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West Sussex County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

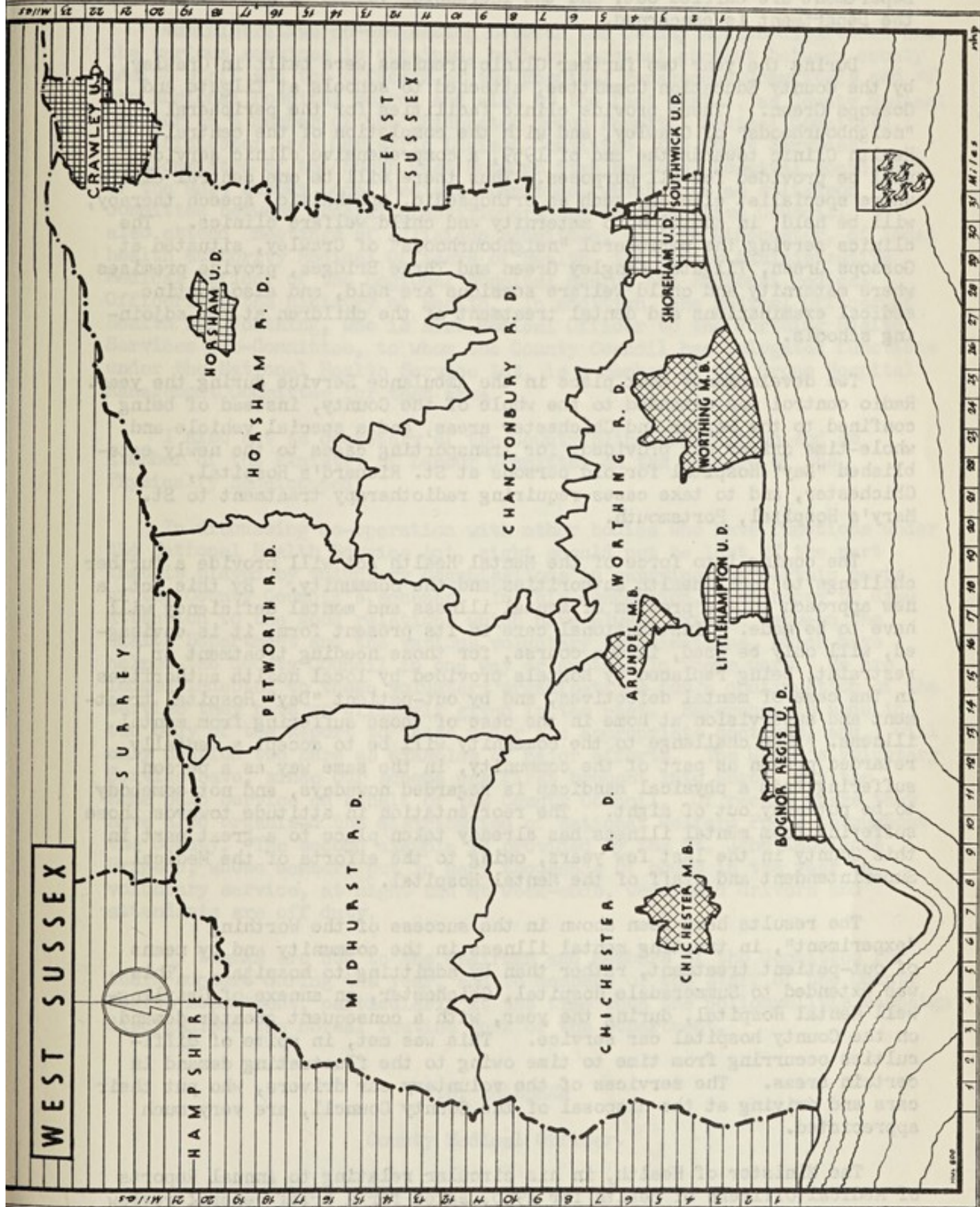
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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Annual Report of the County Medical Officer for the year 1958.

FOREWORD

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1958.

Information is given under each section of the Report which indicates the way in which the functions of the Health Committee and of the Department are carried out, and the increasing volume of work with which the Department is concerned.

During the year two further Clinic premises were built in Crawley, by the County Education Committee, attached to schools at Tilgate and Gossops Green. These provide clinic facilities for the peripheral "neighbourhoods" of Crawley, and with the completion of the central Health Clinic towards the end of 1959, a comprehensive clinic service will be provided for all purposes. Thus there will be one central clinic where specialist clinics, such as orthopaedic, ophthalmic, speech therapy, will be held, in addition to maternity and child welfare clinics. The clinics serving the peripheral "neighbourhoods" of Crawley, situated at Gossops Green, Tilgate, Lengley Green and Three Bridges, provide premises where maternity and child welfare sessions are held, and also routine medical examinations and dental treatment of the children at the adjoining schools.

Two developments took place in the Ambulance Service during the year. Radio control was extended to the whole of the County, instead of being confined to the Bognor and Chichester areas, and a special vehicle and whole-time driver was provided, for transporting cases to the newly established "Day" Hospital for old persons at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, and to take cases requiring radiotherapy treatment to St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

The coming into force of the Mental Health Act will provide a further challenge to local health authorities and the community. By this Act, a new approach to the problem of mental illness and mental deficiency will have to be made. Institutional care in its present form, it is envisaged, will only be used, in due course, for those needing treatment or restraint, being replaced by hostels provided by local health authorities in the case of mental defectives, and by out-patient "Day" Hospital treatment and supervision at home in the case of those suffering from mental illness. The challenge to the community will be to accept a mentally retarded person as part of the community, in the same way as a person suffering from a physical handicap is regarded nowadays, and not somebody to be put away out of sight. The reorientation in attitude towards those suffering from mental illness has already taken place to a great part in this County in the last few years, owing to the efforts of the Medical Superintendent and staff of the Mental Hospital.

The results have been shown in the success of the Worthing "experiment", in treating mental illness in the community and by means of out-patient treatment, rather than by admitting to hospital. This was extended to Summersdale Hospital, Chichester, an annexe of Graylingwell Mental Hospital, during the year, with a consequent greater demand on the County hospital car service. This was met, in spite of difficulties occurring from time to time owing to the fluctuating demand in certain areas. The services of the voluntary car drivers, who put their cars and driving at the disposal of the County Council, are very much appreciated.

The Minister of Health, in his circular relating to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1958, asked for a brief general review of the manner in which the local health services have functioned in the wider circle of the National Health service generally, during the last ten years. Generally speaking, one can say that the County health services have expanded to meet the increased demand made on them throughout the years, and wherever it has been necessary, the co-operation of workers employed by other bodies and organisations concerned in the operation of the National Health Service Act has been sought, and usually obtained.

This particularly applies to the contacts that have been necessary between nurses, midwives, health visitors, county almoners on the one hand, and general practitioners and members of hospital staffs on the other. The carrying into effect of the recommendations contained in the report on the midwifery services by the Cranbrook Committee, appointed by the Minister of Health, will, it is hoped, further increase the degree of co-ordination between local authority maternity service and that provided by the hospital maternity units and the general practitioners.

Administrative co-ordination between the County Health department and the various services is obtained, both by personal contact between county health staff and the officers of the Hospital Management Committees and of the Regional Hospital Board, and also by the fact that I, as County Medical Officer, am a member of the Chichester Group Hospital Medical Committee, the Chichester Area Geriatric Liaison Committee, the Chest Services Sub-Committee of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and of the West Sussex Local Medical Committee, which acts as a liaison committee between general practitioners and the Executive Council. I also attend meetings of a liaison committee, held in Winchester, of local health authority Medical Officers of Health, the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board, and Regional Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health for Worthing, who is also Medical Officer to the Worthing Health Services Sub-Committee, to whom the County Council has delegated functions under the National Health Service Act, is a member of the Group Hospital Management Committee for that area.

I also act as Secretary of the County Blind Association and am a member of the Ministry of Labour Committee on the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

In discussing co-operation with other bodies who have functions under the National Health Service Act, sight should not be lost of the part that is played by voluntary organisations in carrying out certain parts of the County Council's schemes. In this connection, I am happy to draw attention to the good relations which have always existed between the Health Department and the various voluntary organisations, which have helped the County Council in one way or another in their work. We are indeed indebted to those voluntary organisations for a continuation of the service they have so willingly given in the past. Reference is made in the body of the Report to these under the appropriate sections, and I will only mention two here as examples of major efforts. The Women's Voluntary Service have, since our scheme was first brought into force, run the Home Help Service on behalf of the County Council. Of recent years they have also organised the distribution of National Welfare Foods throughout the County. The second example is provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, whose members put in many thousands of hours in the year in voluntary service, at night and at week-ends, when paid drivers and attendants are off duty.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their support during the year, and to members of the staff of the County Health Department, particularly at the time when the poliomyelitis campaign disorganised the normal routine work of the Department.

J.S. BRADSHAW

County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Chichester.
Telephone No. Chichester 3001.
September, 1959.

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 and School Medical Officers

*D. Warren Browne, 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. (Resigned 10.3.58)

Elsie G. Taylor, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

D.M. Richardson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Appointed 12.5.58)

Medical Officer to Worthing Health Sub-Committee and Borough School Medical Officer

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

*Also Medical Officers of Health of District Councils
(see page 3).

Chest Physicians

A. Sakula, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.

E.W. Thompson Evans, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J.E. Wallace, M.D., Ch.B.

Florence R. Pillman, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Norah Elphinstone, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

(Joint appointments with Regional Hospital Board)

Senior Dental Officer

H.D. Hall, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). - Died 11th June, 1958.

Dental Surgeons

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

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., R.C.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. (Resigned 7.8.58)

Mrs. N.A. Molloy, B.D.S., N.U.I.

J. Mulhern, B.D.S., N.U.I. (Appointed 22.9.58)

Miss I. Gallagher, B.D.S., N.U.I. (Appointed 23.6.58)

*Part-time

County Public Health Officer

F.W. Mason

Superintendent, Nursing Officer

Miss L.J. Gray, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Resigned 30.4.58)
Miss M. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Appointed 15.4.58)

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 D.M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Education Officer

Miss D.B. Sanderson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Care Almoners

Mrs. L.E.M.J. Colvin (Worthing) (Appointed 1.4.58)) Certificate of
Miss J.C. Gatehouse, B.A., (Chichester)) Institute of
Almoners.

Occupational Therapist

Miss K.W.M. Richmond, M.A.O.T.

Mental Welfare Officers (Mental Deficiency)

Henry West, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.,
Miss P. Dunning
Mrs. M. Ghom, Diploma of N.A.M.H. (Supervisor of Occupation Centres)

Authorised Officers (Lunacy and Mental Treatment)

G.S. Pople	.. (Chichester	A. Werry	.. Midhurst and
	(Bognor Regis		Petworth
C. Kirk	.. (Worthing, Shoreham	H.B. Jervis	.. Crawley, Horsham
W.D. Springett	(Littlehampton and		and Storrington.
	(Arundel	C.H.W. Simcox	County Hall

Chief Clerk

S.C. Wellington

Medical Officers of Health of District Councils

G.H. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Worthing Municipal Borough
D. Warren Browne, 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.	Crawley Urban District (temporary arrangement) 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.	Chenetonbury 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

<u>Area</u>		<u>Acres</u>
Urban Districts	...	30,296
Rural Districts	...	374,991
Administrative County	...	405,287

Population at mid-1958 (as estimated by the Registrar General)

Urban Districts	...	230,400
Rural Districts	...	152,100
Administrative County	...	382,500

The estimated population (at mid-1958) in each District Council is shown on page 11.

Ratable Value (1st April, 1958) ... £6,599,161

Product of Penny Rate (1958-59)

For General County purposes	...	£27,592
For Special County purposes	...	£20,326

<u>Rate in the £ Precented</u>		s.	d.
General County purposes	...	11.	2.
Special County purposes	...		4.
		11.	6.

VITAL STATISTICS

No. of Live Births

Legitimate	...	5326	
Illegitimate	...	215	
Total		5541	Rate per 1,000 population = 14.49

Percentage illegitimate live births of total live births = 3.88

Still births

Legitimate	...	102	
Illegitimate	...	4	
Total		106	Rate per 1,000 live and still births = 18.77

Total no. of live and still births = 5647

Infant Deaths

100

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - total	= 18.05
" " " " " " " " - legitimate	= 17.28
" " " " " " " " - illegitimate	= 37.21

Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1000 live births = 13.37

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) 1

Rate per 1,000 live and still births = 0.18

DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	988
DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	...	...	-
DEATHS from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	-
DEATHS from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis (under one year of age)	...	...	-

NOTES ON STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimated that the population of the County had increased by 12,300 during the year. The increase was mainly due to migration and partly due to the natural increase of the population i.e. excess of births over deaths. The largest increase in population (7930) was in Crawley Urban District, where the development of Crawley New Town continued, but an increase of 1,690 persons occurred in Worthing M.B.

Smaller increases occurred in all districts, except in Midhurst where there was a decrease of 50 and in Petworth where there was no change.

Birth Rate

In Table I, the birth rates are shown for the last 10 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 for the second year in succession, since 1949, births exceeded deaths in the urban districts (279), but for the first time for over 30 years, deaths exceeded births (5) in the rural districts. In the administrative county the total excess of births over deaths was therefore 274.

The birth rate for the County was 14.49 per thousand population as compared with 16.4 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, a standardised birth rate of 15.36 per thousand of the population is produced.

Death Rate and Causes of Death

The death rate (Table II) was 13.77 per thousand population, as compared with 12.85 in 1957. When the comparability factor (referred to above) is applied, the rate is reduced to 11.02, (England and Wales 11.7).

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

Under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	3.2%	16.0%	78.1%

35% of the deaths were due to heart disease - mainly persons of 65 years of age and over.

Other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 224 deaths of which 191 occurred in persons 65 years of age and over. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused 502 deaths, of which 421 occurred amongst persons of 65 years and over.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system (haemorrhages, thromboses, etc.) caused 794 deaths, of which 710 were in persons 65 years and over.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 28 deaths.

Cancer was responsible for 988 deaths (639 being persons 65 years and over.)

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality rate was 18.05 per thousand live births, as compared with 19.5 in 1957. The rate for England and Wales was 22.5. Congenital conditions accounted for 46 of the 100 deaths, compared with 42 the previous year, but pneumonia also had a small effect on the infantile death rate, there being 12 deaths due to this disease, compared with 11 in the previous year.

The infantile death rates for the various urban and rural districts in the County are shown on page 11, with other statistics. In this connection, it should be appreciated that, in comparing the rates of the different districts, the basis of statistical calculation is such that slight fluctuations up or down in either the number of deaths occurring in children under one year, or in the number of births occurring in that particular year - for the rate is calculated per thousand live births - may cause a marked rise or fall in the infantile death rate. Another way of putting it is that we are dealing with such a few deaths per year in the individual districts - the highest in any one district in 1958 was 17 - that fluctuations from year to year must be regarded as statistically insignificant.

Still Births

The still birth rate was 18.77 compared with 24.00 in 1957 and 20.48 in 1956.

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.18 per thousand births (live and still) in 1958, 0.18 in 1957 and 0.59 in 1956. The rate for the Country as a whole was 0.43 for the year under review.

TABLE I - BIRTH RATE

Number of Births and Birth Rates for the years
1949 - 1958 for Urban and Rural Districts, Ad-
ministrative County, and England and Wales.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Urban Districts										
No. of Births	2,293	2,112	1,986	2,068	1,970	2,101	2,036	2,800	3,300	3,555
Birth Rate	13.64	12.46	11.73	12.27	11.62	12.27	11.69	13.34	15.03	15.43
Rural Districts										
No. of Births	2,341	2,091	2,082	2,109	2,301	2,580	2,645	2,221	1,987	1,986
Birth Rate	16.19	14.27	14.01	13.96	14.58	15.43	15.24	14.93	12.84	13.06
Admin. County										
No. of Births	4,634	4,203	4,068	4,177	4,271	4,681	4,681	5,021	5,287	5,541
Birth Rate	14.82	13.30	12.80	13.07	13.05	13.83	13.46	14.00	14.28	14.49
England and Wales Birth Rate	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4

TABLE II - DEATH RATE

Number of Deaths and Death Rate for the years
1949 - 1958 for Urban and Rural Districts, Ad-
ministrative County, and England and Wales.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Urban Districts										
No. of Deaths	2,507	2,622	2,763	2,514	2,651	2,655	2,689	3,088	2,937	3,276
Death Rate	14.91	15.47	16.32	14.92	15.64	15.50	15.44	14.71	13.37	14.22
Rural Districts										
No. of Deaths	1,806	1,832	1,891	1,790	1,868	1,951	2,007	2,050	1,820	1,991
Death Rate	12.49	12.50	12.72	11.84	11.83	11.66	11.56	13.78	12.08	13.09
Admin. County										
No. of Deaths	4,313	4,454	4,654	4,304	4,519	4,606	4,696	5,138	4,757	5,267
Death Rate	13.79	14.09	14.64	13.07	13.81	13.60	13.50	14.32	12.85	13.77
England and Wales Death Rate	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7

WEST SUSSEX BIRTH & DEATH RATES 1937-1958

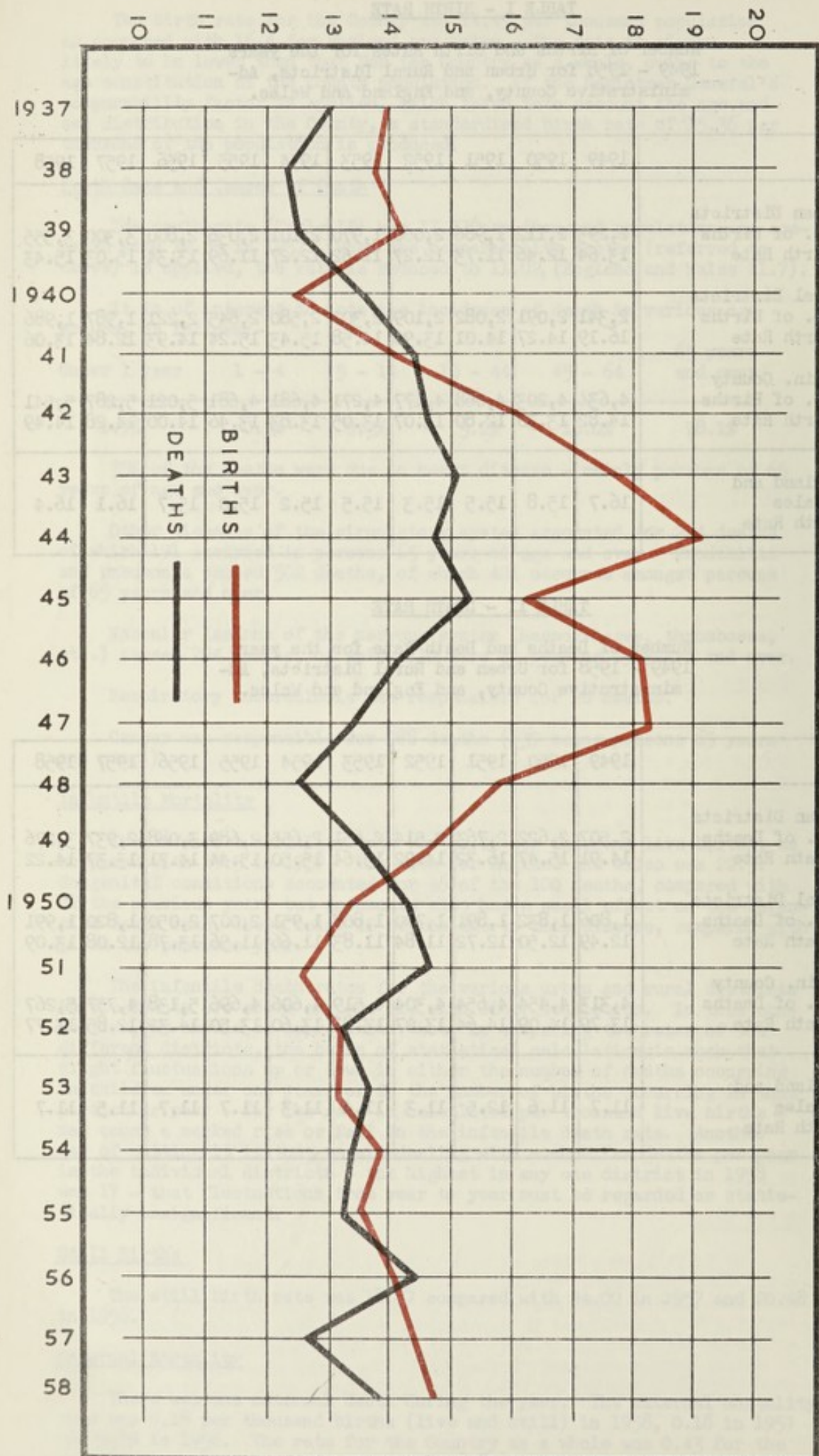


TABLE III

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and up
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	28	-	1	-	5	13	9
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	5	-	-	-	1	2	2
3. Syphilitic diseases ...	15	-	-	-	-	4	11
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	8	2	-	-	1	2	3
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	97	-	-	-	-	29	68
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	216	-	-	-	7	94	115
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	106	-	-	-	12	38	56
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	41	-	-	-	2	16	23
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	528	-	3	4	19	125	377
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	36	-	2	1	2	11	20
16. Diabetes ...	20	-	1	-	2	6	11
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	794	-	-	-	5	79	710
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	796	-	-	-	5	141	650
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	109	-	-	-	-	15	94
20. Other heart disease ...	916	-	-	-	9	68	839
21. Other circulatory disease ...	224	-	-	-	4	29	191
22. Influenza ...	15	-	-	-	1	1	13
23. Pneumonia ...	324	12	4	-	6	23	279
24. Bronchitis ...	178	-	-	1	2	33	142
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	49	-	1	1	2	15	30
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	49	-	-	-	1	6	42
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	30	-	-	-	1	4	25
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	38	1	-	1	4	6	26
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	39	-	-	-	-	1	38
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ...	46	26	3	1	7	6	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	352	53	4	2	12	39	242
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	48	-	1	3	27	8	9
34. All other accidents ...	115	6	5	2	18	14	70
35. Suicide ...	39	-	-	-	9	13	17
36. Homicide and operation of war ...	3	-	-	-	1	2	-
All causes ...	5267	100	25	17	166	844	4115

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN WEST SUSSEX - 1958

See Table III

The diagram below shows the number of deaths (and number of such deaths amongst persons of 65 years of age and over) due to the four main causes of death, i.e. heart disease; cancer; haemorrhages and thromboses; and disease of the respiratory system. The shaded area and figures in brackets relate to persons of 65 years of age and over. It will be noted that over 80% of deaths were due to these causes.

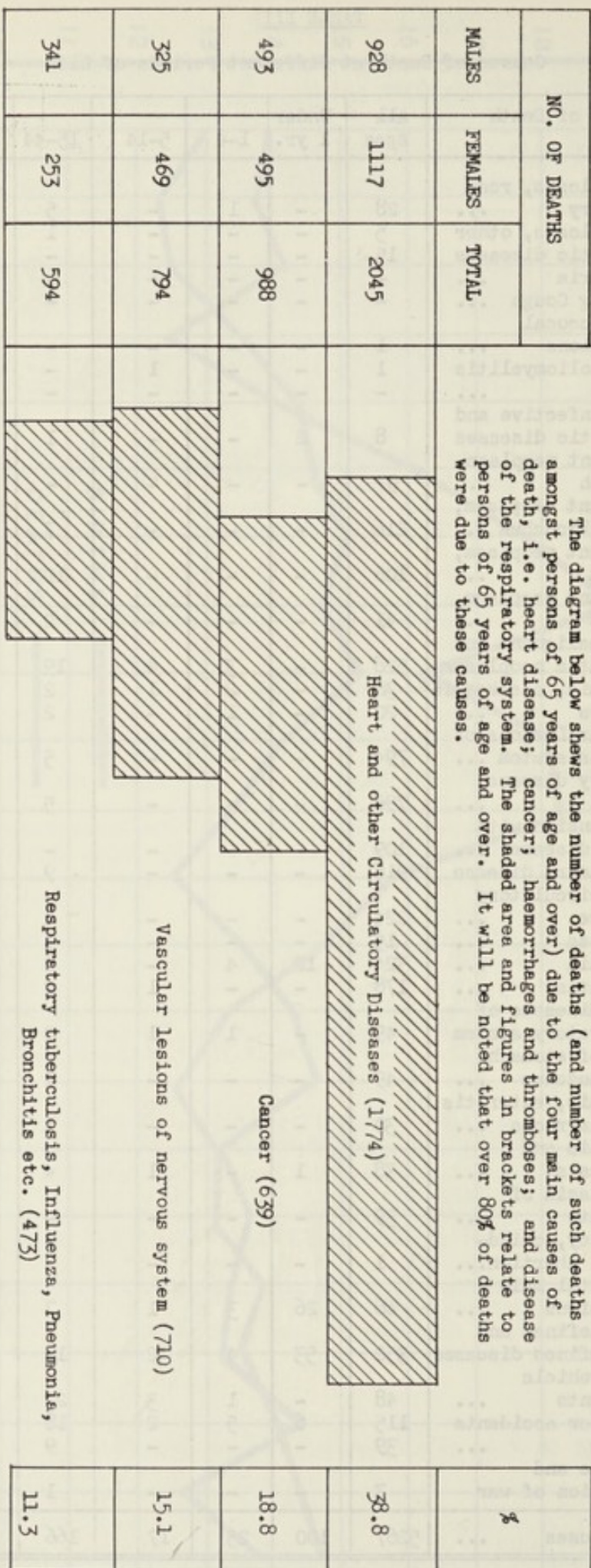


TABLE IV

Chief Vital Statistics for each County District in West Sussex

	Estimated Population middle of 1958	No. of Births	Birth Rate	Illegitimate Births (no. of)	No. of Deaths	Death Rates		Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality Rate for 1,000 Births	Respir- atory Tuber- culosis		Cancer Death Rate
						Crude	Standard- ised			No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
Urban Districts												
Arundel (M.B.)	2,620	42	16.0	2	46	17.6	13.2	1	23.8	-	-	2.3
Bognor Regis	26,080	320	12.3	17	423	16.2	11.7	10*	31.3	5	0.19	3.2
Chichester (MR)	19,100	253	13.2	8	315	16.5	9.7	4	15.8	2	0.10	3.0
Crawley ...	46,970	1234	26.3	27	261	5.6	11.7	17	13.7	1	0.02	1.2
Horsham ...	19,060	316	16.6	9	234	12.3	11.1	2	6.3	1	0.05	2.7
Littlehampton	15,050	242	16.1	11	202	13.4	11.8	6	24.8	1	0.07	2.5
Shoreham-by- Sea ...	15,470	273	17.6	17	149	9.6	9.1	4	14.7	1	0.06	1.9
Southwick ...	11,500	167	14.5	4	165	14.3	12.0	3	18.0	1	0.09	2.6
Worthing (M.B.)	74,550	708	9.5	31	1481	19.9	10.7	15	21.2	3	0.04	3.6
Total Urban Districts	230,400	3555	15.4	126	3276	14.2	11.1	62	17.4	15	0.07	2.7
Rural Districts												
Chancetonbury	21,890	337	15.4	19	289	13.2	11.0	8	23.7	1	0.05	2.9
Chichester ...	48,260	679	14.1	25	477	9.8	10.1	13	19.1	5	0.10	1.8
Horsham ...	21,850	278	12.7	10	230	10.5	10.0	3	10.8	-	-	1.9
Midhurst ...	16,940	217	12.8	8	261	15.4	9.2	3	13.8	3	0.18	2.0
Petworth ...	9,690	132	13.6	4	133	13.7	10.3	4	30.3	-	-	2.3
Worthing ...	33,470	343	10.2	23	601	18.0	12.2	7	20.4	4	0.09	3.6
Total Rural Districts	152,100	1986	13.1	89	1991	13.1	10.7	38	19.1	13	0.09	2.4
Administrative County	382,500	5541	14.5	215	5267	13.8	11.0	100	18.0	28	0.07	2.6

* This figure includes six deaths of infants at a Children's Convalescent Home, which takes severe cases of congenital abnormality, where the outlook is usually extremely bad, from the London hospitals. Although these are not strictly speaking residents of the County, the Registrar General has always included them in the Bognor Regis deaths, but I have been informed by him that, from 1959 and onwards such deaths will be transferred to the area in which their parents live. If these deaths during 1958 were deducted from the present figure, the infantile mortality rate for Bognor Regis would be reduced to 12.5 and that for the County as a whole to 17.0.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Measles was again the most prevalent disease during the year. Poliomyelitis shewed a marked decrease compared with the previous year: 15 cases (as compared with 76 in 1957), seven were of the non-paralytic type. For details see Table which follows.

TABLE V

Notifications of Infectious Diseases
(after correction of diagnosis)

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County
Accute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic	6	2	8
Non-paralytic	5	2	7
Acute Encephalitis			
Infective	-	-	-
Post-infectious	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Dysentery	43	32	75
Erysipelas	19	5	24
Food Poisoning	20	19	39
Measles	2296	1105	3401
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	-	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	104	28	132
Scarlet Fever	80	58	138
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	90	29	119

No cases of Smallpox or Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Poliomyelitis

(after correction of diagnosis)

County District	Poliomyelitis		Deaths
	Para-lytic	Non-Para-lytic	
Arundel M.B.	-	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	-	-	-
Chichester M.B.	-	-	-
Crawley U.D.	4	3	1
Horsham U.D.	1	-	-
Littlehampton U.D.	-	-	-
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	-	2	-
Southwick U.D.	-	-	-
Worthing M.B.	1	-	-
Total U.Ds.	6	5	1
Chenctonbury R.D.	1	-	-
Chichester R.D.	-	-	-
Horsham R.D.	1	2	-
Midhurst R.D.	-	-	-
Petworth R.D.	-	-	-
Worthing R.D.	-	-	-
Total R.Ds.	2	2	-
Total Admin. County	8	7	1

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

(National Assistance Act, 1948)

Registration

On 31st December, 1958, there were 916 blind and 243 partially-sighted persons on the register, compared with 876 blind and 210 partially-sighted on 31st December, 1957, an increase of 40 and 33 respectively. Approximately seventy-one per cent of the total number of blind persons and sixty-four per cent of the total number of partially-sighted persons were 65 years of age or over.

Examination of Applicants for Registration

During the year 1958, 121 new (i.e. excluding transferred) cases of blindness, and 62 cases of partial-sight were added to the register, following examination, with one exception, by consultant ophthalmic surgeons. A further 23 persons were examined for registration purposes, fifteen (including two persons who had had successful treatment) were found to be neither blind nor partially-sighted, and in the remaining eight 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 183 cases newly registered as blind or partially-sighted, the primary ocular disease was cataract in 63 cases, and glaucoma in 18 cases. Other main causes of blindness or defective vision were retinal (including macular) degeneration (39) retinopathy (diabetic 8, arterio-sclerotic 4, hypertensive 2), myopia (5), optic atrophy (4) and iridocyclitis (4). 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 Ocular Disease			Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Other	
1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1. of Form B.D.8. recommends:				
(a) No treatment	17	5	61	83
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical, Optical or Hospital Supervision).	46	13	41	100
Totals	63	18	102	183
2. Number of cases at 1(b) above which:-				
(1) Received treatment for the first time	7	-	-	7
(2) Continued to receive treatment	15	12	36	63
(3) Refused treatment	4	-	1	5
(4) Had treatment deferred	10	1	2	13
(5) Were placed on waiting list for admission to Hospital	6	-	-	6
(6) Died or left County before investigation	4	-	2	6
Totals	46	13	41	100

In addition, one of the blind and six of the partially-sighted persons re-examined during the year, and four of the persons examined, but found not to be registerable as blind or partially-sighted, were recommended to receive treatment. Of these, nine continued to receive treatment, and two were recommended to receive surgical treatment at a later date.

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 seven to eight and the additional Home Teacher commenced duties on 5th August, 1958. The Home Teachers gave 900 lessons in Braille and Moon, 812 lessons in handicrafts, etc., (in addition to tuition at handicraft classes at Bognor Regis, Chichester, Lancing, Littlehampton and Worthing), and made 12,149 other visits during the year, making a total of 13,861 visits.

Administrative Arrangements

The welfare (other than the provision of residential accommodation) of blind and partially-sighted persons continues to be dealt with in the Health Department. The West Sussex Association for the Blind, of which the County Medical Officer is the Hon. Secretary and a member of his staff the Case Secretary, acts as the agent of the County Council in carrying out the general social welfare of blind and partially sighted persons, assisted, in the case of Worthing residents, by the Worthing Society for the Blind, which is affiliated to the Association.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

1. Total number of cases notified during year	8
2. No. of cases in which	
(a) Vision lost	NIL
(b) Vision impaired	NIL
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	NIL

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.

Four new applications for registration were received during the year, and registration, in each case, was granted.

At the end of the year, there were 60 Nursing Homes with accommodation as follows:-

Beds for Maternity cases	Beds for Other cases	Total
16	859	875

No Orders were made refusing or cancelling Registration.

These Homes are inspected periodically by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, special visits also being paid if necessary. All of these are made unannounced.

NURSERIES 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, 1958	Number of children pro- vided for
(a) Premises	24	479
(b) Daily Minders	5	48

HOMES FOR DISABLED OR OLD PERSONS

The Health Department have continued to carry out for the Welfare Committee the inspections of old folks homes, required to be registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act. These Homes are inspected initially for registration purposes and periodically thereafter by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. In many cases consultation takes place with the proprietors prior to registration.

At the end of 1958 there were 49 homes registered, providing accommodation for 838 people.

TUBERCULOSIS

As will be seen on examination of the statistics and graphs, tuberculosis is slowly but surely being conquered. The average of the notifications for the five years 1954-1958 was 141 compared with the figure of 229 for the preceding five years. Notifications for 1958 were again lower than in previous years (102 in 1958 compared with 135 in 1957). Non-respiratory tuberculosis - bones and joints, meningitis etc. - has become of negligible proportions - only 10 in 1958 compared with 58 ten years before.

With the effectiveness of modern drug treatment and surgery, the protection of susceptible adolescents by B.C.G. and the follow-up of contacts of actual cases, as well as Mass X-ray surveys, the attack is over a wide field, and one looks forward to the day when tuberculosis will cease to be a major problem.

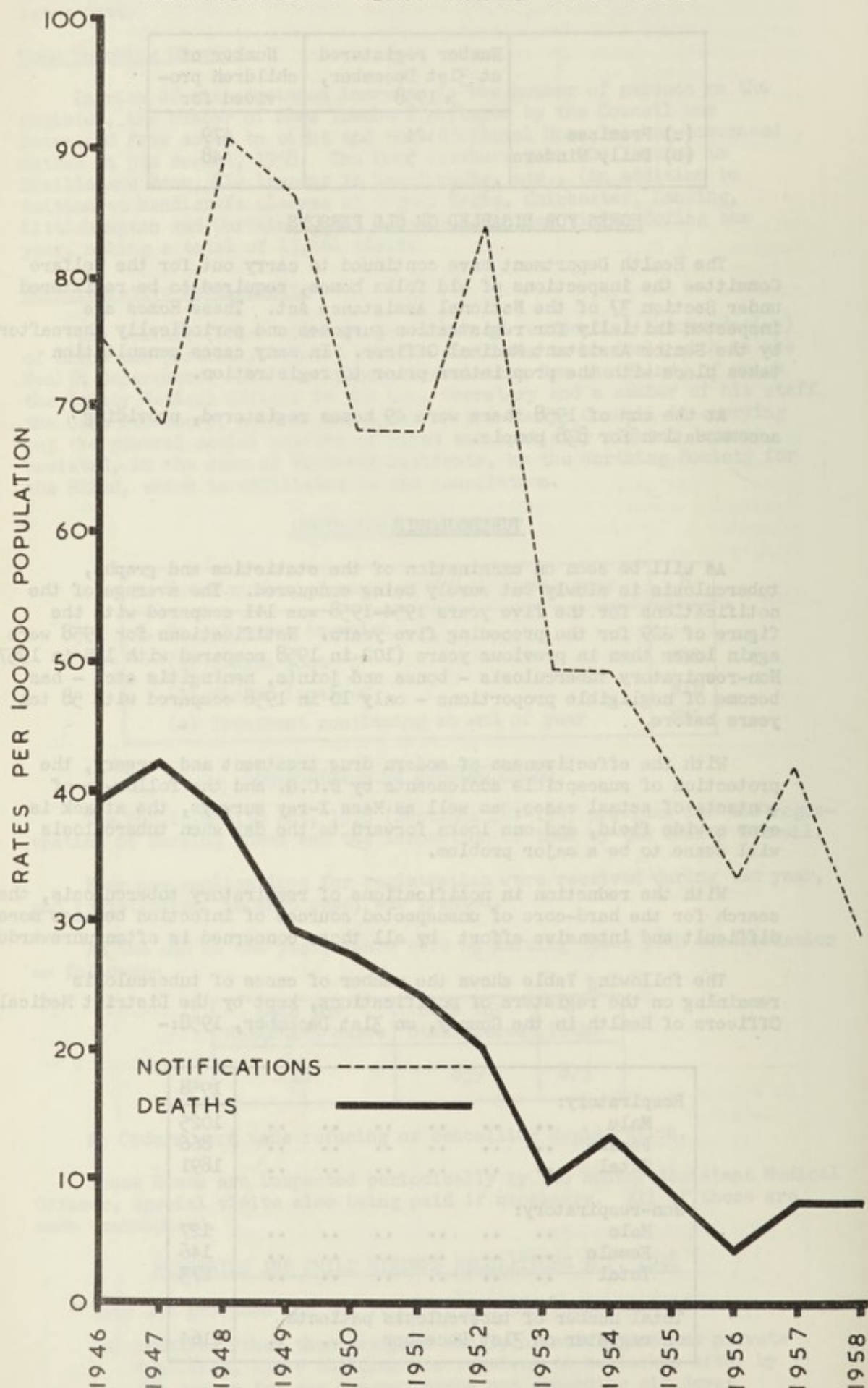
With the reduction in notifications of respiratory tuberculosis, the search for the hard-core of unsuspected sources of infection becomes more difficult and intensive effort by all those concerned is often unrewarded.

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, 1958:-

							1958
Respiratory:							
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	1025
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	866
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1891
Non-respiratory:							
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Total number of tuberculosis patients on register on 31st December							2164

WEST SUSSEX TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

NOTIFICATION & DEATH RATES 1946 - 1958



Notifications of Tuberculosis received in the years 1949-1958

Year	Population	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Five year average
1949	312,700	218	58	276	229
1950	316,090	183	31	214	
1951	317,900	163	32	215	
1952	319,600	228	40	268	
1953	327,340	148	23	171	
1954	338,500	153	23	176	141
1955	347,700	131	14	145	
1956	358,700	113	6	119	
1957	370,200	135	20	155	
1958	382,500	102	10	112	

Notifications of Tuberculosis shown in age-groups for 1958.

AGES	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	1	1	2	-	-	-
5 - 10	2	1	3	2	-	2
10 - 15	2	1	3	-	1	1
15 - 20	3	6	9	-	-	-
20 - 25	8	4	12	1	-	1
25 - 35	12	9	21	-	1	1
35 - 45	7	4	11	-	4	4
45 - 55	10	6	16	1	-	1
55 - 65	11	2	13	-	-	-
65 - 75	4	4	8	-	-	-
75 -	2	2	4	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	62	40	102	4	6	10

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 1949-1958.

Year	Population	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1955	347,700	35	0.10	1	0.00	36	0.10
1956	358,700	21	0.06	4	0.01	25	0.07
1957	370,200	28	0.08	4	0.01	32	0.09
1958	382,500	28	0.07	5	0.01	33	0.09

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1958 in age groups

Ages	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	1
5 - 15	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-
25 - 45	5	1	6
45 - 65	13	2	15
65 - 75	5	1	6
75 -	4	1	5
Total (all ages)	28	5	33

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 the infection, and for the care of patients and their families in their homes.

The field workers in this particular scheme are the Health Visitors and the Care Almoners. The Health Visitor who acts as Tuberculosis Health Visitor 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 on management of the case whilst waiting for admission to sanatorium, or following discharge. 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. In addition, assistance is given to the Chest Physician in ensuring that contacts of a newly ascertained case are followed up, and the source of the infection sought.

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 patients discharged from sanatoria are referred to the Care Almoners, by the almoners of the sanatoria, if there is a social need. They are also employed in the following up of invalids generally at the request of the practitioner, hospital consultant or hospital almoner, and the almoner based on Chichester also acts as Almoner at Aldingbourne Sanatorium and its annexe at Dognor 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. Patients who are able to benefit from such therapy are referred to the Occupational Therapist by the Consultant Chest Physician. The total number of visits paid during the year was 1136. The handicrafts taught include leatherwork, weaving, needlework, basketry, marquetry, rug-making, stool seating, toys, lamp-shades, woodwork, painting etc.

At the end of 1958, eighteen sleeping shelters were in use. These are supplied free, on loan, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, usually to provide separate bedrooms for patients whose housing position does not allow of this.

Subject to a review of the financial circumstances of the applicant, 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, thirteen 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. Other tuberculosis patients in receipt of National Assistance receive a discretionary allowance from the Board to cover the cost of milk recommended by the Chest Physician.

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; Crawley; Bognor Regis and Littlehampton; Worthing; and Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick. During 1958, 88 patients were given assistance.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The County scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was continued in 1958. The parents of children 13 years of age and upwards are offered protection for their children by use of the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine. By this means it is hoped to protect children when at the most susceptible age, i.e. when they are preparing to leave school and enter the community.

1,785 children were inoculated by the School Medical Officers in this way by the end of the year. Those whose skin reactions to the skin test were positive, showing that they had already been infected, were X-rayed, to make sure no active disease had resulted. Also, families of positive reactors were followed-up by mass radiography, as far as possible, to endeavour to find the source of the original infection of the child.

In addition, 246 children who were contacts of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, were given Baccillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the Chest Physicians, to protect them against infection, as soon as possible after it was found that they had been exposed to 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.

At the end of the year, the County Council were maintaining two patients at the British Legion Village Centre, and one at Papworth Hall. One patient at the Enham Alamein Centre, near Andover, who had been admitted in 1952 and had "colonised" in the Carpentry Department, had now become self-supporting.

Contact Tracing

The following Table, compiled from information supplied by the Chest Physicians, shows the number of new contacts examined and the number found to be tuberculous, during the years 1953-1958.

Year	No. of Contacts examined	No. found tuberculous
1958	574	2
1957	538	8
1956	496	10
1955	701	12
1954	482	14
1953	561	12

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 cases, 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.

Mass Radiography

The Mass X-ray unit from Portsmouth visited Chichester, Worthing Littlehampton and Bognor Regis between August and December, 1958. The unit from Worcester Park carried out a public survey in Crawley in September/October, 1958. The unit from Brighton also visited Crawley and examined employees on the factory estate. This visit was made at the request of the Secretary of the Worcester Park unit. As a result of these visits a total of 29,007 persons were examined of whom 25 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis. These persons were referred by their practitioners to the Chest Physicians of the areas concerned. In addition to tuberculous conditions, many other abnormalities were found and where it was considered necessary these persons were referred to their practitioners.

The detailed results of the visits of these units were as follows:-

Unit	No. of persons examined	No. found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.
<u>Worcester Park</u> Public Survey, Crawley.	4,201	3
<u>Brighton</u> Factory estate, Crawley.	5,352	4
<u>Portsmouth</u> Chichester, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor	19,454	18
TOTAL	29,007	25

CANCER - 1958

Cancer was responsible for 988 deaths (639 being persons over 65 years of age). This shows an increase of 111 as compared with the previous year. The provisional death rate for England and Wales from cancer for 1958 was 2.12, so that the rate for the County (2.58) is above that for the country as a whole.

The number of deaths from cancer showing sex and age distribution is given in the Table below.

Site of Localisation	MALES									FEMALES									GRAND TOTAL M & F
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	TOTAL MALES	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	TOTAL FEMALES	
Stomach						17	25	14	56						12	13	16	41	97
Lung, Bronchus					6	82	65	32	185					1	12	14	4	31	216
Breast													1	11	38	24	32	106	106
Uterus														2	16	13	10	41	41
Other Organs		3	1	1	8	69	75	95	252			3	4	6	56	90	117	276	528
TOTALS		3	1	1	14	168	165	241	493			3	5	20	134	154	179	495	988
Malignant Neoplasm																			

It will be seen from the chart on page 10 showing causes of death, that cancer was responsible for 18.8% of the deaths during 1958 - (18.4% in 1957).

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

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Admin. County No. of Deaths	774	766	817	784	812	865	839	896	877	988
Death Rate per 1000 pop.	2.38	2.42	2.57	2.45	2.48	2.56	2.41	2.50	2.37	2.58

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 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 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	...	24
Number of sessions held per month	... ..	58
Number of expectant mothers who attended during year	...	2250
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the <u>first</u> <u>time</u> during year	... ..	1855
Total number of attendances made during year	... ..	7528

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	*Petworth	Pulborough	Roffey
Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southwick
Steyning	Storrington	Thorney Island	Three Bridges
Worthing (2)	Yapton		

* Midwives Clinic only

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 as follows:-

Number of expectant mothers seen at Welfare Centres during year	... ..	34
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during year	... ..	30
Total number of attendances made during year	... ..	181

Post-Natal Cases

No special post-natal clinics have been established, the mothers being seen instead at ante-natal clinics. During the year, 531 women made 591 attendances at such clinics.

Child Welfare Centres

Ample clinic facilities were available in 1958, as in previous years. Particulars relating to these centres are given below. The majority of the centres are staffed by general practitioners.

Number of Centres provided at end of year	...	...	...	43
Number of sessions held per month	...	...	...	162
Number of children who first attended during year and on first attendance were under 1 year of age	...	...	...	3525
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in -				
(i) 1958	...	...	...	3246
(ii) 1957	...	...	...	2932
(iii) 1956-53...	...	...	...	3202

Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were -				
(i) Under 1 year	...	...	...	46835
(ii) 1 but under 2	...	...	...	9942
(iii) 2 but under 5	...	...	...	7258

The number of children born in 1958 who attended for the first time during the year, represented 59% of the total (live) births, as compared with 64% in 1957.

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 (3)	East Preston
Felpham	Findon	Henfield	Horsham
Lancing	Littlehampton	Loxwood	Midhurst
*Northchapel	*Petworth	Pulborough	Roffey
Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham	Southbourne
Southwick (2)	Steyning	Storrington	Thorney Island
Walberton	Westbourne	Worthing (5)	Yapton

* Expectant mothers can attend 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	...	...	...	32
Number of sessions held per month	...	...	...	61
Total number of attendances made by children during year -				
(i) Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	10387
(ii) Between ages 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	4320

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

Ashington	Ashling (West)	Broadbridge Heath	Clapham
Colgate	Cowfold	Crawley (3)	Ferring
Graffham	Harting	Heyshott	Horsham
Hunston	Kirdford	Mundham	Oving
Partridge Green	Rogate	Rudgwick	Rusper
Sidlesham	Shipley	Sompting	Southwater
Stedham	Tangmere	Warnham	Washington
Wisborough Green	Wittering (East)		

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The County Council continued to arrange, at the request of the Government, the distribution of welfare foods to expectant and nursing mothers and children under two years of age.

The following Table shews the quantities of welfare foods issued to beneficiaries during the year:-

	Total number distributed	Average number distributed per week
National Dried Milk	76,599 tins	1,473 tins
Cod Liver Oil	22,199 botts.	427 botts.
Vitamin A and D Tablets	17,315 pkts.	333 pkts.
Orange Juice	200,857 botts.	3,862 botts.

During the year under review, issues of National Dried Milk have continued to decline, viz. 123,352 tins in 1956, 101,980 in 1957 and 76,599 in 1958. The increase in price from 10½d. to 2/4d. per tin, which took place in April, 1957, has probably contributed to this decline, as the difference in price between National Dried Milk and proprietary brands of infant foods is consequently reduced and mothers using the latter can, of course, use their coupons to obtain fresh milk at the reduced rate of 4d. per pint.

The recommendation contained in the Report on Welfare Foods (published 30th July, 1957) of the Joint Sub-Committee of the Central and Scottish Standing Medical Advisory Committees, that welfare orange juice should be discontinued from a child's second birthday, instead of five years of age as before, was accepted by the Minister of Health and his decision was implemented from 1st November, 1957. This is undoubtedly the main cause of the reduction from 326,024 in 1957 to 200,857 in 1958, in the total number of bottles of orange juice distributed in the County.

During the year 1958, four new sub-centres were opened for the distribution of welfare foods, and seven sub-centres were closed, making a total of 104 distribution centres in operation at the end of the year, i.e. 12 main centres in the towns and 92 sub-centres at clinics, private houses, local stores, etc.

A very large proportion of the work has continued to be undertaken by the Women's Voluntary Services, who are responsible for the distribution of these foods at all the main centres (nine of which are held on their premises) and at 26 sub-centres.

Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements have continued with the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and St. Monica's Welfare Centre, in Worthing, for the care of unmarried mothers and their children. During 1958, 21 cases were admitted to the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, and 13 to other residential homes. Grants were made to the Association by the County Council.

Maternity Outfits

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

Care of Premature Infants

On the recommendation of the Ministry of Health all babies under 5½ lbs. in weight continue to be regarded as premature, and special equipment has been provided for such infants as are nursed at home. This equipment continues to be available at convenient points in the County. If necessary, a premature infant can be immediately transferred to one of the maternity hospitals, where greater facilities for nursing are available. The figures for 1958 are as follows:-

(1) Total number of premature live births during year	...	330
(2) Number of premature infants born at home during year	...	99
Number of these -		
(a) transferred to hospital	...	9
(b) died at home during first 24 hours	...	3
(c) died at home between 2nd and 28th day	...	1
(d) survived at end of one month	...	86
Of the nine infants transferred to hospital, two died on or before 28th day.		
(3) Number of premature infants born in private Nursing Homes during year	...	3
Number of these -		
(a) died during first 24 hours	...	-
(b) survived at end of one month	...	3
(4) Number born in hospital or maternity home (Regional Hospital Board)	...	228
Died on or before 28th day	...	33

Relaxation Classes

Relaxation Classes for expectant and post-natal mothers, held at ten centres, have proved to be very popular. The following statement shows the number of attendances made in 1958:-

Area	Date of Establishment	Sessions held	Total Number of Attendances 1958
Bognor Regis	9. 6. 49	Weekly	348
Chichester	18. 3. 48	Weekly	420
Crawley	5. 11. 53	Fortnightly	374
Horsham	1. 12. 49	Weekly	1114
Lancing	15. 9. 58	Weekly	26
Littlehampton	8. 6. 49	Weekly	314
Shoreham-by-Sea	5. 7. 54	Weekly	334
Thorney Island	12. 9. 58	Weekly	57
Three Bridges	7. 2. 57	Fortnightly	318
Worthing	11. 11. 49	Weekly	316

Dental Care

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

The County Council's Dental Treatment Scheme for expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age has been continued as in previous years. The Dental Officers having given treatment to all patients in this category seeking dental treatment.

During 1958 there was no significant change in the numbers of expectant and nursing mothers examined. The proportion of those examined who need treatment has also remained approximately the same.

National Health Service Act, 1946

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	271	256	228	183
Children under five	358	251	229	244

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	General Anaesthetic	Fillings	Sealings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Inlays	Crowns	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired
									Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	291	44	415	217	5	-	-	3	30	43	8
Children under five	176	32	418	20	130	-	-	1	-	-	-

It has been found necessary during the year to supply more artificial dentures than previously. The increase is small and does not call for particular comment. The volume of work generally is the same as in 1957, a slight tendency towards an increase shows itself. Details of the work carried out are shown in the Table on page 26.

The number of pre-school children (under fives) examined is the same as last year, the response to treatment offered is also unchanged.

The dentures supplied under the County's scheme are made by dental mechanics to the profession.

The X-ray pictures necessary were taken at local hospitals or at the surgeries of private practitioners.

The continued help of the Medical Officers, Nurses and Health Visitors is much appreciated, and they are thanked for their willing co-operation.

Family Planning Clinics

Women requiring advice attend Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley, Horsham, Midhurst and Shoreham-by-Sea. The Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley, Horsham and Midhurst are administered by the Family Planning Association, and that at Shoreham by the County Council.

The number of new cases dealt with at these Clinics in 1958, was 717 and the total number of attendances was 2383.

Prevention of Break-up of Families

The work of the special woman officer of the N.S.P.C.C. who helps, when necessary, the Health Visitors in dealing with problem families, continued during the year. During 1958, she made 459 visits to 33 families. The County Council make the N.S.P.C.C. a grant towards her salary and expenses.

Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery

The domiciliary midwifery service, which is provided by the County Council, continued to function 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 minimum number of ante-natal examinations, to attend for 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 usually dealt with by the Health Department, the hospital 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 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. This problem of co-operation between hospitals, local authorities and general practitioners in ante-natal care has been, with others, the subject of prolonged consideration by the Special Committee set up by the Government in April 1956. At the end of 1958 its report was awaited.

Supervision of Midwives in West Sussex in 1958 was similar to previous years. The Senior Assistant County Medical Officer is the Medical Supervisor, and the Deputy County Nursing Officer is the non-medical Supervisor. Both these Supervisors work in close collaboration, and every midwife is inspected at least once a year. This system applies 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 were fully qualified to give gas and air analgesia, and it was not necessary to send any for training in the use of the apparatus in 1958.

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 -

	1957	1958
(a) Employed by County Council	86	84
(b) In Private Practice -		
(i) Domiciliary	14	8
(ii) In Nursing Homes	5	6
(c) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	61	56
	<u>166</u>	<u>154</u>

2. Number of Confinements attended by Midwives during 1958 -

	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	
(a) Midwives employed by the County Council	50	618	323	1246	2237
(b) Midwives in Private Practice -					
(i) Domiciliary	-	-	6	3	9
(ii) In Nursing Homes	-	1	25	11	37
	<u>50</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>2283</u>

3. Number of Maternity Cases attended by Midwives employed by County Council after discharge from Hospital before the fourteenth day - 460.

Inhalational Analgesics (gas & air, trilene)

All midwives employed by the County Council are now qualified to administer analgesics. Of 2237 confinements taking place at home attended by County Council Midwives, 2230 mothers received inhalational analgesics.

Number of cases in which gas and air and "Trilene" were administered during the year by midwives employed by County Council -

	Gas and air	"Trilene"
(a) Doctor present at delivery... ..	329	115
(b) Doctor not present at delivery ...	<u>1638</u>	<u>148</u>
	<u>1967</u>	<u>263</u>

Number of midwives practising in the County at the end of the year qualified to administer analgesics:-

(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	...	...	...	84
(ii) Midwives in private practice (including midwives in Nursing Homes)...	...	...	...	7
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	...	...	...	54

Post Graduate Courses

Refresher courses lasting one week were attended by eleven midwives during the year. In addition, a five-day course was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre, for midwives, nurses and health visitors.

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 1958 on the same lines as previously. 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 1958, six nurses were sent by the County Council to be trained for the Health Visitor's certificate - a year's course. Under this scheme the County awards a bursary of £370 during training. In return, each nurse covenants to serve in the County as a relief nurse in any capacity - health visitor, nurse or midwife - for two years following completion of the course. By such means we are enabled to recruit new members to the staff to fill vacant posts, as well as to act as relief for sickness, holidays etc.

Refresher Courses

Each year, a five-day course is held for this purpose at Lodge Hill, a residential hostel 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 and midwifery staff. The number of these attending the course organised in 1958 is shown below:-

<u>Resident</u>	Administrative Staff	4
	Midwives	4
	Midwife/General Nurses	10
	General Nurses	6
	Health Visitors	9
	District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors	12
		<hr/> 45
<u>Non-resident</u>	Midwives	2
	Midwife/General Nurses	10
	General Nurses	5
	Health Visitors	25
	District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors	17
		<hr/> 59

Other refresher courses organised by outside Bodies and lasting a fortnight were made use of in 1958, and the number of Health Visitors sent was three.

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

(a) Whole-time	39
(b) Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	36

2. Number of visits by Health Visitors during 1958:-

(a) Ante-natal visits	705
(b) Visits to infants under 1 year	36,064
(c) Visits to children 1 and under 2 years	19,715
(d) Visits to children 2 and under 5 years	29,618
(e) Tuberculous households	1,827
(f) Care of old people	2,892
(g) Other cases	2,993
(h) Total No. of families or households visited	20,868

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	42
Part-time	2
Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	67
Number of cases attended	12,439
Number of visits made	232,926

District Nurse Training

Arrangements were made during the year for four nurses to receive the Queen's Nurse's training. Under this scheme a nurse's fees for the four months course and cost of uniform are provided by the County Council. In return she covenants to stay at least a year in the County, working in whatever place and job is required.

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Vaccination against smallpox

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 1958 is as follows:-

	Age at 31st December					
	Under 1	1 year	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14	Total
Number vaccinated	2,995	378	143	138	232	3886
Number re-vaccinated	-	19	30	268	1317	1634

The totals for 1957 were: primary vaccinations, 4378, and re-vaccinations, 2459.

(b) Diphtheria Immunisation

The scheme for the immunisation of children against diphtheria continued throughout the year. 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 ignore the distinction between primary and boosting inoculations.

During 1958, a total of 4,617 children were immunised against diphtheria; of these 4,456 were under school age. In addition, 1,234 received a third or "boosting" dose. Of the total of 5,851 children 5,219 were immunised by general practitioners and 632 by County staff. It will be noted that 65,277 children still under 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria, of these 15,828 were under the age of 5 years.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population					
Number of Children at 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date					
Age at 31.12.58 - i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1 - 4 1954-1957	5 - 9 1949-1953	10 - 14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total
A. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954-1958.	781	15047	14844	7537	38209
B. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953 or earlier.	-	-	9780	17288	27068
C. Est. mid-year child population	5410	19790	58800		84000
Immunity index 100A/C	14.44	76.03	38.06		45.49

(c) Protection against Whooping Cough

During the year 4,068 children completed a primary course of protection against Whooping Cough (3 injections).

(d) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year the scheme was extended to cover all children aged six months to 15 years, to general medical practitioners, ambulance staffs and their families.

Later the scheme was again extended to include all persons born 1933-42, i.e. up to the age of 25 years, to such hospital staffs not already included, to medical students and to the families of these groups. In addition, the Ministry announced that a third injection should be offered, in all cases, not less than seven months after the second injection.

Although during the year the supply of vaccine had been difficult at times and there were at the end of the year quite a large number of children awaiting vaccination whose parents had expressed a preference for British vaccine, the position with regard to American and Canadian Salk vaccine was generally satisfactory.

Table "A" below shows the number of cases vaccinated (i.e. had two injections) during the year, and the position at the 31st December, 1958. Table "B" gives the number vaccinated since the inception of the scheme in 1956.

TABLE "A"

Cases	Had two injections during year	Had 1st injection	Awaiting 1st injection on 31.12.58.	Total registrations during year
Children (1943-1958)	41013	3408	6910	51331
Young Persons (1933-1942)	766	815	907	2488
Expectant mothers and others	2091	303	209	2603
TOTAL	43870	4526	8026	56422

In addition, 9086 cases received a third injection.

TABLE "B"

Cases	Completed (had two injections) since inception of scheme
Children	51713
Young Persons	766
Expectant mothers & others	2096
TOTAL	54575

The extensions of the scheme were made known to the public by advertisements in the local newspapers, by posters and by leaflets, the distribution of which was carried out by Medical Officers of Health, Health Visitors and Head Teachers. The response, in 1958, to the offer of vaccination to the new groups varied considerably. In the case of the children (aged up to 15 years) the response was good, that of the expectant mothers fair, while in the case of the young persons (aged 16 - 25 years) the result was very disappointing.

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 operates on the same basis. Whole-time paid staff are employed but voluntary members of the two bodies mentioned man the ambulances at night and at weekends.

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

During the year, radio-telephony was extended to all ambulances, and Central Stations were established at Worthing and Horsham in addition to that already located at Chichester. Previously each of the depots was operated separately.

Radio communication has helped to increase the effectiveness of the ambulance service by enabling vehicles in transit to be diverted to accidents and emergency cases. The concentration of control has promoted economy of manpower and running costs by permitting the co-ordination of journeys of invalids.

During 1958 the Ambulance Service carried 27,580 patients and travelled 423,908 miles.

Rail Facilities

Where it is necessary for a patient to make a long journey, and he can without detriment to his health 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, 219 patients were transported for the major part of their journeys by rail facilities.

1. The work undertaken by the Ambulance Service during 1958 shewed an increase of 1945 patients and 30763 miles, as compared with the previous year.
2. The greatest increase in the number of patients carried occurred in the Bognor/Chichester and Worthing areas, and the heaviest increases in mileages were at Bognor/Chichester, Crawley and Southwick. Table II shews the increases and decreases in the number of patients carried and the mileage covered by the various Ambulance Stations as compared with the previous year. It will be noted that increases or decreases in the number of patients carried did not, at some stations have corresponding rises or falls in the mileages.
3. The average mileage per patient was 15.3 - the same as in 1957. In 1956 it was 15.6.
4. The highest monthly mileage recorded was in July (39489).
5. The number of stretcher cases conveyed for major part of journey by rail was 219 as compared with 218 in 1957 and 278 in 1956.
6. The number of accident and emergency cases dealt with was 2412, as compared with 2128 in 1957 and 2207 in 1956. The Bognor/Chichester area dealt with 711 patients, Worthing 445 and the Crawley, Littlehampton and Horsham Stations also exceeded 250 each.
7. The number of accident cases exceeded 200 in each month from May to October inclusive, and, as usual, reached a peak in July (292).
8. The number of invalids, i.e., non-emergency and non-infectious cases, increased by 1718 (from 23222 to 24940). This was mainly due to increases of 637 invalids in the Bognor/Chichester area. The highest number of invalids carried in any month was 2063 in October.
9. The number of infectious cases carried decreased by 57 from 285 to 228.

TABLE I shewing work undertaken by Ambulance Stations

Ambulance Station	No. of ambulances	Number of patients carried				Mileage
		Accidents or emergencies	Invalids	Infectious	Total	
Bognor Regis & Chichester	7	711	6598	103	7412	103598
Crawley	4	322	3096	1	3419	69558
Henfield	1	104	424	-	528	11024
Horsham	3	260	1432	24	1716	44856
Littlehampton	2	255	1735	-	1990	36330
Midhurst	1	48	602	-	650	15782
Petworth	1	81	546	-	627	17171
Pulborough	1	58	425	-	483	16362
Southwick	2	128	2883	-	3011	43263
Worthing *	5	445	7199	100	7744	65964
TOTALS	27	2412	24940	228	27580	423908

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

Note:

Ministry of Health definition.

"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.

Average miles per patient 15.3.

TABLE II - shewing comparison of the numbers of patients carried and the mileages travelled, by the various Ambulance Stations, during the years 1957 and 1958.

Ambulance Station	Patients carried		Mileage	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Bognor Regis/Chichester	732		828	
Crawley	184		9503	
Henfield	150		2004	
Horsham	200		4560	
Littlehampton	171		3178	
Midhurst	18		570	
Petworth		13	567	
Pulborough		11		223
Southwick	117		7936	
Worthing	397		1840	
Total	1969	24	30986	223
Increase	1945		30763	

Hospital Car Service

During the year, the Hospital Car Service carried 123,666 patients and travelled 947,073 miles. The Special Vehicle for Sitting cases, which was brought into use in August, in the Bognor/Chichester area had, by the end of the year, carried 1368 patients and travelled 8829 miles - these figures are included in the statistics for the Hospital Car Service.

1. As compared with 1957, the number of patients increased by 20,061 and the mileage by 144,811. There were increases in the number of patients in all four areas, i.e., Bognor Regis/Chichester 4034; Horsham 5652; Littlehampton 1767; and Worthing 8508.
2. In this connection, it should be noted that Day Hospitals, for the treatment of mental illness cases, were opened at "The Acre", Worthing (in January, 1957) and at Summersdale Hospital, Chichester (in January 1958), and a Day Hospital for geriatric patients was started at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, at the end of July, 1958.
3. Reference should be made to the definition of "patient" at the foot of Table I, - this also applies to Hospital Car Service.
4. During the year, 281 cases (as compared with 266 in 1957) were conveyed to distant hospitals or home addresses etc., by rail with hospital car facilities to and from the entraining and detraining points.

TABLE III shewing work undertaken in calendar months

Month	No. of patients carried	Mileage
January	9344	70170
February	9484	72189
March	10160	76155
April	9583	69756
May	10261	78385
June	10254	79764
July	11373	89733
August	9600	77948
September	10876	82252
October	11579	87078
November	10635	80043
December	10517	93600
TOTALS	123606	947073

TABLE IV showing mileage undertaken in Transport
Areas and Calendar Months

Month	Bognor & Chichester	Horsham	Littlehampton	Worthing	Total
January	14075	25433	6590	24072	70170
February	13536	27382	6744	24527	72189
March	14949	29987	6383	24836	76155
April	14893	25703	6016	23144	69756
May	16047	28445	7340	26553	78385
June	15235	32493	6352	25684	79764
July	18887	29840	10540	30466	89733
August	18124	25961	8033	25830	77948
September	18606	27905	7172	28569	82252
October	20244	27814	9074	29946	87078
November	17362	26832	8660	27189	80043
December	18832	28716	8021	28031	93600
Totals	200790	336511	90925	318847	947073
Monthly Average	16733	28042	7577	26570	78923

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 1958 was 321, including 111 tuberculosis cases.

The main function of the Care Almoners is to advise and assist patients in carrying out the doctor's recommendations for after-care and recuperation, as far as possible, and in this connection they work in close contact with general practitioners and Chest Physicians with regard to the cases, 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. See also reference to "recuperative holidays", below.

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.

In addition, the County Council has supplied special type hospital beds and dunlopillo mattresses for the use of paraplegic patients.

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, 12 male and 22 female patients 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, as it is considered that this is the best way of getting to the individual man and woman in the street, and in the home, information which can be applied by them in their day-to-day activities.

The Health Education Officer, appointed by the County Council in 1956, has developed this side of the County Health Committee's work throughout the year. In addition to helping health visitors and school nurses in their educational work in welfare centres, schools, mothers' clubs, and the home, she has lectured to voluntary organisations on the many-sided subject of the care of mothers and young children. In connection with the latter, and with the care of the elderly, considerable work has been done with regard to home safety, which continues to be emphasised in Ministry and Local Government circles.

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 14 W.V.S. Area Organisers, based on 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 1958 was 2,203 (maternity 281, tuberculous 18, chronic sick, aged and infirm 1,313, others 591), as compared with 2,162 in 1957. The services of the Home Helps are usually restricted to essential domestic duties.

On 31st December, 1958, 370 home helps (all part-time) were employed, and during the year a total of 257,898 hours were worked by home helps.

Section 51. Mental Health Service

Care and After-Care

There are three 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). These Officers are based on Chichester, Horsham and Worthing.

Arrangements for initial proceedings and removal to Mental Hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts are undertaken by six Duty Authorised Officers, giving part-time service, and who also work as Welfare Officers of the Welfare Committee.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment

Admission to Mental Hospitals:

During the year 58 male and 143 female patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals by Authorised Officers, as follows:-

<u>Graylingwell Hospital:</u>						M.	F.	T.
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	...	13	24	37
Summary Reception Orders	...	...	...	...	...	14	35	49
Urgency Orders	...	...	...	...	...	31	84	115
Temporary Orders	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
						58	143	201

The number of admissions to Graylingwell Hospital, including Summersdale Hospital, in 1958 as shown in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, were -

						M.	F.	T.
Summersdale Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	74	174	248
Graylingwell Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	170	341	511
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	...	123	222	345
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	45	119	164
Magistrates Courts Act	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Broadmoor Patients	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	244	515	759

Of the certified patients received, 115 were admitted under Urgency Orders.

Of the total direct admissions, 593 were voluntary or non-statutory patients.

The average age on admission was 57.5 years and 28.3% 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...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
Rainhill Hospital, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Bexley Hospital, Kent	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Goodmayes Hospital, Ilford	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Runwick Hospital, Wickford	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
St. James Hospital, Portsmouth	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19

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:-

		Discharges	Death
Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester	...	507	131
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	...	8	1
Knowle Hospital, Fareham	...	2	1
Springfield Hospital, Malden	...	-	1
St. James Hospital, Portsmouth	...	1	-
Rainhill Hospital, Liverpool	...	1	-
Mendip Hospital, Somerset	...	2	-
Canehill Hospital, Coulsdon	...	3	-
Goodmayes Hospital, Ilford	...	1	-
Totals	...	525	134

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:-

	M.	F.	C.	T.
In Institutions and Approved Homes	155	115	94	364
Under Guardianship	20	40	6	66
In "place of safety"	-	-	-	-
Under Statutory Supervision	177	182	89	448
Under Voluntary Supervision	95	85	-	180
Totals	447	422	189	1058

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

Institution	M.	F.	T.
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill	114	81	195
The Manor, Epsom	14	14	28
Coldeast Colony, Southampton	2	2	4
St. Mary's Home, Alton	-	3	3
St. Teresa's, Farnham	-	7	7
Botleys Park, Chertsey	3	1	4
Farmfield, Horley	32	-	32
Laughton Lodge, near Lewes	19	15	34
Stoke Park, Bristol	3	3	6
Other Institutions	12	20	32
Approved Homes	14	5	19
Totals	213	151	364

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

M.	F.	T.
24	9	33

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

	M.	F.	T.
Referred by Mental Hospitals	1	-	1
Referred by relatives	-	-	-
Referred following Court proceedings ...	-	-	-
Referred by Officer of Local Authority ...	2	-	2
Referred by Child Guidance Clinic ...	-	-	-
Referred from other areas	-	-	-
Referred by Local Education Authority ...	30	16	46
Referred by National Assistance Board ...	-	-	-
Referred by other sources	8	5	13
Totals	41	21	62

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

	M.	F.	T.
Sent to Institutions	8	1	9
Placed under Guardianship	-	1	1
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	22	10	32
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ...	-	-	-
Action not yet taken	8	7	15
Left area or died	1	1	2
In a "place of safety"	-	-	-
Action unnecessary	1	-	1
Later not found to be defective	1	1	2
Admitted to Mental Hospital	-	-	-
Totals	41	21	62

Guardianship

At the end of the year there were 66 cases under guardianship, of which 44 (16 males and 28 females) were under the care of nominees of the Guardianship Society of Hove and were supervised by that Society on behalf of the Local Health 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 17 defectives were with other guardians in the community.

Of the 66 cases under guardianship at the end of the year, 2 males and 4 females were wholly self-supporting and 4 males and 1 female partially self-supporting.

Short-term Care in Institutions or Homes

During the year, seven patients (six males 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, seven patients (four males and three females) were boarded out in private homes or with foster parents under the County Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Acts.

Occupation Centres

(a) Worthing Occupation Centre

At the end of 1958 there were 35 cases on the register and the average attendance for the year was 30. An (unqualified) Supervisor, an (unqualified) assistant and a trainee 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 9 cases under the care of the Guardianship Society of Hove in attendance at Occupation Centres maintained by that Society.

PERIPATETIC TEACHER

One Peripatetic Teacher has been appointed to provide domiciliary training for mental defectives outside the Worthing Occupation Centre Catchment Area and she holds Occupation Centre Classes on two days per week at Chichester and at Horsham.

MILK

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

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

There are in the County (excluding the Borough of Worthing) nine pasteurising establishments situated as follows:-

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

There are also two pasteurising establishments in the Borough of Worthing. The Borough is a separate Food and Drug Authority and as such is responsible for the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants within the Borough boundaries.

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

The samples shown below were procured by the Public Health Officer for bacteriological tests and examined at the Public Health Laboratories at Brighton and Portsmouth:-

No. of samples procured and examined	...	...	1223
No. satisfying both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	...	...	1213
No. failing the Phosphatase Test	...	...	10
No. failing the Methylene Blue Test	...	...	-

Details

Numbers	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	Channel Island Milk (Pasteurised)	School Milk (Pasteurised)	Totals
No. of samples taken	384	412	177	260	1223
No. satisfactory	382	409	176	256	1213
No. unsatisfactory	2	3	1	4	10

In addition, the County Public Health Officer procured 24 samples Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk of which two failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Bottle Rinses

No. of bottles examined	...	...	...	...	1520
No. of bottles satisfactory	...	...	...	...	1261
No. of bottles fairly satisfactory	...	...	...	...	194
No. of bottles unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	65

Water Sampling at Dairies

No. of samples procured and examined 31
ten were unsatisfactory.

Inspection of Dairies

The County Public Health Officer made 420 inspections of dairies during 1958.

Sampling of Milk in Specified Areas

In addition to the routine samples mentioned above, a further 127 samples were procured in those parts of the County which are designated as "Specified Areas" and in which the sale of milk is restricted to Heat Treated (Pasteurised or Sterilised) Milk and Tuberculin Tested Milk, - on behalf of the County Health Department, by the Weights and Measures Inspectors. No infringement of the Act or Regulations was found, but one sample failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 31 Biological Sampling of Milk for Tuberculosis, etc.

During the year, 794 samples were procured for biological examination of which sixty-seven were found to contain brucella organisms.

Thirteen samples were void due to the premature death of the guinea pigs, etc.

No samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

With regard to positive samples of brucella abortus, (the cause of contagious abortion in cattle, and of undulant fever in humans) these results were notified to local Medical Officers of Health for such action as they thought fit, and to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

Details of the samples taken are given on page 43.

Sampling of Milk by Public Health Inspectors of District Councils.

In addition to sampling milk for tuberculosis, local Public Health Inspectors take samples, in course of delivery, of heat treated and non-heat treated milk. The latter consist mainly of tuberculin tested milk, as in the County from 1st April, 1957 when the whole area became a "specified area" the milk sold by retail must be either heat treated or tuberculin tested.

Of the 803 samples taken 58 proved unsatisfactory and 22 tests proved void.

Of the 295 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (not heat treated) 47 were unsatisfactory.

Of the 400 samples of heat treated milk, eleven were unsatisfactory and 22 were void samples.

Sampling of Milk for Biological Examination - 1958

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 M.B.	Nil	-	-	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	8	-	-	-	-
Chamctonbury R.D.	64	-	-	4	7
Chichester City	Nil	-	-	-	-
Chichester R.D.	211	-	-	16	-
Crawley U.D.	4	-	-	-	-
Horsham R.D.	Nil	-	-	-	-
Horsham U.D.	19	-	-	-	-
Littlehampton U.D.	117	-	-	6	4
Midhurst R.D.	19	-	-	-	-
Petworth R.D.	9	-	-	-	-
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	31	-	-	13	-
Southwick U.D.	72	-	-	1	6
Worthing M.B.	59	-	-	6	1
Worthing R.D.	Nil	-	-	-	-
West Sussex C.C.	181	-	-	21	1
Totals	794	-	-	67	19

HOUSING

3303 new housing units (houses, flats, bungalows) were erected by local authorities and by private persons in the County during 1958. This figure compares with 3178 in 1957 and 5101 in 1956.

Of this total 395 units were built by local authorities compared with 431 in 1957 and 660 in 1956 and 2908 by private enterprise as compared with 2747 in 1957 and 4441 in 1956.

In addition, 272 units were erected by the Crawley Development Corporation during the year.

Housing Acts

Unfit Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas, 1938

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

COUNTY DISTRICT	DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS										REPAIRS									
	Housing Act, 1957										Action under Statutory Powers									
	Sec. 11 Houses Demolished		Sec. 11 Houses Closed and Order still in force		Sec. 2 Parts of Buildings Closed		Sec. 3(1) Closing Orders made		Sec. 3(2) Closing Orders substituted for Demolition Orders		Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955 (Sec. 10(1)) Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 10(1) Closing Order		Number of Houses rendered fit by informal action by Local Authority under Public Health and Housing Acts		Public Health Acts		Housing Act, 1956 (Secs. 9, 13, 11 & 12) & Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 10			
	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced	Number of Houses	Persons Displaced		
Urban Districts																				
Arundel N.B.	5	6	5	8	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	35	1	-	-	-	-		
Bosham Regis	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-		
Chichester N.B.	8	-	2	6	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-		
Crailley	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-		
Horsham	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-		
Littlehampton	2	4	-	-	2	8	2	-	1	1	-	-	101	1	-	-	-	-		
Sherston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	-	-	-	-		
Southwick	53	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-		
Worthing N.B.	1	3	8	13	1	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	81	8	-	1	14	1		
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	74	14	20	35	5	16	15	15	1	1	2	-	679	19	1	1	74	1		
Rural Districts																				
Orackwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	638	-	-	-	-	-		
Chichester	14	10	29	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	9*	-		
Horsham	-	-	35	49	-	-	6	16	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	25	-		
Peperham	7	14	5	11	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	246	5	-	-	15	-		
Peperham	8	-	35	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	1	18	-		
Worthing	14	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	48	36	14	24	1	-	16	29	-	-	-	-	110	10	1	1	74	-		
TOTAL ARUN. COUNTY	122	50	24	59	6	16	29	44	1	1	2	-	169	29	2	2	90	1		

* 9 houses converted into 7 dwellings.

Improvement Grants - Housing Acts

The Table below shows the number of applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, made in the County during the year.

COUNTY DISTRICT	No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority 1949 to 1957 incl.						No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority during 1958.						No. of applications approved in respect of owner-occupiers	Average cost per dwelling approved
	Receiv- ed		Approv- ed		Reject- ed		Receiv- ed		Approv- ed		Reject- ed			
	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica- tions	No. of Dwellings		
<u>Urban Districts</u>														
Arundel M.B.	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	90
Bognor Regis	12	12	3	3	9	9	5	5	1	1	4	4	-	700
Chichester M.B.	64	66	57	59	7	7	23	23	23	23	-	-	13	342
Crawley	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsham	93	93	83	83	10	10	19	19	16	16	2	2	16	167
Littlehampton	12	13	12	13	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	2	98
Shoreham-by-Sea	28	28	7	7	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwick	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Worthing M.B.	125	142	56	59	28	22	41	55	32	35	8	20	31	104
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	342	362	221	227	80	74	94	108	78	81	14	26	64	-
<u>Rural Districts</u>														
Chancetonbury	100	137	92	130	7	7	39	46	35	42	4	4	7	237
Chichester	334	334	320	320	14	14	98	98	91	91	7	7	-	290
Horsham	167	255	163	251	4	4	13	13	9	9	4	4	5	900
Midhurst	171	251	155	228	16	23	48	68	46	64	2	4	15	645
Petworth	105	131	86	112	8	8	12	30	11	29	-	-	2	245
Worthing	67	87	52	57	10	17	18	18	17	19	-	-	16	319
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	944	1195	868	1098	59	73	228	273	209	254	17	19	45	-
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	1286	1557	1089	1325	139	147	322	381	287	335	31	45	109	-

The Grants made averaged 50% of the cost of the improvements excepting in cases where the expenditure exceeded £400 per dwelling.

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 1 - some Districts have altered the standard to bring in the new valuations of the houses.

Comparing the figures with 1957, there appears to be a further slight improvement in the standards of the houses. The number of overcrowded dwellings and applications for council houses remained approximately the same.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1958

Rural District	Rateable Value Limit of Houses within survey	No. of houses surveyed and re-surveyed	Present Classification of Houses									
			Satisfactory in all respects		Minor Defects		Requiring Repair structural alterations or improvements		Appropriate for re-conditioning under Grants (+)		Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	
	(1)	(2)	No. (3)	% (4)	No. (5)	% (6)	No. (7)	% (8)	No. (9)	% (10)	No. (11)	% (12)
Chancetonbury	£34	5087	3573	68.0	1207	23.0	256	8.0	3	0.05	48	0.9
Chichester	£20	7526 *	1414	18.8	1244	16.5	4273	56.8	Unknown	Unknown	595	7.9
Horsham	£26	4268	1200	28.1	1900	44.5	947	22.1	Unknown	Unknown	221	5.1
Midhurst	£20	3380	725	21.0	484	14.0	1848	55.0	1927	57.0	323	10.0
Petworth	£10	1379 *	410	29.7	110	8.0	653	47.3	68	5.5	92	6.7
Worthing	£30	8652	4022	46.5	1873	21.7	2757	31.9	249	2.9	144	1.7
TOTALS	-	30292	11344	37.4	6818	22.1	10734	35.5	2247	7.4	1423	4.7

+ Figures included in column 9 are also included in other categories. * Originally 7784 - but reduced to 7526 due to Housing Act 1957, Section 16 action, i.e. conversions, etc.
 * This figure includes 114 houses demolished, closed or converted to use other than dwellings (8.3%).

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 to 1955

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 707

Schemes for the installation, extension and alteration of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supplies are submitted by Rural District Councils and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board 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 and the Board 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 2d. rate for water and 8d. in the pound for sewerage.

In order to expedite dealing with the applications of Rural Districts and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board for grant aid under the above Schemes, the County Council in November 1954 authorised the appointment of a special Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee - namely the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Sub-Committee - with power to submit their decisions direct to the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the County Council.

During 1958 eight meetings of this Sub-Committee were held and in addition to dealing with the applications set out below also gave consideration to (a) many letters from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government relating to alterations in the methods used and the amounts of grants made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts (b) the effects of new schemes on Rateable Values (c) the variation in water charges in different districts (d) probable effects of trial boreholes (e) increased cost of approved schemes often due to Rural Districts not being able to commence work soon after approval by County Council, and increased loan charges.

During 1955, the Government altered the method of payment of lump sum grants to periodic payments spread over the period of loan (sometimes 30 years).

All the rural districts are receiving grant aid for sewerage and sewage treatment, and all, (some through a Joint Water Board) except Chichester Rural and Worthing Rural Districts, are receiving grants towards water supplies.

The following applications were received during the year:-

Sewerage and Sewage Treatment

District	Parish or Village	Works
Chanctonbury R.D.C.	Cootham Area	Extension of Storrington Main Drainage.
Chichester R.D.C.	Tangmere,	Improvement at Sewage Disposal Works, Tye Lane, West Stoke.
Chichester R.D.C.	Sidlesham	Proposed Sewerage at Shotford Cottages.
Horsham R.D.C.	Rudgwick	Proposed Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
Horsham R.D.C.	Tower Hill Area/ Christ's Hospital.	Proposed Main Drainage.

Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (continued)

District	Parish or Village	Works
Horsham R.D.C.	Broadbridge Heath	Sewer Surcharge.
Midhurst R.D.C.	Harting	Proposed Nyewood & Habin Sewerage Scheme.
Midhurst R.D.C.	Pitsham	Improvement to Pitsham Sewage Works.
Midhurst R.D.C.	Harting	Improvement to Harting Sewage Disposal Works.
Petworth R.D.C.	Bury	Proposed enlargement of sewage Disposal Works.

Water Supplies

District	Parish or Village	Works
Chanctonbury R.D.C.	Henfield	Extension of Water Main Furness Lane.
Horsham R.D.C.	Horsham	Extension of Water Main at Dennes Park Estate.
Horsham R.D.C. (Southern Area Scheme).	Lower Beeding	Extension of Water Main at Hop Gardens Farm.
Horsham R.D.C. (Southern Area Scheme).	Kingsfold	Extension of Water Main at Ridgebrook Cottages.
Midhurst R.D.C.	Iping	Proposed Water Main at Queens Corner & Titty Hill.

Water Supplies in Rural Districts of West Sussex

The position regarding water supplies in the six rural districts of the County can be seen from the following Table.

Rural District	No. of Houses in area	Number of Houses supplied by			Houses without Piped Supply ★	Houses without Piped Supply which cannot be supplied at reasonable cost
		Public main	Stand pipe	Private main		
Chancetonbury	7567	7267	-	23	267	260
Chichester	15495	14591	168	398	325	200
Horsham	6663	5926	-	87	99	99
Midhurst	5627	4507	-	967	153	153
Petworth	3355	3144	10	45	156	132
Worthing	12688	12610	-	-	78	20
TOTALS	51395	48045	178	1520	1078	864

★ Includes some houses who have a piped supply from their own wells.

Sampling of Water on behalf of the North-West Sussex Joint Water Board, 1958.

Total no. of samples (bacteriological) ...	...	...	...	526
No. procured from:-				
Pumping Stations ...	...	...	...	372
Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	372
Fairly Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	-
Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	-
Distribution Points ...	...	...	...	105
Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	102
Fairly Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	1
New Mains before Public use ...	...	...	...	49
Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	27
* Fairly Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	4
* Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	18
Chemical Analysis - all Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	9

* 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

Twenty four samples of water were procured from Homes and Institutions in the County - all proved satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Labelling of Food Order, 1953,

Food Standards Orders, 1944 - 1954

Public Health (Preservatives, Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations.

The following information, regarding samples procured for examination under the above legislation during the year 1958, has been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

	MILK		Other than Milk	Total
	Channel Island	Other than Channel Island		
Submitted to the County Analyst	-	12	457	469
Submitted to Public Health Laboratories	30	88	-	118
Examined Departmentally ..	276	1,104	-	1,380
	306	1,204	457	1,967

Particulars of samples analysed by the County Analyst

	Number Analysed	Satisfactory	Reported against
1. Liquid Milk: Channel Island:	-	-	-
Other than Channel Island	12	3	9
2. Processed Milk, Cream and food made from milk ..	52	51	1
3. Edible fats and oils ..	35	35	-
4. Preserves	41	39	2
5. Tinned, Bottled & Dried Articles	47	47	-
6. Alcoholic Beverages ..	23	23	-
7. Non-Alcoholic Beverages..	40	39	1
8. Sugar and flour confectionery.. .. .	54	51	3
9. Meat and fish products (not included in 5)	58	56	2
10. Vinegar, pickles and sauces	20	19	1
11. Spices, flavourings & Essences	19	17	2
12. Cereal products	21	21	-
13. Medicines, drugs and surgical preparations	18	17	1
14. Miscellaneous	29	28	1
	469	446	23

16 samples of Dehydrated Mushroom Soups were submitted for microscopic examination to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, all of which were adversely reported upon.

Prosecutions: Publishing an advertisement falsely describing food, viz. "Cream" which was not cream. Fined £3, 50/- Analyst's Fee and 13/- cost of obtaining sample. Total £6. 3s. 0d.

This statement does not include the Borough of Worthing, which is a separate Food and Drugs Authority.