188	138	326

The number of defectives admitted to Institutions during the year was as follows -

	M.	F.	T.
	19	8	27

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

	M.	F.	T.
Referred by Mental Hospitals ...	1	1	2
Referred by relatives ...	1	1	2
Referred following Court proceedings	-	1	1
Referred by Officer of Local Authority	1	2	3
Referred by Child Guidance Clinic	-	1	1
Referred from other areas ...	1	3	4
Referred by Local Education Authority	26	14	40
Referred by National Assistance Board	2	1	3
Referred by other sources ...	-	5	5
Totals ...	32	29	61

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

	M.	F.	T.
Sent to Institutions ...	2	2	4
Placed under Guardianship ...	-	1	1
Placed under Statutory Supervision	25	18	43
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	-
Action not yet taken ...	1	2	3
Left area or died ...	1	2	3
In a "place of safety" ...	-	1	1
Action unnecessary ...	-	1	1
Later not found to be defective	3	2	5
Admitted to Mental Hospital ...	-	-	-
Totals ...	32	29	61

Guardianship

At the end of the year there were 74 cases under guardianship, of which 53 (19 males and 34 females) were under the care of nominees of the Guardianship Society of Hove and were supervised by that Society on behalf of the Local Authority. Five 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 16 defectives were with other guardians in the community.

Of the 74 cases under guardianship at the end of the year, 7 females were wholly self-supporting and 2 males were wholly and 6 partially self-supporting.

Short-Term Care in Institutions or Homes

During the year, four patients (two male and two 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 five months under the County Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Acts, owing to the imprisonment of his mother.

Occupation Centres

(a) Worthing Occupation Centre

At the end of 1954 there were 36 children on the register. An unqualified Supervisor and an unqualified assistant are employed to train the defectives in habits and behaviour, as well as teaching them a wide range of occupational therapy, including mat making, basketry, jig-saws, and embroidery. The children are also instructed in eurythmics and percussion band.

(b) Guardianship Society of Hove

At the end of the year there were 17 cases under the care of the Guardianship Society of Hove in attendance at Occupation Centres maintained by that Society.

MILK

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 - 1950.

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	...	...	1,357
No. satisfying both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	...	...	1,321
No. failing the Methylene Blue Test	...	...	4
No. failing the Phosphatase Test	...	...	32

Details

Numbers	Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Channel Island (Pasteurised)	School Milk (Pasteurised)	Totals
No. of samples taken	476	435	162	284	1,357
No. satisfactory	456	423	160	282	1,321
No. unsatisfactory	20	12	2	2	36

Hospital and Institution Milk Samples

No. of samples (Raw Milk)	...	...	...	14
No. unsatisfactory (Methylene Blue Test)	...	...	...	0

Bottle Rinses

No statutory standard has been fixed for the cleanliness of washed milk bottles. The provisional standard in use during 1950 to 1953, was adopted again for 1954. 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	...	...	783	
No. of bottles satisfactory	...	...	608	(less than 600 colonies of bacteria per bottle)
No. fairly satisfactory	...	...	75	(more than 600 but less than 2,000 colonies of bacteria per bottle)
No. unsatisfactory	....	...	100	(more than 2,000 colonies of bacteria per bottle)

Water Sampling at Dairies

No. of samples procured and examined	...	59
No. of samples satisfactory	...	59

Inspections of Dairies

The County Sanitary Officer made 496 inspections of dairies during 1954.

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

During the year, 1,089 samples were procured for biological examination, details being set out below:-

Twenty-two of the samples were void due to premature death of the guinea-pigs, and of the remainder, 16 (or 1.47%) were found to contain tuberculosis.

No sample contained brucella melitensis.

144 (or 13.2%) were found to contain brucella abortus.

The positive results were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and animals found to be secreting tubercle 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, 1954

District	No. of samples procured	No. containing tubercle	No. containing Brucella Melitensis	No. containing Brucella Abortus	No. of void samples (due to death of guinea pig)
Arundel (B.)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	Nil	-	-	-	-
Chanctonbury R.D.	9	0	0	8	0
Chichester City	77	2	0	11	0
Chichester Rural	71	0	0	3	0
Horsham R.D.	328	5	0	44	5
Horsham U.D.	65	2	0	7	1
Littlehampton U.D.	41	2	0	7	2
Midhurst R.D.	22	0	0	0	0
Petworth R.D.	105	1	0	17	4
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	19	0	0	5	0
Southwick U.D.	126	0	0	27	0
Worthing (B.)	199	4	0	14	10
Worthing R.D.	Nil	-	-	-	-
West Sussex C.C.	27	0	0	1	0
Totals	1,089	16	0	144	22

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 and Sewage Treatment

District	Parish	Works
Chichester R.D.	Bosham	Sewage Treatment
	Selsey	Sewer Extension
Midhurst R.D.	Fernhurst	Sewer Extension
	Heyshott	Sewer Extension
	Linchmere	Sewer Extension
	Lurgashall	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment
	Trotton	Sewage Treatment
Petworth R.D.	Bury	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment
	Petworth	Sewage Treatment.

Water

District	Parish	Works
Chichester R.D.	Aldingbourne (Fontwell) Tortington (Binsted)	Water Supply Water Supply

Sampling of Water on behalf of the North-West Sussex
Joint Water Board, 1954.

Total No. of samples (bacteriological) ...	...	...	611
No. procured from:-			
Pumping Stations ...	...	...	454
Satisfactory ...	...	...	439
Fairly Satisfactory ...	...	...	11
Unsatisfactory (Untreated) ...	...	...	4
Distribution Points ...	...	...	81
Satisfactory ...	...	...	70
Fairly Satisfactory ...	...	...	6
Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	5
New Mains before Public Use ...	...	...	76
Satisfactory ...	...	...	39
* Fairly Satisfactory ...	...	...	6
* Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	31
Chemical Analysis - all Satisfactory ...	...	...	18

* 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

40 samples of water were procured from Homes and Institutions in the County - all proved satisfactory when examined bacteriologically.

HOUSING

The Table below shows that 3,538 new housing units (houses, flats, bungalows) were erected in the County during 1954. This figure compares with 2,821 in 1953, 1,741 in 1952, and 1,201 in 1951.

2,389 housing units were built by private enterprise, as compared with 1,409 in 1953.

In addition, 1,745 houses were erected by the Crawley New Town Development Corporation.

	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Total
Urban Districts:			
Arundel (Borough)	42	12	54
Bognor Regis	102	167	269
Chichester (Borough)	100	33	133
Horsham	50	199	249
Littlehampton	50	75	125
Shoreham	21	262	283
Southwick	45	23	68
Worthing (Borough)	228	701	929
	638	1,472	2,110

	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Total
Rural Districts:			
Chanctonbury	41	70	111
Chichester	102	280	382
Horsham (excluding Crawley Development Corporation)	191	130	321
Midhurst	61	41	102
Petworth	68	23	91
Worthing	48	373	421
	511	917	1,428
Crawley New Town Development Corporation	-	-	1,745
Total	1,149	2,389	5,283

Housing Acts

No houses were demolished in 1954 in connection with clearance areas.

The following Table shows the position regarding unfit houses not included in clearance areas:-

Total	By Private Enterprise	By Local Authority	
41	12	29	Urban Districts
102	181	181	Arundel (borough)
111	181	181	Bognor Regis (borough)
382	181	181	Chichester (borough)
321	181	181	Horsham
102	181	181	Lancing
91	181	181	Lewes
421	181	181	South Downs
	181	181	Worthing (borough)
1,428	181	181	

Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas, 1954.

	DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS										Number of Houses rendered fit by Informal action by Local Authority under Public Health and Housing Acts.	REPAIRS			
	Housing Act, 1936.				Housing Act, 1949.				Local Government (Innocent Tenants) Provisions Act, 1953 (Sec. 10(1)) Closing Order			Action under Statutory Powers			
	Sec. 11 Houses Demolished	Sec. 11 Houses Closed and Order still in force	Sec. 12 Parts of Buildings Closed	Sec. 3(1) Closing Orders Made	Sec. 3(2) Closing Orders Substituted for Demolition Orders	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of	Public Health Act		Housing Act 1936 (Secs. 9, 10, 11 and 16)	* Number of houses in which defects were remedied or houses made fit following service of formal notice.		
Houses	Houses	Houses	Houses	Houses	Houses	Houses	Houses	Houses	By Owner	By Local Authority in Default	By Owner	By Local Authority in Default			
Urban Districts:-															
Arundel (U.R.)	3	2	10	1	4	-	2	8	63	1	-	-	-		
Donner Hoags	-	7	20	-	-	-	2	8	64	4	-	-	-		
Grinstead (U.R.)	10	7	20	-	-	-	2	8	76	1	-	-	-		
Horsdon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-		
Littlington	1	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	105	6	-	-	-		
Starcham-by-Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	65	-	-	-	-		
Southwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	3	-	-	-		
Worthing (U.R.)	-	2	7	2	3	-	-	-	94	-	-	9	1		
Total Urban Districts	14	14	47	3	7	-	6	20	548	15	-	9	1		
Rural Districts:-															
Chichester	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	1,118	3	-	-	-		
Horsham	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	1	-	3	-		
Hidhurst	3	18	34	-	-	-	-	-	18	51	-	-	-		
Petersfield	7	13	34	-	-	-	-	-	157	6	-	6	-		
Worthing	2	14	22	5	15	-	4	-	28	7	-	8	-		
	-	8	34	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	3	-		
Total Rural Districts	16	75	136	5	13	-	4	-	1,450	68	5	20	-		
Total Administrative County	30	29	67	8	20	-	4	-	2,098	83	5	29	1		

* A defective house remedied more than once during the period should be included once only.

Improvement Grants - Housing Acts, 1949

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

	Applications dealt with by Council.				Applications submitted to Ministry.			
	Received	Approved	Rejected or withdrawn	Under consideration	Sent	Approved	Rejected or withdrawn	Under consideration
Urban Districts:								
Arundel M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bognor Regis	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Chichester M.B.	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Horsham	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Littlehampton	13	6	4	3	-	-	-	-
Shoreham-by-Sea	5	1*	3	2	-	1*	-	-
Southwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worthing M.B.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Urban District	39	17	15	8	-	1	-	-
Rural Districts:								
Chanctonbury	17	15	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chichester	31	28	3	-	2	2	-	-
Horsham	39	29	10	-	4	3	1	-
Midhurst	27	19	2	6	-	-	-	-
Petworth	13	8	3	2	-	-	-	-
Worthing	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total Urban Districts	138	107	23	8	6	5	1	-
Total Administrative	177	124	38	16	6	6	1	-

* Application dated 1953.

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 different standards adopted in column 2.

Comparing the figures with 1953, there appears to be an improvement in the standards of the houses, a reduction in the number of overcrowded dwellings, and in the list of outstanding applications for new houses.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

1. Parcel District	2. Rateable Value Limit of houses within survey	3. No. of houses surveyed and re-surveyed	Present Classification of Houses												14. Houses condemned but still occupied	15. Over-crowded dwellings	16. Applications for new houses outstanding at 31.12.54.
			4. Satisfactory in all respects		6. Minor Defects		8. Requiring Repair structural alterations or improvements		10. Appropriate for re-conditioning under Grants *		12. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost						
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
Chancetonbury	No limit	5,425	2,932	54.0	2,183	40.2	269	5.0	11	0.20	30	0.6	0	3	257		
Chichester	£20	7,754	1,217	15.6	1,173	15.1	4,485	57.6	-	-	784	10.1	0	5	849		
Horsham	£26	5,477	1,199	21.9	2,528	46.2	1,384	25.2	-	-	358	6.5	0	3	499		
Midhurst	£20	3,380	296	8.8	466	13.8	2,211	65.4	2,211	65.4	407	12.0	29	4	379		
Petworth	£10	1,346	102	7.6	108	8.0	772	57.4	68	5.1	364	25.7	124	10	300		
Worthing	£30	8,390	3,665	43.7	1,606	19.1	2,749	32.8	203	2.4	167	2.0	8	8	731		
Totals	-	31,802	9,411	29.6	8,064	25.3	11,870	37.3	2,493	7.8	2110	6.6	161	33	3,015		

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 and 1950

Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943

Labelling of Food Order, 1953

Food Standards Orders, 1944-1954

Public Health (Preservatives, Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations

Samples procured for examination under the above legislation during the year ended 31st December, 1954.

	Milk	Other than Milk	Total
Submitted to the County Analyst	120	329	449
Submitted to Public Health Laboratories ...	76	-	76
Examined Departmentally ...	870	1	871
	1,066	330	1,396

Particulars of samples analysed by the County Analyst.

	Number Analysed	Genuine	Reported against
1. Liquid Milk and Cream ...	120	59	61
2. Processed Milk and Products derived from Milk (including ice cream) ...	56	54	2
3. Edible Fats and Oils ...	34	33	1
4. Preserves ...	27	27	-
5. Tinned, Bottled, and Dried Articles ...	12	12	-
6. Alcoholic Beverages ...	6	6	-
7. Non-Alcoholic Beverages ...	19	18	1
8. Sugar and Flour Confectionery ...	36	36	-
9. Meat and Fish Products (not included in 5)	57	49	8
10. Vinegars, Pickles, and Sauces ...	15	15	-
11. Spices, Flavourings, and Essences ...	10	10	-
12. Cereal Products ...	3	3	-
13. Medicines, Drugs, and Surgical Preparations	23	22	1
14. Miscellaneous ...	31	31	-
	449	375	74

Prosecutions:

Selling milk containing added water at least 22% and 19.2%. Fined £20 and 5 gns. costs.

Selling milk containing added water at least 10.2% and 5.6%. Fined £12 and ordered to pay 14 gns. costs.

Possession of milk for sale containing added water at least 2.4%, 2.4%, 2.2%, 2.0%, 1.8%, 0.9%, 0.3%, and 0.1%. Conditionally discharged on payment of 18 gns. costs.

Possession of milk for sale containing added water at least 1.5%, 1.1%, 1.1% and 0.7%. Conditionally discharged on payment of 8 gns. costs.