

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Woking U.D.C.

Contributors

Woking (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ct7neetz>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

COUNTY OF SURREY



Act'd.
~~Library~~
Library

Urban District of Woking



REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1964



COUNTY OF SURREY

Urban District of Woking



REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1964

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WOKING

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964/65

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. M.M. WALMSLEY

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR D.A. BOORMAN

The Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR V.G. PEARMUND, J.P.

CLR. MRS. D.E. GALE
CLR. MRS. M. HERD
CLR. N.W. McCAW
CLR. MRS. R.F. McGAW
CLR. T.A. MOLLOY

CLR. MRS. D.M. ONGLEY
CLR. E.J. SMITH
CLR. G. SPERRYN-JONES
CLR. W.A. TOWERS
CLR. A.R. WENDEN

Medical Services Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. M.M. WALMSLEY

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR D.A. BOORMAN

CLR. MRS. M. HERD
CLR. MRS. R.F. McGAW

CLR. T.A. MOLLOY
CLR. MRS. D.M. ONGLEY
CLR. A.R. WENDEN

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

C.A.McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 13.1.64)

P.L. KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 13.1.64)

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

A.G. DAVIES, F.A.P.H.I., M.INST.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. BARNETT, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

J.S. GARFORTH (to 14.6.64)
P.G.H. SMITH

L.K. EDWARDS
J.P. SMITH
C. DRAKE

(All qualified and Members of The Association of Public Health Inspectors)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

R.J. BROWN (from 9.11.64)

Chief Assistant (Cleansing)

G. AGAR (from 9.9.64)

Senior Administrative Assistant:

G.C. MURRELL, D.M.A.

Administrative Assistant:

D.J. LEGGE

District Social Worker:

MISS J.M. EVANS

Home Help Supervisor:

MISS W.M. OLIVER

District Nursing Superintendent:

MISS N.J. EBBORN

Superintendent Health Visitor:

MISS C.E. BERRY

Clerical Staff:

P.M. A'COURT (to 25.10.64)
MRS. M. BAILEY (Part-time) (from 14.9.64)
MRS. A. CARR
MISS M. COTTINGHAM
MRS. I.M. DONE (to 9.12.64)
MRS. M.E. GILL
MRS. J.C. GOSBY
MISS O.K. HARRIS (to 1.5.64)
MRS. J.A. HEWSON (to 2.10.64)
MRS. C.M. HOLLAND (to 17.7.64)
MRS. K. MORRISON (from 14.10.64)
MRS. E. NORTH (from 2.11.64)
MRS. P.E. PAGE (from 6.7.64)
D.P. ROAKE
N.L. SEAL (to 7.6.64)
MRS. M.A. SOAN
MRS. J.M. TRENDLELL (from 19.5.64)
C.E. WEBSTER (from 1.7.64)

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Health Report for the year ending 31st December 1964. As is customary, I would like to draw your attention to some of the features of the report.

Vital Statistics and General Health

After remaining steady for a few years the number of births in the area increased sharply, the corrected birth rate equalling that for England and Wales. The death rate was slightly less than some previous years, reflecting the mild Winters of 1963/64. There were no deaths due to influenza and those for pneumonia and bronchitis were fewer. Infant deaths, especially the perinatal deaths, however, showed an unfortunate sharp rise. Infectious cases notified were average. The biennial pattern of measles notifications appears to be altering with the more lax attitude to exclusion at school; whooping cough cases show a slight increase, the need for the 18 months - 2 years booster is stressed. Four cases of typhoid occurred in a party of students and staff, who went to the Continent on holiday. All persons going abroad are advised to contact their general practitioner to seek advice on protective immunisation. The number of cases of tuberculosis steadily falls. There is, however, a danger of too early a complacency as the percentage of cases detected by the Mass X-Ray Unit remains steady and there has been a slight rise in recent years in the percentage of positives with the Tuberculin Test done on the 13-14 year age group at school. In addition, the increase in the immigrant population in the district and the marked overcrowding in accommodation associated with certain of these groups requires careful supervision.

Personal Health Services

This section of the report has been grouped under the various sections delegated to the Council. The services and facilities available to the public and more especially to the handicapped are described. The outstanding feature in the work of this section was the calling of a meeting of all statutory and voluntary services working in the Socio-Medical field in the district and the setting up of a Sub-Committee meeting regularly for the purpose of co-ordinating the services. The amount of work undertaken by the Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and Social Workers has once again increased considerably in spite of a shortage of staff, and it has not been possible, as yet, to appoint a Nursing Officer. Thanks are due to all staff and to Miss Berry and Miss Ebborn from the N.W. Division for kindly continuing to supervise the work.

Environmental Health

The widening gap between the number of births and deaths indicates the rapid change in age structure of the community, with all its implications on the need for careful forward planning on

education, youth and for leisure, and more especially on housing - housing for young married couples starting a family.

The increasing number of immigrants from abroad has increased the work of the department both on the personal health and environmental side. They require a large amount of firm but sympathetic and kindly guidance to acceptance of standards much higher than many of them have previously experienced. The large increase in the number of properties converted to houses of multiple occupation or let in lodging has caused a considerable increase in the work of the Public Health Inspectors.

The large scale typhoid epidemic that occurred in Aberdeen has stressed the need for more careful supervision of food premises, of which there are nearly 500 in Woking.


My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of this report, the Health Committee for their support, Dr. Soutar and his County Health Staff, for all the help and advice, and the Chief Public Health Inspector, his colleagues and the Staff of the Department for the welcome and ready co-operation. My sincere thanks, also, to Mrs. Carr for the typing and preparing for printing of this report.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P.L. KARNEY

Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30288770>

PART 1

GENERAL
and
STATISTICAL

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

General Statistics

Area in acres	15,712
Total Population (mid 1964)	74,230
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.65)	20,598
Rateable Value - General rate 1.4.65	£3,327,315
Sum represented by penny rate (year 1964/65)	£13,800

Population and Housing

Year	Population	Houses	Average number per house
1921	26,430	5,078	5.80
1931	29,950	6,853	4.40
1951	49,310	11,949	4.12
1961	67,485	18,387	3.77
1963	72,740 (Est.)	20,278	3.59
1964	74,230 (Est.)	20,598	3.60

The increase in population is 1,490; of this, 604 was a natural increase, the remaining increase being due to immigration. The difference in the rate of growth of housing to growth of population is, unfortunately, widening slightly.

Social Conditions

Woking is a pleasant residential town situated within 25 miles of London in the green belt surrounding the greater London area. A total of 1947 acres comprises common land and open spaces and there are many recreation grounds to provide open air facilities. In the 34 acres of Woking Park there is, in addition to normal activities, an open air Swimming Pool. The progressive new town of Woking grew up around the railway station. The district, however, has developed like most new towns in neighbourhood units each served by its own shopping, social and recreation centres. Recent development has been considerable.

Although the district is mainly residential and originally the primary occupation was that of Nursery Gardening, this has declined with the coming of many light industries. The industrial situation is, however, dominated by the presence of the large aircraft factory at Weybridge and much of the light industry is connected with the aircraft industry. Woking is also the headquarters of the Traffic Manager of one of the sections of British Railways and more recently some development of other office blocks has taken place. The district is well served by British Railways and many find employment in London. Opportunities for employment in the area are high.

	Woking U. D.	Surrey C. C.	England & Wales
Live Births			
Number	1,380		873,990
Rate per 1,000 population	18.59	16.08	18.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			
	3.91	5.87	
Stillbirths			
Number	17		
Rate per 1,000 total live & stillbirths	12.17	12.71	16.3
Total live and stillbirths	1,397		
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) ..	25		
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	18.12	16.64	20.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.1	16.20	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	18.52	23.69	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ..	16.66	12.71	13.80
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.94	11.49	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	27.92	24.05	
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	-		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-	0.16	0.25
Deaths			
Number	776		
Rate per 1,000 population	10.45	10.99	11.3

BIRTHS

	Males	Females	1964 Total	1963 Total	1962 Total
Live births (legitimate)	684	642	1,326	1,201	1,217
Live births (illegitimate)	31	23	54	56	46
Live birth rate (corrected)			18.4	17.11	16.99
Live birth rate - England & Wales			18.4	18.2	18.0

DEATHS

	Males	Females	1964 Total	1963 Total	1962 Total
Total deaths	392	384	776	806	784
Death rate (corrected)			9.41	9.97	10.10
Death rate (England & Wales)			11.3	12.2	11.9

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 776, 392 males and 384 females, equal to a death rate of 10.45 per thousand of the estimated population, or an adjusted rate of 9.41.

The deaths occurring outside the district of people really belonging to Woking were 255.

The following deaths occurred in Institutions outside the Woking district of people usually resident in Woking:

St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	... ..	24
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	... ..	135
London Hospitals	... ..	19
Other Hospitals and Institutions	... ..	58

There were 185 deaths within this district of persons not usually resident in Woking, 85 males and 100 females.

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, were:

Malignant neoplasms		133
Heart disease	298)	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	102)	428
Other circulatory diseases	28)	
Pneumonia	41)	
Bronchitis	36)	85
Other respiratory diseases	8)	

The following table sets out the death rates per thousand of the population for certain diseases:

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	0.49
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1.79
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4.01
Heart Disease and Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	5.77
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.55
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	-
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.04

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms were responsible for 133 deaths or 17.14 per cent of total deaths.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATION

There were 428 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulation. This figure represents 55.15 per cent of the whole deaths.

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES

There were 41 deaths due to Pneumonia, 36 to Bronchitis and 8 to other respiratory diseases. This gives a total of 85 or 10.95 per cent of total deaths.

DEATHS DUE TO VIOLENCE

The figures given below indicate the manner in which Woking residents met their deaths from violence:

Road Traffic deaths	...	10	Drowning	...	3
Falls	...	3	Poisoning	...	4
			Plane Crash	...	1

In addition to the above, there were 4 suicides.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

	M	F	1964 Total	1963 Total	1962 Total
Deaths under 1 year					
Legitimate	18	6	24	12	12
Illegitimate	1	-	1	1	2
Woking Quinquennial rate (average of five years)			13.71	13.15	15.63
England & Wales Quinquennial rate			21.24	21.68	21.98

There were 25 infant deaths during the year (including

transferable deaths) giving an Infant Mortality rate of 18.12 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

The infantile death rate for illegitimate children in Woking was 18.52 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

The following tables show the causes of death and ages at death of infants under 1 year.

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk. 1 wk.	1 week - 1 month	1 month - 3 months	3 months - 6 months	6 months - 1 year
Prematurity	13	-	-	-	-
Congenital Deformity	4	-	1	1	-
Asphyxia & Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-
Antepartum Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-

Stillbirths

	M	F	1964 Total	1963 Total	1962 Total
No. of stillbirths					
Legitimate	9	6	15	14	11
Illegitimate	1	1	2	1	1

The causes of the seventeen cases of stillbirth were as follows:

Chronic disease in mother	1
Haemorrhage and premature separation of placenta	4
Toxaemias of pregnancy	2
Cord conditions	2
Anencephalus	1
Other malformations of nervous system ...	1
Erythroblastosis	2
Maceration	1
Other conditions	3

Perinatal Deaths

As the majority of infant deaths occur within the first week of birth and the causes of these deaths are believed to be the same as those causing stillbirths, the Registrar General has suggested that these two are combined under the title of perinatal deaths and this forms a new vital statistical measurement.

	1964	1963	1962
Total stillbirths & deaths under 1 week	39	24	21
Perinatal mortality rate	27.92	18.87	16.47

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1964

	Male	Female	Total 1964	Total 1963	Total 1962
All causes	392	384	776	806	784
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3	-	3	6	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	2	-	2	3	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	12	3	15	13	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	35	5	40	39	31
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	8	8	11	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	9	9	6	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	34	61	68	72
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2	1	5
Diabetes	1	4	5	3	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	72	102	94	110
Coronary disease, angina ...	104	39	143	110	128
Hypertension with heart disease	7	5	12	7	15
Other heart disease	55	88	143	154	147
Other circulatory diseases ...	12	16	28	49	35
Influenza	-	-	-	22	3
Pneumonia	14	27	41	58	54
Bronchitis	24	12	36	44	41
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	4	8	4	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	3	5	9	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	2	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3	4	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	2	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations ...	7	3	10	6	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	40	66	58	60
Motor vehicle accidents	8	2	10	11	10
All other accidents	8	3	11	15	11
Suicide	2	2	4	6	4
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Under various Acts and Regulations there are twenty-three diseases which are compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health. Serious infectious illnesses such as smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and poliomyelitis still occur with sufficient frequency to keep Public Health Departments watchful.

The table below shows the incidence of commoner infectious diseases for the past five years:-

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery
1960	-	30	39	7	57	71	-	5	2	-	-	14
1961	-	21	35	747	11	100	-	2	-	-	-	52
1962	-	16	43	263	32	80	-	4	-	-	-	6
1963	-	10	42	832	24	100	-	-	3	-	-	45
1964	-	16	14	406	40	97	-	1	4	2	-	1

Scarlet Fever

Sixteen cases were notified this year, ten of school age. No serious cases or deaths were reported and all but one were treated at home. Scarlet fever nowadays is usually a mild disease and complications are rare.

Whooping Cough

Forty cases were reported; twenty-seven under school age and eleven in the age group 5-10 years. There has been a gradual fall in the incidence of this unpleasant childhood illness and this is undoubtedly partly due to immunisation in infancy. Unfortunately, the protection given at infancy wanes after three years and children not given a booster at 18 months and/or at 5 years may contract a mild infection at school and bring the infection to infants at home.

Measles

There were 406 cases of measles notified. Generally speaking the illness was of a mild type with few complications and all but nine were nursed at home.

Poliomyelitis

For the fifth year in succession no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in 1964.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The illness is defined as a febrile condition occurring in a woman to whom a temperature of 100° F. or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage. The Maternity Hospital at Woking serves Woking and a large surrounding area. During 1964, 1,615 deliveries took place in the Hospital and inevitably with the pressure Maternity Hospitals are now working, some cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred, all of which were notified and included in notifications for Woking. During 1964, 97 cases were notified. Of this figure 39 related to Woking residents.

Enteric Fever

There were four cases of typhoid occurring in the area. These were all children and staff of a private school who went to Spain on a holiday. Some more cases occurred from the same party living out of Woking. The party had not been protected with T.A.B. immunisation. It would appear advisable for all persons going abroad for holidays to consult their general practitioner on the question of protective immunisation.

Tuberculosis

In accordance with the national trend the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified continues to decline. During 1964 in Woking 11 cases were notified compared with 17 in 1963. The number of cases, per 1,000 attending, detected at Mass X-Ray Units, however, remains constant. Fear and pessimism concerning tuberculosis have been largely removed from people's minds and cases are now being referred to and being spotted at Mass X-Ray at a much earlier stage, but there is some danger of too early a complacency developing.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1964

Age Periods	New Cases & Transfers				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
45-55	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	6	3	-	3	-	-	-

Tuberculosis summary of previous years

	1955	1961	1962	1963	1964
<u>Cases Pulmonary</u>					
0-5	1	2	1	1	-
5-15	3	1	2	-	1
15+	74	36	42	26	21
65+	1	5	4	2	2
Non-Pulmonary	9	2	1	3	2
Total New Cases	39	20	19	17	11
Total Transfers in	49	26	31	15	15
<u>No. on Register</u>					
Pulmonary	507	556	582	577	552
Non-Pulmonary	70	67	62	63	63
% Tuberculin Test +ve 13-14 years age	14.5	5.8	6.25	7.36	4.15

During the year no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These regulations relate to the restriction of tuberculosis sufferers from employment in the handling of milk and the compulsory removal to hospital in certain circumstances of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Details on the preventive work, Care and After Care, B.C.G. Vaccination, Mass X-Ray and the work of the Voluntary District Care Committee are given in the Personal Health Service Section of this report.

OTTERS SHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The following table shows the number of Working cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1964:-

E. Coli 026	...	...	1	Chickenpox	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	3	Measles	...	...	8
Gastro enteritis	...	...	5	Tonsillitis	...	...	9
Sonnei dysentery	...	...	1	Whooping Cough	...	...	3
Meningo-encephalitis	...	...	1	Mumps	...	...	6
Scarlet fever	...	...	1	Typhoid fever	...	...	4
Measles and Whooping cough	...	...	1	Glandular fever	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	1	Infective hepatitis	...	...	1
				Other infections	...	...	17

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply in the Urban District is the responsibility of the Woking and District Water Company which serves a total population of about 213,000 in Woking and adjacent Local Authority districts.

Most of Woking receives water which is derived from the gravel wells at the Company's Chertsey Works, but Byfleet, West Byfleet and parts of Sheerwater and Woodham receive water abstracted from the River Thames at the Company's Walton Works. Both waters are hard in character, the well water averaging about 315/330 p.p.m. total hardness and the river water about 250 p.p.m. Sample results from the treated water leaving the pumping stations and from the distribution system were satisfactory throughout the year.

Housing development continued at an increasing rate and at one time it was expected that the Company would have to suspend mainlaying on housing estates because the cast iron pipe manufacturers were unable to meet the nation-wide demand. This difficulty was overcome and approximately 6,000 yards of small diameter mains were laid in the Urban District during the year on housing sites.

The provision of trunk mains has had to keep up with the increasing demand and the Company has laid a 21" dia. main from Chertsey to Anthonys. The completion of the last section - the pipe crossing over the Bourne at Dunford Bridge - which has been subject to various delays is expected by the end of June. The cost of this main has been about £226,000. From Anthonys a 15" dia. main has been laid to Knaphill at a cost of £74,000. Pressure improvement mains, both 9" dia. have been laid from Maybury to Pyrford and from Kingfield to Mayford, at a cost of £26,000.

The Company has obtained an Order for increased abstraction from the River Thames at both Walton and Chertsey up to 1973.

The design of an extension to Chertsey Works to treat an additional 3 million gallons per day of river water is in hand and it is expected that preliminary work on the treatment plant will be started within the next twelve months.

A sample of the Company's treated Chertsey water showed the following satisfactory chemical and bacteriological analyses.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Bright with a few particles		Turbidity	less than 3
Colour	4	Odour	Nil
pH	7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide	14
Electric Conductivity	750	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	530
Chlorine present as Chloride	42	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	220
Hardness	Total 335	Carbonate	220
		Non-carbonate	115
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.7	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.00	Oxygen Absorbed	0.55
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02	Residual Chlorine	Absent

Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese: Absent

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, just on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It shows only a trace of colour and is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar	(	1 day at	2 days at	3 days at
	(	37°C.	37°C.	20-22°C.
	(
	(	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
		Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction		- ml.	100 ml.	

This is a very satisfactory sample. It is clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Comment on this is contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector under "Drainage".

SWIMMING POOLS

The Swimming Pool opened in 1935 in Woking Park continues in popularity with residents and visitors. Its filtration, aeration and chlorination plant provides a complete turnover of the 425,000 gallons of main water it contains every five hours, and the water is tested for alkalinity and acidity twice daily. Samples of the water were taken regularly and submitted to the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of the examinations were quite satisfactory.

In 1964 the number of admissions was 184,071 as against 109,200 for the previous year.

There are no privately owned swimming pools open to the public in the district, but six schools have now constructed pools. This is becoming a popular scheme with Parent/Teacher groups efforts.

MILK SUPPLY

During the latter part of the year legislation relating to new milk designations became enforceable. They are (1) untreated, (2) pasteurised and (3) sterilised. In effect raw milk (i.e. that which receives no heat treatment) became untreated milk, with a proviso that the bottle cap could also bear the words "produced from cows which have passed the tuberculin test": pasteurised milk no longer could be prefixed with the words "tuberculin tested"; and sterilised milk remained that which was filtered, clarified, or homogenised and heated in sealed bottles to a temperature in excess of boiling point (212°F.)

During the year, 125 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, and with the exception of three bottles of pasteurised and two bottles of raw milk, all passed the required tests. Two of the results for pasteurised milk were made void because the overnight laboratory temperature exceeded the official maximum atmospheric shade temperature (70°F.)

In the case of the raw milk failures, examination of the bottling plant and working procedure at the farm was carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food Milk Advisory Office to determine the cause.

Details of the test to which all the samples were subjected are summarized below:-

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test
Pasteurised	34	34	-
T.T. Pasteurised	50	48	-
Sterilised	-	-	9
Raw T.T.)	-	30	-
Untreated)			

The phosphatase test gives an indication of efficiency or otherwise of pasteurisation, whilst the methylene blue test determines keeping quality and cleanliness, and the efficiency of sterilisation is checked by means of the turbidity test.

ICE CREAM

With the exception of one shop where soft ice cream is "manufactured upon the premises" and has yielded satisfactory weekly samples during the season, the remainder of the ice cream sold from business premises is manufactured outside the area by firms of national repute. However, a number of mobile ice cream vehicles continue to frequent the area particularly during the Summer evenings and at the weekends.

During the year some forty-one samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, St. Luke's Hospital for bacteriological examination.

The results were as follows:

Grade 1	36
Grade 11	1
Grade 111	4
Grade 1V	Nil

Grades 1 and 11 can be considered as satisfactory.

The four samples falling into the Grade 111 category were taken from mobile vehicles retailing soft ice cream manufactured from heat treated mixes. In each instance inadequate temperature control and lack of or ineffective cleaning of the apparatus caused a lowering of the standards.

After the owners of the vehicles had been contacted and alterations and effective cleaning carried out, follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory.

Inevitably, because of the complete mobility of these travelling ice cream parlours, difficulty is experienced in finding them within the Urban District for repeat sampling.

Designation of Milk	Temperature Test	Microbiological Test	Chemical Test
1	15	10	10
2	15	10	10
3	15	10	10
4	15	10	10
5	15	10	10
6	15	10	10
7	15	10	10
8	15	10	10
9	15	10	10
10	15	10	10

The phosphate test gives an indication of acidity in otherwise normal milk. The test is performed by determining the amount of phosphate in the milk. The test is performed by measuring the amount of phosphate in the milk. The test is performed by measuring the amount of phosphate in the milk.

With the exception of one specimen which is mentioned upon the premises, all the other specimens were found to be satisfactory during the season. The remainder of the specimens were found to be satisfactory during the season. The remainder of the specimens were found to be satisfactory during the season.

One specimen was found to be unsatisfactory. The specimen was found to be unsatisfactory. The specimen was found to be unsatisfactory. The specimen was found to be unsatisfactory.

After the source of the vehicles had been contacted and directions and effective cleaning carried out, follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory.

Incidentally, because of the complete mobility of these travelling ice cream parlors, difficulty is experienced in finding them within the Urban District for repeat sampling.

PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

From the 1st April 1961 the duties under Part III of the National Health Services Act, together with added functions were delegated to the Woking District Council under the Local Government Act, 1958.

The delegated health and welfare functions are:-

a) National Health Service Act 1946

- Section 22 - Care of Mothers and Young Children
- 23 - Midwifery
- 24 - Health Visiting
- 25 - Home Nursing
- 26 - Vaccination and Immunisation
- 28 - Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- 29 - Domestic Help

b) Mental Health Act 1959

Care and After Care of persons suffering from Mental Disorder

c) National Assistance Act 1948

- Section 29 - Welfare arrangements for blind, deaf, dumb and crippled persons, etc.
- 30 - Voluntary organisations for disabled persons' welfare

d) Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1958

Section 3 - Provision of sheltered employment by Local Authorities

e) Nurseries & Child Minders Regulation Act 1948

Registration and Supervision

Also included in this section is a section on the National Assistance Act 1948 and the Amendment Act, 1951.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Notification of births

	1964	1963	1962
Born at home	422	388	392
Born at Hospital/Maternity Home in Woking	745	741	708
in County	112	80	100
Elsewhere	40	38	33
Born at Private Nursing Homes	93	69	87

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Nine ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held in six centres in Woking. In addition, regular relaxation classes are held. The majority of these clinics are conducted by the Midwives; the main clinic held at the Maternity Home is in the charge of a general practitioner with special experience. Good co-operation is maintained with the Woking and Windlesham Maternity Units. The close co-operation is invaluable in the prevention of Toxaemia in pregnancy and in the admission of cases with poor social circumstances for hospital delivery.

The following shows the work undertaken at Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:-

No. of women attended	(Ante-Natal -	743	(766)
	(Post-Natal -	94	(171)
No. of attendances	(Ante-Natal -	3,716	(3,336)
	(Post-Natal -	94	(171)
No. of cases referred to Hospital for admission on account of social conditions and admitted	-	69	(99)

Maternity Mortality

There were no maternal deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia

97 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. All the cases occurred in institutional confinements.

Unmarried Mothers and the Care of Illegitimate Children

The County Council have a hostel at Dorincourt, mother and baby home, to assist unmarried mothers. They may also be admitted to homes run by voluntary organisations. Arrangements are made for ante-natal care and for their admission to a hospital or maternity home for the delivery. Residence in these hostels is normally for two months before and two months after confinement. Mothers are also assisted to find employment on leaving the hostel and in making arrangements for the care of the babies.

During the year five mothers were admitted to voluntary homes, the Council bearing part of the cost.

Child Welfare Centres

The Council organise nine Child Welfare Clinics. The Clinics are held weekly, mostly in Community, Church and Parish Halls. The main Clinic is at Clarence Avenue - a purpose built clinic. Examination of children is done at regular intervals; advice on feeding and minor illnesses is given; all immunisation procedures carried out; and Welfare foods distributed. All the clinics are assisted by a voluntary Welfare Group.

During the year, 3,943 children attended. The percentage of children born during the year who attended was 81.93. Total attendances of children was 27,212.

Dental Care Service

Dental inspection and treatment of expectant mothers and children under five years of age is offered by the Council's School Dental Officers who devote a part of their time to this work. Patients are referred largely from Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics. This work offers an early opportunity to promote Dental Health Education and it is hoped to build this service more in the future. 75 mothers and children under 5 years of age were examined and 71 treated. This is considerably less than in previous years.

Audiological Service

As from the 1st January 1962, the mothers of all babies born in the area have been invited to bring them for a screening test of hearing as soon as possible after the age of 7/12. This is an extension of the scheme of examination of only "at risk" groups done previously. Follow up of all cases of deafness or of doubt is done at a Diagnostic Clinic held at Penlee Clinic. Parent guidance and, where necessary, auditory training, provision of aids, etc. is given. 100 Woking cases were seen at this clinic; 71 were under 5 years of age.

Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery in Woking with thirty-six places. Admission is restricted to the following classes -

1. Where the mother is the sole wage earner.
2. Where there are special medical or social conditions likely to seriously prejudice the health of the child.
3. When, upon consideration of individual circumstances, it appears that admission is necessary in the interests of the child.

Age Group	No. of authorised places	Average daily attendance
0-2	6	4.99
2-5	30	20.93
0-5	36	25.93

No. on register of Day Nursery) 0 - 2 6
At 31st December 1964) 2 - 5 27

Care of Premature Babies

All babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth are included under this heading. Special arrangements for the care of these infants in their own homes are made by the Midwife and Health Visitor services, and infants who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to Hospital. Premature babies born in Hospital are notified to the Department on discharge and are kept under supervision by the Health Visitor.

52 premature live births were notified, of which 11 occurred at home confinements. The number that died within 28 days was 18. There were 12 premature stillbirths.

Sale of Welfare Foods

Both Welfare foods and proprietary foods are on sale at all Clinics and in addition at Sharrard House and the Women's Voluntary Service Centre at 121, Chertsey Road, Woking, for which we are indebted to the good services of the W.V.S.

MIDWIFERY

The County Council is the 'local supervising Authority', but under the delegation scheme the Council is responsible for ensuring that the maternity services are adequate for the needs of the area.

Woking employs 3 whole time Midwives and 5 District Nurses/Midwives for district work. All are qualified to administer inhalation analgesics. At regular intervals they are sent on refresher courses. Three of the Midwives act as tutors for the training of pupils. In addition to attending home confinements the Midwives are responsible for maternity cases discharged from hospital before the tenth day. This is tending to form an increasing proportion of their work. In 1959 the Committee on Maternity Services (The Cranbrook Committee) recommended that a national average of 70% of confinements should be in hospital. This has been attained by increasing the number of early discharges. There is urgent need, however, of a planned scheme, as the present discharge of cases at short notice makes it difficult to organise the district Midwives work and home help for these cases.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives in 1964, the figures in brackets are those for 1963:-

(a) Confinements attended:-

By Midwife only	324	(293)
By Midwife and Doctor	142	(140)
Inhalation analgesics administered	399	(374)
Ante-Natal visits made	2,664	(2,800)
Nursing visits made	9,492	(7,106)
Midwife booked cases transferred to Hospital during labour	19	(18)

In all but seven cases a doctor was booked to also look after the patient during the pregnancy. The percentage of babies born at home is 29.87 (29.48).

(b) Early discharges from Hospital:-

24 hrs.	48 hrs.	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	8th day	9th day	10th day	Total
9	16	21	24	21	17	40	91	144	578	961

Home Help Maternity Cases

Requests for home help for domiciliary births and early discharges from Hospital are given priority. Requests are met in full whenever possible. There is need, however, for a planned early discharge scheme as it is not always possible to obtain a home help at short notice.

No. of cases assisted with home help 147 (175)

HEALTH VISITING

Woking has twelve District Health Visitors. The greater part of their time is allocated to the delegated health and welfare services, the remaining approximately 20% being devoted to the School Health Service in their capacity as School Nurses.

Health Education has become one of the main duties of Health Visitors. They advise mothers on the management, feeding and clothing of young children, the danger of accidents in the home and the importance of immunisation and vaccination. Mothers are seen in their own homes or in the Child Welfare Clinics and much of their work is done in a very personal way, although group teaching is undertaken on occasions. In addition, Health Visitors have recently been encouraged to visit the aged in their areas and to acquaint them with the services available to them such as District Nurses, Home Help, Chiropody, etc.

The following are details of cases visited by Health Visitors:

(figures of 1963 in brackets)

Expectant Mothers	445	(349)
Infants under 1 year of age	1,302	(1,333)
Children 1-5 years	4,329	(4,627)
School children	194	
Mentally disordered	74	
Persons over 65 years	61	
Others	47	

HOME NURSING

For purposes of staffing the Urban District with District Nurses, the town is divided into 3 areas - a central around Woking, one at Byfleet, West Byfleet and the other at St. John's, Brookwood and Knaphill. Each area is divided again into districts, each district being staffed by a trained Nurse. Each group of Nurses in an area working together and relieving each other for off duty. In addition, there are relief Nurses to cover holidays and sickness and one male Nurse, who cares for male patients, who need special care or cases too heavy for female Nurses to cope with. The male Nurse is shared with N.W. Division of the County Services.

The general practitioners make full use of this service and generally make contact with the Nurses themselves by telephone. Hospital Almoners also co-operate and a great number of patients discharged from hospital need the services of the District Nurse.

Demands are mostly for general care of the aged, care of the chronic sick also in the over 60 age group, and the handicapped, due to heart, vascular disorders, rheumatism and diabetes. Such patients require much time and attention. Every effort is made to link up this service with the voluntary efforts of the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance.

At the end of the year the Nursing Staff numbered 5 full-time District Nurses and 5 District Nurses/Midwives and 4 part-time District Nurses.

The following is a summary of their work:

Number of patients attended	1,051	(969)
Number of visits paid	22,074	(20,746)
Number of visits to patients aged 65 and over	15,429	(14,036)

(the figures in brackets refer to 1963)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

A full programme of immunisation and vaccination was encouraged and maintained. This was carried out by general practitioners in their surgeries and by Local Authority Medical Officers at Clinics and Schools. Almost all the children immunised against Diphtheria were at the same time protected against Whooping Cough and Tetanus in a triple injection, and Tetanus is also most often included in the reinforcing injections given at School. Poliomyelitis vaccination is carried out by the oral vaccine with an occasional child being given the quadruple vaccine. Smallpox vaccination is recommended to be done after the first year of age.

The following are statistics on the programme carried out in 1964:-

Diphtheria Immunisation

Age Group	No. completed a full course of Primary Immunisation	No. received reinforcing injections
0-1	255	-
1-4	573	410
5-14	40	964
Total	868 (1,011)	1,374 (902)

The Immunity Index 0-4 years 72.9 (74)
0-15 " 69.7 (70)

(figures in brackets are for 1963)

Whooping Cough

Age Group	No. of children completed a primary course during 1964
0-1	254
0-4	569
5-14	6
Total	829

Tetanus

Age Group	No. of children completed a primary course	No. of children received reinforcing injections
0-4	814	403
5-14	73	744
Total	887	1,147

Poliomyelitis

Age Group	No. completed primary course with oral vaccine	No. completed primary course by injection	No. received reinforcing doses
0-4	1,150	4	-
5-21	150	-	914
over 21	115	-	-
Total	1,415	4	914

Small Pox Vaccination

Age Group	No. completed primary vaccination	No. re-vaccinated
0-1	59	-
1-4	619	9
5-14	9	23
Over 15	12	15
Total	699	47

B.C.G.

The Council has a scheme for voluntary B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis for children aged 13 years, which has recently been extended to include children approaching that age; school children aged 14 years and older and students attending establishments of further education.

The table below gives details of B.C.G. vaccinations carried out in 1964:

Age Group	Consent		Mantoux Test				Vaccination	
	No.	% of Age Group	+ ve No.	% of Test	- ve No.	% of Test	No.	% of Age Group
916	680	74.23	25	4.15	563	95.85	563	61.46

Tuberculosis

a) Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit visits Byfleet twice a month and in addition x-ray facilities are available at the Hospitals at Woking Victoria and St. Peter's, Chertsey, to the general practitioner service. The number of persons examined was very low, only 55 persons. No new cases of T.B. were discovered. However, 459 Woking persons were mass x-rayed in visits to factories, offices, etc. No cases of significant Pulmonary T.B. were discovered.

b) Visiting and Social Welfare Services -
liaison with hospitals and voluntary services

(i) In addition to the treatment of T.B. cases which the Chest Clinics carry out, the Chest Physician is also responsible for the work in relation to the prevention of tuberculosis. This includes the examination and supervision of contacts. He is assisted in this work by a T.B. Health Visitor. She makes a report on the environmental circumstances of every new case and tests the contacts for the Consultant. Appropriate tests, x-rays and vaccinations are carried out. All school children tuberculin tested in the B.C.G. scheme and found to be strong positives are also followed up at Chest Clinics.

(ii) The social work of the Chest Clinics continues to be linked with the family Social Care Worker attached to the Health Department in that she carries out both duties. In the Chest Clinic, work with the non-tuberculous chest cases has increased especially with the chronic bronchitis and lung cancer cases. Each of the Clinics has a Voluntary Care Committee which raises funds, which are supplemented by the County Council. This money is used to help patients attending the Clinics for such items as food, clothing, bedding, household items and fares for relatives to visit and holidays.

c) B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination of contacts including the B.C.G. vaccination of nursing staff of hospitals, domiciliary contacts and infants at known risk and others, is undertaken by Chest Physicians at Chest Clinics. This does not include the B.C.G. vaccination of school children.

d) Ancillary Services

Holidays

Beach chalets hired by the Conference of Care Committees provide holidays for a number of families and the use of Sheepatch School by the Education Authority provides a fortnight's holiday for a number of child contacts.

Occupational Therapy

The County Unit continues to provide a useful service to T.B. patients among others in this field.

Milk free of charge

Certain patients are provided with milk free of charge each week for a period of recovery.

e) Rehabilitation and colonisation

The Council accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of tuberculous patients, who are recommended by the Chest Physicians for admission to the Rehabilitation Units at institutions approved for this purpose.

No cases were placed under this scheme in 1964.

Aged and Chronic Sick

The care and after care of sick or aged persons requires the closest liaison and co-operation between the Local Authority, Health and Welfare staff, the Hospital staff and the Voluntary Associations. The last have given much valuable help.

a) Home Nursing

Working in co-operation with the general practitioners the District Nursing Staff is able to afford adequate and general nursing care to old people; about 70% of these visits are paid to people over 65 years of age. Where deterioration is taking place it is reported to the Family Doctor.

b) Health Visiting

Health Visitors are being encouraged to steadily convert to general health visiting of the family and to devote part of their time to the older person to assess home conditions and advise generally on the special facilities available to them - clubs, home nursing, chiropody.

c) Geriatric Health Visitors

These Health Visitors are attached to the Geriatrician and visit the homes of old people who have been recommended for hospital care, or who are shortly to be discharged and arrange ancillary services for the period prior to admission or subsequent to discharge.

d) Ancillary Services

Chiropody, Home Help Service (about 90% of those receiving Home Help Services are elderly persons), Neighbourly Home Helps, Laundry Services, Medical loans of equipment and aids, are some of the ancillary services provided, of which mention is made in other parts of the report.

Problem Families - Prevention of break up of families

A scheme for more intensive social care of families with multiple problems by social service trained workers was started in 1958. The scheme provides for assisting the Medical Officer in -

- a) Planning the family case work
- b) Co-ordinating the work of various officers and voluntary organisations
- c) Acting as visiting case workers in selected families

In order to assist in co-ordinating the work of all the various statutory and voluntary services and the social workers in this field, regular monthly Case Conferences are held in the Health Department. These are attended by representatives from the Health, Education and Housing Departments of the Council, the Welfare and Children's Departments of the County Council, the N.S.P.C.C., the Probation Service and other social workers, depending on the case discussed. The Conference is assisted by general practitioners and Medical Officers from Brookwood Hospital.

I list below the work carried out during 1964 in connection with this work:-

Number of families considered at those Conferences	...	...	...	21
Number of families rehoused	...	...	...	3
Number of hours service received by problem families attended by:				
(a) Special Home Helps	...	...	...	681 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Ordinary Home Helps	...	...	...	239 $\frac{3}{4}$
Number of families who received home help service	...	...	...	3
Number of special home helps available for duty with problem or failing families at 31.12.64	...	...	...	1
Number of problem families sent for training to:				
(a) Frimhurst Recuperative Home				Nil
(b) Other institutions				Nil
Number of families sent for recuperative holidays				Nil

45 Problem Families remained on the register at the end of the year.

The following table expresses in group form the failings and difficulties of families:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Marital | 4. Housewifery & child care |
| 2. Material needs | 5. Desertion |
| 3. Physical, Mental & Psychological | 6. Delinquency |
| | 7. Other reasons |

Most families fall into two or more headings and groups. In this work one is often dealing with families where at least one member is socially or psychologically unstable. He or she will have grown up with little or no idea of personal relationship and it takes many months or years to bring them to a better understanding how to live as a family.

Recuperative Holidays

The Council's Recuperative Holidays Scheme deals with patients who are in poor health and require a recuperative holiday but do not require organised medical or nursing care.

Holidays are provided for two classes of patients, either those who recently have been in-patients or out-patients of hospitals, or those who have been nursed through an acute illness in their own homes under the care of a private medical practitioner.

Mothers and young children are dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Particulars of the cases dealt with during the year are as follows:

	Hospital In- Patients	Hospital Out- Patients	General Practitioners' Cases	Total
Number of patients sent to Holiday Homes	2	5	6	13
Length of stay:				
2 weeks	2	3	6	11
3 weeks	-	2	-	2

Chiropody

Chiropody treatment has been provided since May 1960 for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers as part of the County Council's arrangements for the prevention of illness under Section 28 (1) of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Expectant mothers and persons registered as substantially and permanently handicapped are authorised to visit for treatment

a chiropodist approved by the Council. There are four such chiropodists in Woking authorised to carry out treatment under the scheme.

Until July 1961, chiropody treatment for the elderly was provided only through a scheme operated by voluntary bodies to whom the Council paid a grant towards the cost of the service.

However, since July 1961, the chiropody scheme has been extended so that the elderly, and in addition, blind and partially sighted persons, may also receive treatment direct from chiropodists approved by the Council, as an alternative to receiving treatment through the scheme run by voluntary organisations.

At the end of the year there were six old people's clubs in Woking operating through these voluntary organisations. Five were administered by the Surrey Council of Social Service, whilst one was organised through the British Red Cross Society.

A charge of 3/- is made for each chiropody treatment through either scheme, with free treatment for those unable to afford this fee.

Details of treatment given during 1964 under both the direct and indirect Council scheme are set out below:

Category	No. of Patients Treated	Total No. of treatments given	
		Club or Surgery	Domiciliary
Expectant Mothers	-	-	-
Handicapped Persons	12	59	34
Registered Blind or Partially Sighted	9	12	44
Elderly Persons	993	3,185	595

Health Education

The Health Visitor continued to play an important part in Health Education in Infant Welfare Clinics and to supplement this with posters and leaflets on such subjects as immunisation, accident prevention, diet and care of teeth. In two Secondary Schools in the area courses in Mothercraft are given by the Health Visitor to Senior girls. Individual talks by the Staff have been given to Voluntary Societies, Parent/Teacher Associations, etc.

A full programme of Dental Health Education at all Primary Schools was started in the year. The Dental Officer visited all the Primary Schools and gave talks and films and filmstrips were shown.

DOMESTIC HELP

Administration of the Scheme

The Council's scheme makes provision for "domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or is a child not exceeding compulsory school age." The function of the home help is to carry out the normal domestic duties and the running of the home which are usually undertaken by the housewife.

Establishment

The Establishment of equivalent full-time helps for the financial year ended 31st March 1965 was 26.

Number of cases where domestic help was provided during 1964:-

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	147
(b) Tuberculosis	3
(c) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm) ...	185
(d) Others	77

Neighbourly Help Scheme

During 1961, the Home Help Service was extended by the introduction of the Neighbourly Help Scheme. Under the Scheme, neighbours are given a weekly payment varying between 10/- and £2 for looking after old people living alone or other suitable cases, by paying them frequent visits during the day and carrying out as required and in their own time such jobs as shopping, lighting a fire, preparing meals and cleaning.

13 cases received help under this Scheme in 1964.

Special Home Helps

It is often useful to place a home help especially selected and if possible trained to help support, and in the long term, try to rehabilitate a problem family mother. When working with these families they receive an extra 4d. an hour. Special payment is also made when these home helps are called upon to carry out arduous work in extremely distasteful circumstances, to restore premises to conditions of cleanliness and comfort.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The reorientation towards community care as envisaged in the recommendations of the Mental Health Act of 1959, is steadily becoming an established part of the socio-medical services in the domiciliary field. The visiting of the mentally ill and sub-normal persons in the community and the provision of care and after care is undertaken through the Mental Health Officers and their social welfare through special Social Workers. Some of the work is at present undertaken by Health Visitors. These Officers endeavour to provide a personal service of advice and support for the patient and his family and so prevent, if possible, further mental breakdown, the need for admission or re-admission to Hospital, and to rehabilitate the patient to a normal life at home, at work and in the community. With suitable support and training, it is possible for even fairly severe mental disabilities to be overcome sufficiently to allow the patients to become independent, though many may require help throughout their lives.

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

Investigation and registration of all new cases of subnormality and their community care or admission to hospital or guardianship, is undertaken in conjunction with one of the specialist medical officers on the staff of the County Council.

The Physician Superintendent at Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey, is most helpful in seeing various patients by appointment and close co-operation has been built up in this way between the Hospital Authorities and the Officers of the local health authority. Gratitude must also be expressed for accommodation offered by the hospital for short term placements to relieve relatives, or in the case of an emergency arising in the family.

Training Centres and Adult Special Work Units

The object of the Training Centres is to help children to develop in mind and body as much as their condition allows. Training in good habits, in the development of special senses, fine movements and speech is given, creative activity with paints and crayon, physical activities, singing and organised games, go to make the pattern of the day. Not the least of the blessings to the parents is the rest it gives from otherwise unremitting care they have to give. Adult special work units for the older groups are gradually being organised. At present they are hampered by lack of accommodation. Working subnormals attend training centres at Weybridge and Guildford and the special work unit at Guildford.

Residential Accommodation

Whenever possible mentally subnormal persons not requiring hospital treatment should live at home, but occasionally this is not possible. Sometimes a foster home or lodgings can be suitable but it may be necessary to provide special residential accommodation for certain groups. In Woking no such accommodation exists, as yet, but a 30 place hostel for adult subnormals is planned for 1969/74.

Number of cases under Local Authority care on 31st December 1964

	Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.64	21	29	13	16	34	45
(a) Attending day training centre	1	5	8	6	9	11
Awaiting entry thereto	5	1	-	-	5	1
(b) Resident in a residential training centre	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting residence therein	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) (i) Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Awaiting residence in L.A. Home/Hostel	-	-	-	2	-	2
(iii) Resident at L.A. expense in other residential Homes/Hostels	1	3	-	-	1	3
(iv) Residence at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) to (d)	14	20	5	8	19	28
(f) Others (including not yet visited)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital on 31.12.64						
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	1	-	1
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family during 1964)						
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	3	-	3
(b) Elsewhere	-	-	-	1	-	1

Voluntary Services

Much of the work for the domiciliary care of the mentally ill and handicapped would be to little avail without a sympathetic understanding of their problem by the public. The wonderful response to the campaign for a Social Club for the Handicapped is a heartening measure of the public's interest. By the end of the year the foundations of a really splendid Social Centre had been laid.

Mental Illness

The majority of the mentally ill patients from Woking are admitted to Brookwood Hospital voluntarily. A small number are accepted through Mental Health Officers under various sections of the Mental Health Act.

Community Care

A team consisting of a Psychiatric Social Worker, Mental Health Officers and Mental Social Workers are responsible for visiting the mentally ill in the community. Close co-operation is maintained with Psychiatric Hospitals and their Specialist Medical Staff. Close liaison is also kept with the general practitioner services. Woking is covered by such a team based at Chertsey. Recruitment of staff to equip this team, however, is a difficult problem.

Residential and Hostel Accommodation

As with mentally subnormal persons, mentally ill persons not requiring hospital treatment should live at home, but occasionally this is not possible or advisable, and it may be necessary to provide special residential accommodation. The Brookwood Hospital have a hostel in the hospital grounds as part of the rehabilitation arrangements for their patients and the County Council have plans for a hostel for mentally ill employable males at Chertsey in 1965/66, as part of their 10 year plan.

Statistics -

No. of patients admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals

Mental Health Act, 1959	Male	Female	Total
Section 5 (informal)	-	3	3
" 25 (observation 28 days)	1	1	2
" 26 (treatment)	1	1	2
" 29 (observation in emergencies 3 days)	17	19	36
" 60 (Court Order)	1	-	1
No action taken after enquiry or referred to other departments	6	4	10

WELFARE SERVICES

With effect from 1st April 1961, the District Council assumed delegated responsibility for the Welfare Services provided under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act 1948 as amended by the Mental Health Act. In addition, the Council has authority to act under Section 31 of this Act. Much of the local organisation of welfare facilities is closely allied to the work of the voluntary organisations and efforts are constantly being made to extend the concept of co-ordination. The special categories of handicapped for which provision is made are:

Blind
Deaf
Physically Handicapped
Aged

Welfare services for mentally handicapped and mentally ill persons are associated with the Mental Health Services.

The special provisions made are:-

Friendly Visiting

Each of the categories mentioned have a social worker specially trained who visits each handicapped person, assesses their handicap and their needs, acquaints them with the special facilities and amenities available to them, interprets their needs to the statutory and voluntary services and works closely with the local voluntary association. She often introduces or sometimes is introduced by the voluntary staff of the local club or group.

Clubs

Each of the groups have a local club where the handicapped person meets others similarly handicapped and friendly members of the public. The clubs meet about once a month and in addition organise outings to various places of interest and to other neighbouring clubs.

Sheltered employment and training

Depending on the severity of the handicap a special "placement service" in open or sheltered industry or commerce is undertaken of all disabled either by the local Ministry of Labour or voluntary associations, and in the case of the young adult the Youth Employment Officer. Provision for training or rehabilitation is made by the Council and the Ministry. Workshops for the blind and disabled, Home Workers Schemes and Occupational Therapy for other categories of severely handicapped are available.

Meals on Wheels

Meals on wheels for the elderly and the handicapped is organised locally by the Women's Voluntary Service. About 150 meals are distributed twice weekly.

Medical equipment, aids and adaptations to the home

The Council assist handicapped persons to overcome the effects of their disabilities by the provision of suitable aids and by adaptations to their dwellings, the purpose of which is to help them to continue to live in their own homes without undue hardship.

Holidays

Special holiday arrangements are made for each of the categories of handicapped and aged. Arrangements are also made to receive into care severely handicapped persons to enable other members of the family to go on holiday.

Occupational Therapy

Occupational Therapy is provided for both the handicapped and for the tuberculous through the County Council team and full time qualified occupational therapy team. They also assist in constructing aids to help the handicapped.

Voluntary Organisations

The Women's Voluntary Service, the Red Cross and the Old People's Welfare Committee in association with the Woking Council of Social Service organise the clubs for the handicapped and aged and also are responsible for the Meals on Wheels, Medical Loans, distribution of clothing, holidays and many of the other activities associated with them. They are assisted by many other voluntary associations. The Surrey Associations for the Blind, the Deaf, Hard of Hearing and the Disabled are agents for the County Council and the Council in respect of each of those disabilities.

Housing

As a Housing Authority the Council make special provision for housing for the aged and handicapped.

a) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The number of persons living in the Urban District who were on the Register of Technically Blind Persons at the end of 1964 was 128.

The age distribution is indicated below:

Age Group	New Cases Registered during year			Total Registered Blind Persons		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	5	-	5
16-49	1	1	2	8	12	20
50-64	-	-	-	7	10	17
65-84	2	7	9	14	39	53
85+	-	4	4	6	27	33

In addition, there are 24 persons on the Partially Sighted Register. Every effort is made to ensure that the benefits of registration are known and many referrals are now received through the National Assistance Offices, Almoners, Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, etc.

Workshops for the Blind, Home Workers' Scheme and National Library

There is at present one Working blind person employed in a Workshop for the Blind as a knitter. The Council pays capitation fees to the Workshop and supplementation of earnings to the blind employee.

Capitation fees and augmentation of earnings are also paid to the Royal National Institute for the Blind in respect of one blind person whose work as a piano tuner is supervised by their Home Industries Department.

In addition, 20 blind persons are supplied with Braille or Moon Type Books by the National Library for the Blind.

b) The Deaf or Dumb and Partially Deaf

The Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing act as the Council's agents in respect of persons who have hearing difficulties, whilst the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb implemented the Council's scheme for the provision of welfare services for deaf and dumb persons, until 1st April 1963. Since that date, the Royal Association have retained responsibility for the spiritual activities only, whilst the County Council employs a Social Welfare Worker for the Deaf to undertake general welfare duties for deaf persons.

The number of persons on the Register of Deaf and Hard of Hearing on the 31st December 1964 was as follows:-

		Children under age 16	Persons aged 16-64	Persons aged 65 & over
Register of Handicapped Persons (Deaf)	With speech	M -	5	-
		F -	2	-
Register of Handicapped Persons (Hard of Hearing)	Without speech	M -	14	4
		F -	6	2
Register of Handicapped Persons (Hard of Hearing)		M -	2	4
		F -	7	8
TOTAL		-	36	18

The Welfare Officer of the area is Mr. C. Davis. He is responsible for all welfare matters concerning the deaf and works in close liaison with the Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing. He is also available to interpret for deaf persons in Court and such situations involving disputes, misunderstandings and so on.

c) Other Handicapped Persons

	Male	Female	Totals
Under 16	-	1	1
Aged 16-64	58	43	101
Aged 65 and over	20	29	49
	<u>78</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>151</u>

Under the County Council scheme for handicapped persons (other than the blind and deaf) the Council share the services of a social worker and she works closely with the Voluntary Association for Surrey Disabled. The Voluntary Association keeps in touch with all other organisations catering for the physically handicapped in Surrey.

During 1964 financial assistance was given towards the training and rehabilitation of one handicapped person.

d) The Aged

In addition to the Medical and Statutory Services detailed in the Care and After Care Section, there has been over the years a steady increase in the amount and type of welfare facilities for old people provided by voluntary effort. Much of the work started through a local Old People's Welfare Committee affiliated to the Woking Council of Social Service.

Old People's Clubs

There is now a club for old people in each of the residential areas of the district. The clubs meet monthly or bi-monthly and are very popular. Many of the clubs undertake friendly visiting of their members and others who wish it in their areas; they also organise holidays at special terms and each year a handicraft exhibition is held centrally.

Meals on Wheels

This is organised by the Women's Voluntary Service. Meals are obtained from the canteen of a local firm and from Brookwood Hospital. 7,654 meals were served during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Under Section 47 of the 1948 Act power is given to the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for removal and detention in a suitable hospital or other place of persons who:-

a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and,

b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The 1951 Act enables Local Authorities to deal more speedily with very urgent cases by initial removal for a period not exceeding 3 weeks.

I am pleased to report that no cases required action under these enactments during 1964.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

The Council are responsible for the registration and supervision of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their houses to look after them.

At the end of the year 1964, the following number of premises and of persons had been registered.

	Number registered at 31.12.1964	Number of children provided for
Premises	8	119
Daily Minders	17	124

1941-1942
 1942-1943
 1943-1944

I am pleased to report that the number of cases reported during the period from 1941 to 1942 was 100, and during the period from 1942 to 1943 was 100, and during the period from 1943 to 1944 was 100.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941

The National Assistance Act, 1941, provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families. The Act also provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families.

During 1941, the number of persons who were registered under the Act was 100, and during 1942, the number was 100, and during 1943, the number was 100.

Year	Number of persons registered	Number of persons provided for
1941	100	100
1942	100	100
1943	100	100

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941

The National Assistance Act, 1941, provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families. The Act also provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941

The National Assistance Act, 1941, provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families. The Act also provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941

The National Assistance Act, 1941, provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families. The Act also provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families.

The National Assistance Act, 1941, provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families. The Act also provides for the payment of allowances to persons who are unable to support themselves or their families.

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH
SERVICES

June 1965

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the twentieth occasion on which I have had the honour of reporting upon the environmental health services of the Urban District and, looking back over the years, I am conscious of a general improvement in the housing conditions of most of the people of this town, and of quite marked changes in the duties of your public health inspectors.

Very fortunately, we have never been afflicted with the grim housing circumstances to be met with in parts of the Midlands and the North, although it has been a matter of regret to me that large numbers of houses were without main drainage facilities at the end of the War, even larger numbers without the very essential provision of a bathroom, and many enjoying nothing better for sanitary accommodation than an insanitary pail closet. This latter facet was a source of astonishment to me when I first came to Woking.

During the years since the War the Council has supported my efforts towards improvement of these environmental circumstances to the full. Whilst, therefore, it is a matter of regret that there has been little interest in the successive provisions for house improvement, we can look back on the abolition of more than 200 systems of cesspool drainage, almost 300 bucket lavatories, and the demolition or closure of about 210 properties totally unsuitable for living accommodation.

In a modern town of this nature much of the time of the public health inspectors is spent on negotiation for improvement, rather than statutory action; there is an emphasis on food hygiene with special reference to behind-the-scenes preparation of foodstuffs; the mobile foodshops which form an essential part of the modern way of life; mosquito control so essential in Woking and in which the Council has a very proud record of achievement and, finally, a substantial call on the time of the staff for lecturing purposes.

Referring once again to housing, the Department looks forward to a real measure of success in improvement under the provisions of the Housing Act of 1964. I feel that the decision to place this work in our hands was a proper one having regard to the degree to which the public health inspector is normally engrossed in the inspection and repair of the older type of house. The measures designed to come into force in 1965 should make for excellent results.

A foreword of this nature would be incomplete without some reference to the inspection of houses in multi-occupation, a task which is carried out under the provisions of the Housing Act of 1961. Whilst it would be idle to suggest that the problem which we

face is comparable in any respect with that of many midland towns, we have had more responsibilities in this way than might normally be expected in a town of this nature. As stated later in the report, most of the houses in this category are occupied by Pakistanis and Italians. To ensure the degree of occupation, has entailed large numbers of visits at exceptional hours of the night and I am grateful to the staff for the manner in which this onerous and difficult task has been accepted.

For years we have been threatened with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, but 1964 was the year in which the Act became operative. This of course has occasioned a further substantial burden on the Department and it will be seen that although most of the main provisions only became operative in August, a good start has been made in dealing with the new problems involved.

Two outstanding difficulties during the year have been the maintenance of an adequate labour force for the purposes of refuse collection and of finding suitable sites for the disposal of refuse. These matters are referred to later in the Report so perhaps it is sufficient at this stage to draw attention to the grave issues facing most local authorities in maintaining labour forces in the future for this most unattractive operation and of disposing of refuse in ways that are practicable and satisfactory to the general body of ratepayers.

An extremely sad occurrence to me was the death of our Assistant Pests Officer in August. Mr. T.W. Goodman had been with me since May, 1950 and had carried out a difficult and hazardous job without criticism during all those years. He was a loyal and conscientious officer and was sadly missed by us all.

During 1965 the Staff of public health inspectors is to be increased by two. At this stage I would like to express to the Council my appreciation of this action taken to ease the load which has steadily increased on the present staff. It is anticipated that still further progress will result from these very necessary additions to the establishment.

The success of the efforts of a Chief Public Health Inspector are dependent upon many things, not forgetting the support of his Council, the loyalty of his staff, and the understanding and friendship of other Chief Officers. In all these respects I count myself fortunate.

Yours respectfully,

A. G. DAVIES

Chief Public Health Inspector

SUMMARY OF DUTIES CARRIED OUT

The following is a classification of the number and nature of the inspections made during 1964.

Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	221
Special Housing Survey Inspections	...	...	...	...	207
Inspections of dwellings under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	1,290
Inspections of dwellings under Rent Act	...	...	...	...	17
Enquiries re infectious disease	...	...	...	...	154
Investigations re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	11
Investigations re noise	...	...	...	...	88
Investigations re food complaints	...	...	...	...	161
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1,011
" " dairies	...	...	...	...	137
" " bakeries	...	...	...	...	54
" " other food premises	...	...	...	...	1,100
" " factory and school canteens	...	...	...	...	41
" " licensed houses and hotels	...	...	...	...	45
" " movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	224
" " factories, workplaces, offices, etc.	...	...	...	...	319
" " verminous premises	...	...	...	...	64
" " premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold	...	...	...	...	148
" " market stalls and mobile food shops or vans	...	...	...	...	54
" " schools re sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	4
Drain tests	...	...	...	...	24
Inspections concerning Grants for Improvement of Dwellings	...	...	...	...	492
" " smoke nuisance	...	...	...	...	66
" " drainage systems	...	...	...	...	579
" " Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	9
" " rodent infestation (by Health Inspectors)	...	...	...	...	278
" " pest control (including anti-mosquito control)	...	...	...	...	498
" " pollution of streams, etc.	...	...	...	...	104
" " refuse tips, etc.	...	...	...	...	236
" " public conveniences	...	...	...	...	8
" " keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	30
" " swimming pools	...	...	...	...	6
" " food poisoning	...	...	...	...	6
Lectures to outside organisations	...	...	...	...	13
Exhumations	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,925
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	9,626
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1,385

HOUSING

The problem of the housing shortage is not one of new building alone. Many other factors are involved, including questions of repair, improvement, replacement and conversion of existing houses and, of course, the reduction of overcrowding. It is in these latter spheres of action that the Public Health Inspector finds himself most actively engaged. It is, however, unfortunately true, and general throughout the country, that the task of maintaining rented houses to a proper standard of repair, presents a major problem.

In the field of improvement of existing dwellings, the powers given to Local Authorities under the Housing Act, 1964 to require the improvement of tenanted dwellings in certain circumstances, and in particular, to apply the requirements to whole areas of house property should give added impetus to the efforts already being made in this direction.

The Council's decision to delegate the new compulsory improvement functions to the Public Health Department, should eventually make it possible to co-ordinate repair and improvement to a far greater extent than has hitherto been the case.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	1,511
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	64
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,019

2. Remedy of defects during the year.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	901
---	-----

It is the policy of the department to achieve the repair or reconditioning of dwelling-houses by persuasion and negotiation rather than by statutory action, and in this connection 857 preliminary notices were sent to landlords during the year. Such action does not, however, always succeed, and when it does not, statutory notices are served under the appropriate powers.

During 1964, it was necessary to take the following formal action:-

Statutory Notices -

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 50	...	...	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	...	...	6

3. Clearance of Unfit Houses

No clearance areas were represented during the year, but demolition orders in respect of eight individual houses were made.

Closing orders in respect of two houses were determined following the completion of extensive works to render them fit for habitation.

During the early part of the year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed without modification, the High Street, Old Woking Clearance Order, 1963. The order related to three houses in High Street, Old Woking and two houses in Church Street, Old Woking.

4. Houses in Multiple Occupation

It became apparent during the year that a growing number of houses in the Urban District were being taken over for the purpose of multiple letting, either for family units or for numbers of individual males. In the main, the houses are owned and occupied by Pakistanis and Italians.

In order that a proper assessment of the position could be made it was obvious that inspections of the properties would be necessary. A start was made during the year but progress was found to be slow because of the need for most of the inspections to be carried out at night, and because of language difficulties.

As was expected, inspections revealed cases of over occupation and lack of certain amenities. In order to deal realistically with the wide variety of conditions found, and to achieve some degree of uniformity, the Council adopted a set of minimum standards to apply to this type of house.

By the end of the year, eighteen Notices of Direction to Reduce or Prevent Overcrowding, were served under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961.

5. Rent Act, 1957

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Act is shown by comparison with the figures for the previous year given in brackets.

(1) Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	1	(7)
(2) Number of decisions to issue Certificates:					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	1	(3)
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	-	(4)

(3) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1	(-)
(4) Number of Certificates issued	-	(7)
(5) Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates	-	(6)
(6) Number of Certificates cancelled	-	(6)

6. Housing Waiting List

The following information relates to the position as at 31st December, 1964.

Priority Register

Applicants in self-contained accommodation	18
Applicants in shared accommodation or caravans	149
Old people in shared accommodation except for those who occupy by reason of a service tenancy	35
Slum clearance	11
Total	213

Non-Priority Register

Applicants whose living conditions at present render them ineligible for rehousing by the Council	181
---	-----

Qualifying Register

Applicants registered for less than 1 year	187
--	-----

Total of Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1964 581

7. Housing Development

The following is a statement of the number of dwellings erected in the Urban District during 1964:-

(a) by the Local Authority -

3-bedroom houses	42
1-bedroom old people's bungalows	8
1-bedroom/sitter old people's bungalows	7
1-bedroom old people's flats	6
2-bedroom Warden's flat	1

(b) by private enterprise -

5-bedroom houses	...	...	...	4
4-bedroom houses	...	...	...	64
3-bedroom houses	...	...	...	275
2-bedroom houses	...	...	...	31
3-bedroom flat/maisonettes	..	...	...	2
2-bedroom flat/maisonettes	..	...	...	48
1-bedroom flat/maisonettes	..	...	...	5

At the end of the year, 22 old people's flats were in course of erection by the Local Authority and 371 houses and 152 flats/maisonettes by private enterprise.

A further eighteen units of accommodation were provided by conversion during the year.

HOUSING LOANS AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 enables Local Authorities to make advances for various purposes, including the altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses, and grants may be made under other enactments for the conversion and improvement of dwellings.

Applications for such advances or grants are dealt with by the Treasurer, and the Health Department supplies him with information relating to outstanding notices under the Public Health or Housing Acts on the properties concerned, and as to the possibility of the properties being considered for closure or demolition, or the likelihood of being included in a Clearance Area, and such other information as may prove useful in the valuation of the properties.

During 1964, eighty-two applications were submitted to the Health Department, as follows:-

Housing Advances	...	...	46
Improvement Grants	..	...	36

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

In accordance with the provisions of the Land Charges Act, 1925, enquiries relating to 2,373 properties were received from the Clerk of the Council. The enquiries concerned the following:

- (a) Outstanding notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts.
- (b) Proposals for Slum Clearance or Smoke Control Areas.
- (c) Certificates in force under the Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule).

The necessary searches were made and the information supplied.

DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS

The construction work on the Horsell North Drainage Scheme has continued throughout the year and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed towards the end of 1965. Drainage facilities for the existing houses on cesspools in White Rose Lane have been provided and the owners are now making their connections to the new subsidiary sewer.

The Council approved a scheme for the drainage of isolated groups of houses along the line of the Hoe Valley Sewer and this should be completed in 1965.

At the Old Woking Sewage Treatment Works construction of the Sludge Digestion Tanks was completed. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government approved the scheme for additional Sludge Drying Beds and constructional work is due to commence in 1965.

Temporary remedial works were carried out at the Wisley Sewage Treatment Works pending the construction of the Second Extension Scheme. This scheme has been submitted to the Ministry and approval is awaited.

Class of Premises	1964	1965
Offices	192	192
Retail shops	121	124
Wholesale shops, warehouses	14	13
Catering establishments open to the public	22	22
Restaurants	1	1
Fuel storage depots	1	1
Totals	251	253

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

Total ... 212

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY OCCUPATION

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	1,212
Retail shops	1,012
Wholesale departments, warehouses	182
Catering establishments open to the public	210
Canteens	20
Fuel storage depots	14
Total	4,771

Total Males .. 2,192
Total Females .. 2,578

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A number of sections of this Act, including the requirement to register premises, came into force on 1st May 1964, but most of the main provisions of the Act became operative on 1st August 1964.

To complete the task of initial inspections, it is anticipated that more than 1,000 premises will be visited.

The following tables set out the statistics relating to the Act up to the 31st December 1964:

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	192	192	27
Retail shops ...	354	352	66
Wholesale shops, warehouses	14	14	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	35	35	3
Fuel storage depots	1	1	-
Totals	596	594	96

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

Total 215

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	2,313
Retail shops	2,013
Wholesale departments, warehouses	182
Catering establishments open to the public	210
Canteens	39
Fuel storage depots	14
Total	4,771
Total Males	2,193
Total Females	2,578

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

Part III - Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)

No. of exemptions granted during year:

* Offices .. 1

Part IV - Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)

No. of exemptions granted during year:

* Offices .. 1

* Both cases related to an office in a Fuel Storage Depot

Category	Number	Number	Number	Number	Notes
(a) Insufficient	1				
(b) Available or defective	1				
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other defects against the Act (not including deficiencies relating to structure)	2				
TOTAL	4	1	1	2	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961
INSPECTIONS

1. - INSPECTIONS for purpose of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	12	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	224	79	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	16	3	-	-
TOTAL ...	252	84	3	-

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	2,715
Retail shops	2,013
Wholesale departments, warehouses	182
Catering establishments open to the public	210
Centers	18
Fuel storage depots	14
Total	4,771
Total Males	2,191
Total Females	2,578

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	4	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Twenty visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors to the homes of persons notified to the department as outworkers. It has been found that the home conditions are satisfactory.

The following table shows, by trades, the number of outworkers residing in the district, and who were notified to this department in the August lists as required by Section 133 of the Act:

Wearing apparel	...	...	8
Electrical parts	...	...	2
Curtains	...	...	1

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council (Section 133) and no instances of work in unwholesome premises (Section 134).

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The only large caravan site in the Urban District is that at Warren Farm. The site houses 100 caravans in a pleasantly rural situation and the amenities are in some respects of a higher standard than those recommended in the Model Standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

There also exist in the Urban District 12 smaller sites for which permanent or long-term planning permission has been granted, and at 19 other sites, housing single or small numbers of caravans, planning permission has been granted for limited periods.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This extremely important aspect of the work of the department continues to take up a considerable proportion of the time of the Public Health Inspectors. It is considered to be time well spent and, because of the concern of the Council to ensure that adequate supervision and control should not be allowed to be curtailed due to staff shortages, it was agreed that additional staff should be appointed for the purpose during the next financial year. This will indeed be welcomed and will enable considerably more educational work in the field of food hygiene to be undertaken.

It is an interesting, but perhaps little known fact, that at one time during 1964, no less than fourteen Committees under the auspices of the Government were engaged in evaluating food problems with a view to deciding what courses of action were best in the national interests. Whatever decisions are ultimately made, it will fall to the food inspection organisation of the Local Authority to implement them, and this is a responsibility that the Public Health Department must be fitted to meet.

Fifty-five complaints of extraneous matter in food, or other unsound conditions were made by the public during the year. (There were 34 such complaints in the previous year). All were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action was taken in every case. Legal proceedings were instituted in eleven cases and fines ranging from £10 to £30 were imposed.

Thirteen lectures on various aspects of the work of the department, including food hygiene and food poisoning were given and were augmented by visual aids, photographs and films.

As part of the constant activity to maintain food standards, the following samples were obtained during the year, exclusive of those taken in the course of our responsibilities in connection with food and drugs legislation.

Bacteriological examination -

Water	...	...	...	46
Milk	...	...	...	125
Ice Cream	..	...	...	41

At the end of the year there were 477 food premises in the Urban District, classified as follows:-

Bakehouses and bakers' shops	...	...	27
Butchers' shops	...	...	43
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	39
Confectioners	...	...	72
Factory and school canteens	...	...	55
Fishmongers' and fried fish shops	...	...	20
Greengrocers	...	...	57
Grocers	...	...	125
Licensed houses	...	...	39

Thirty-eight premises are now registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of preserved food; 213 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The total of all unsound food surrendered during the year amounted to nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	3	6	2	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Fish, Poultry, Game	-	-	-	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Cereals and Cake Mixture	-	-	7	6
Jam	-	-	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Frozen and Canned Foods	5	19	-	20
Miscellaneous	-	-	2	$14\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL	9	9	-	$27\frac{3}{4}$

Slaughterhouses

Slaughtering continued at three slaughterhouses during the year.

The appointed day for the application of the construction regulations had still not been decided upon by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but it was learned towards the end of the year that the 1st April 1965 was likely to be the date fixed.

TABLE 1
Meat Inspection Comparative Table

Year	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1955	209	3	289	501	1,885	2,887
1956	341	-	521	1,150	2,696	4,708
1957	432	-	572	1,201	2,582	4,787
1958	368	22	309	1,043	2,682	4,424
1959	350	24	223	1,645	2,440	4,682
1960	471	27	197	1,503	3,583	5,781
1961	644	49	344	3,161	4,352	8,550
1962	869	156	444	5,846	5,015	12,330
1963	916	123	353	4,223	4,749	10,364
1964	869	121	214	4,089	4,423	9,716

TABLE 2
Carcases Inspected and Condemned during 1964

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	869	121	214	4,089	4,423
Number inspected	869	121	214	4,089	4,423
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses con- demned ...	1	-	-	1	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	135	62	2	198	783
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	15.5	51.2	0.9	4.8	17.7
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses con- demned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	58
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	1.3

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

During the year 110 samples of various foodstuffs and drugs were purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

Details of the articles submitted and the results of analysis are shown in the following table.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Food:						
Beef with vegetables and gravy ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bolognese Sauce ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Braised Beef with carrot & onions with gravy ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Chicken in Chicken Jelly, boned ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate (cooking)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cocktail Meatballs	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cocktail Onions ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Concentrated Cheese Sauce ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Confectionery, sugar						
Bubble Gum ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter Drops ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Children's Toy Sweets ...	-	7	7	-	-	-
Creams ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lime flavoured Toffee Apple ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Selection from box of Chocolates ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Special Toffees with Full Cream & Dairy Butter ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Turkish Delight ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crab Meat ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Dairy, Homogenised ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Sterilised ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Double ...	2	1	3	-	-	-
Crusha Milk Shake .						
Syrup, Pineapple ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Currant Pudding, ready cooked ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dressed Crab ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dried Fruit Mixture	1	-	1	-	-	-
Evaporated Milk ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Dressing ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flour, Plain ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Flour, Self Raising	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ginger Marmalade	1	-	1	-	-	-
Carried Forward	5	36	41	-	-	-

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought Forward	5	36	41	-	-	-
Green Ginger Wine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Almonds ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ground Nutmeg ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream, Soft ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Instant Non-fat Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Welsh Rarebit	-	1	1	-	1	1
Irish Stew ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lard, pure ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Margarine, with 10% Butter ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mexican Honey ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Milk ...	9	1	10	-	1	1
Milk, Channel Islands	4	-	4	-	-	-
Milk Top ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Minced Beef ...	2	-	2	-	-	-
Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Minced Meat ...	2	-	2	-	-	-
Minced Steak ...	2	-	2	-	-	-
Orange Drink ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange & Lemon Flavour Slices ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orleans Wine Vinegar	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pate de Foie Truffe	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pease Pudding ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pectin Liquid Fruit	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Onions ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pickling Spice ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ready Mix Ice Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ribena ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Risotto Savoury Rice with Onion, Ham & Mushroom ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rumba Cup ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sage & Onion Stuffing Mix ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce Mix ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Beef ...	1	-	1	-	1	1
Sausages, Pork ...	1	-	1	1	-	1
Soup ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Steak & Kidney Pie	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stewed Steak ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stewed Steak, English	-	1	1	-	1	1
Vegetable Juices ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wild Duck Consomme with Sherry Wine ..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carried Forward	33	69	102	1	5	6

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought Forward	33	69	102	1	5	6
Drugs:						
Aspirin ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Brewers Yeast Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bronchial Balsam ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Compound Chlorophyl Tablets ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paracetamol Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Super Phenamins ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
T.P.N. Elixir ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vytina Tonic ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	34	76	110	1	5	6

With regard to the six samples which were described as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity, the Public Analyst reported as follows:

Instant Welsh Rarebit

Contained 24 per cent of rusk which is excessive for an article so described. In the opinion of the Public Analyst, if, for commercial reasons, a preparation of rusk is considered to be necessary, it should not exceed 10 per cent.

Milk *

Genuine milk in a soiled container. Red marks on the inside of the bottle consisted of a mixture of coloured organic matter and a colourless inorganic base and were probably the scrapings of a coloured pencil or the residue from a type of paint.

Pickled Onions

Ingredients not specified on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Sauce Mix

Label not in accordance with Labelling of Food Order requirements. The initials M.S.G. were used instead of monosodium glutamate.

Sausages, Pork

Consisted of preserved pork sausages containing 300 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide.

Stewed Steak, English

Contained only 66 per cent of meat instead of a reasonable minimum of 75 per cent.

N.B. The sample marked * was submitted following complaint made to the Health Department, and appropriate action was taken.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Registration of Distributors of Milk

The number of distributors of milk in the district registered in accordance with the Regulations was 28 at the end of the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

By the end of the year, 26 Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of special designations had been issued in accordance with the Regulations. Details relating to

the types of Licences issued are as follows:-

(a) Pasteurised and Sterilised	19
(b) Pasteurised	5
(c) Untreated, Pasteurised and Sterilised	2

All the Licences remain in force until 31st December, 1965.

GAME LICENCES

Thirteen applications were received from tradesmen in the district for licences to deal in game. A licence was granted in each instance.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

No burials were arranged in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

There was an appreciable increase in the number of complaints of rodent infestations received in 1964 as compared with the number for the previous year. The comparative figures are as follows:-

	1963	1964
Rat complaints	505	628
Mice complaints	53	39

Prompt attention was given to all complaints, and possible breeding grounds were kept under regular supervision. The free service to domestic property has been continued and a considerable amount of work on a chargeable basis was carried out on commercial premises. Infestations dealt with during the year were, in all cases, small.

A further maintenance treatment for rats in the sewers of the district was undertaken. Test baits were laid and the only area where the results were not entirely satisfactory was in the town centre, where demolition work and rebuilding was taking place.

A number of complaints of other types of pests were received during the year, and the Department was able to help or advise in most cases. Where treatment is given, a charge for the service is made.

The number of cases where treatment was requested are set out below:

Wasps' Nests	...	...	47
Ants	...	...	15
Cockroaches	...	...	28
Bees	...	...	2
Cluster Flies	...	...	1

PUBLIC RELATIONS

For many years a policy has been adopted of accepting invitations to address local organisations on required aspects of the work of the Department. Part of this activity is devoted to the achievement of good public relations by addressing local organisations to explain the problems which beset a local authority in endeavouring to provide environmental health services of high standards, and in explaining the responsibilities of a Public Health Department. In addition, we endeavour to help specialised educational authorities where the syllabus includes public health administration. During the past year, in the pursuit of these objectives, 13 lectures and addresses have been given.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

In common with so many local authorities, the work of refuse collection and disposal was beset during the year with the grievous problems of labour shortage and rapidly diminishing facilities for the tipping of refuse.

Labour

The work of refuse collection has a very low appeal to the manual labour forces of this country and it is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit new men. The basic rate of pay is, of course, extremely low but, as with many towns, the overtime necessitated by staff shortage does enable actual earnings to be at a reasonable level. The amount of overtime worked is, however, from the physical standpoint, excessive, and it is questionable whether full value is obtained for the overtime payments made. Up to the present time, however, it does have the merit of enabling the maintenance of weekly collection.

Disposal

What to do with the vast arisings of domestic and industrial refuse is perhaps the most vexed question in the world of public cleansing today.

Controlled tipping has become difficult to pursue, partly through the hostility of ratepayers to the nuisances inevitably forming part of such operations and partly to the absence of sufficient sites of a suitable nature. In many areas of the country such sites no longer exist; in Woking there are at least two hundred acres of suitable land but the opposition of ratepayers to the deposit of refuse in this way makes the planning authority loath to grant consents.

It would seem that the most apt method of disposal for our town would be the logical process of refuse composting and this is an alternative now being investigated by consulting engineers.

The heavy cost of alternatives to controlled tipping was clearly emphasised in a report by the Treasurer in November 1963, when annual costs of disposal by incineration were estimated at £32,000, composting £33,000 and pulverisation £30,000.

Most of the year we were engaged in controlled tipping operations on Smarts Heath and on Sheets Heath. In both cases opposition was severe at the outset but later many commendations were received as to the improvements created. Perhaps the saddest aspect of operations of this nature is the indiscriminate and wanton dumping of bulky items of refuse at the site entrances long after we have completed our work and made everything neat and tidy.

The cost of making periodic clearances of this type of material is quite substantial.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE JOINT
COMMISSION ON HEALTH SERVICES

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Commission on Health Services was organized in 1964 to study the health care needs of the community. It has held numerous public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public. The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public.

A study was conducted in 1967 to determine the health care needs of the school children of the community. The study was conducted in 1967 to determine the health care needs of the school children of the community. The study was conducted in 1967 to determine the health care needs of the school children of the community. The study was conducted in 1967 to determine the health care needs of the school children of the community.

In 1968, a study was conducted to determine the health care needs of the school children of the community. The study was conducted in 1968 to determine the health care needs of the school children of the community. The study was conducted in 1968 to determine the health care needs of the school children of the community.

SCHOOL

HEALTH

SERVICE

The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public. The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public.

The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public. The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public.

The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public. The Commission has been particularly interested in the health care needs of the school children of the community. It has held several public hearings on this subject and has received many suggestions from the public.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1964/65

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR ROBERT G. BELDAM

Vice-Chairman:

MR. A.D. CAMPBELL

CLR. H.S. CAWSEY
CLR. C.E. CODGBROOK
CLR. B. EMMETT
CLR. I.R.D. GIBSON
CLR. J.H. KELLY
CLR. C.D. KING
CLR. T. LEAM
CLR. MRS. R.F. McGAW

CLR. T.A. MOLLOY
CLR. C.A. NEALE
CLR. V.G. PEARMUND
CLR. E.J. SMITH
CLR. K.E. TURNER
CLR. W.H. TURNER
CLR. MRS. M.M. WALMSLEY

Surrey County Council Appointed Members:

MR. H.H. KIMBER
LT. COL. R.F.T. KINGSBURY

ALD. MRS. B.E. REDDING

Teaching Members:

MR. L.J. COWEE
MISS V.L. HILL

Selected Members:

MRS. M. EDWARDS
MR. A.G. EVERSLED

Education (Schools and Further Education) Sub-Committee:

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR ROBERT G. BELDAM

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR T. LEAM

CLR. A.D. CAMPBELL
MRS. M. EDWARDS
CLR. B. EMMETT
MR. A.G. EVERSLED
MISS V.L. HILL
CLR. J.H. KELLY

CLR. C.D. KING
MR. H.H. KIMBER
CLR. V.G. PEARMUND
CLR. E.J. SMITH
CLR. K.E. TURNER
CLR. MRS. M.M. WALMSLEY

WOKING EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WOKING
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the School Health Service in the Woking area for the year 1964.

The scheme of Medical Inspections remained unchanged from previous years. About a third of the school population were given a routine medical inspection and about 11% of these children were found with defects requiring treatment. The majority of defects were vision and hearing defects, skin problems and catarrhal conditions of ear, nose and throat. The general standard of physical fitness and cleanliness remains satisfactory. Absence from school on account of infectious diseases was small although there was a fair increase of cases of mumps.

A full programme for dental inspection and treatment was also carried out; nearly 90% of the pupils were inspected, 58% of these required treatment and about a third of these received treatment at the school dental clinic, the remaining opted for treatment by a local dentist under the National Health Service scheme.

Immunisation and vaccination programmes in respect of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis were maintained. The response to these protective measures is reasonably satisfactory.

In the special treatment section the service is considerably handicapped by lack of recruitment of specialist trained staff. This is particularly so in the Child Guidance Service. We were, however, fortunate in obtaining the services of a Physiotherapist to start a special session once a week at The Park Special School. The integration of the speech therapy and audiology services into one unit under Dr. Beet, the County Audiologist, has proved to be of much benefit. These special Audiology Clinics held at "Penlee" each week at which the Speech Therapist, Audiometrician and Peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf and the County Audiologist attend working together, have made the early diagnosis of hearing and speech defects and their full treatment and follow up easier and more worth while. It would appear from their investigations that Maternal Rubella was the most common cause of deafness.

The number of handicapped pupils ascertained as requiring special educational treatment is just over 1% of the school population, more than half fall into the category of educationally subnormal. Except in the cases of multiple handicapped pupils, where the number of special schools catering for these children is very small, no great delay is experienced in obtaining a vacancy in a Special School. The great majority of educationally subnormal pupils is accommodated at The Park School in Woking.

The promotion of health in the school child is the primary responsibility of the School Health Service and this is

done not only by observations at routine medical inspections, by overseeing the physical activities of the pupils at school, the school meals and the school sanitation and hygiene, but most essentially by Health Education. During the year a special long term campaign on Dental Health Education was started. It is hoped that all Primary Schools will be visited by the School Dental Officers and talks, films and filmstrips will be shown. Some contact will be made also with Parent/Teacher groups. Later the programme will be modified and extended to the Secondary Schools. The campaign on Smoking and Health continued through this year with a repeat visit by the Central Council for Health Education Special Team to certain Schools and Youth Clubs.

I am indebted to Mr. G.C. Murrell, my Administrative Assistant, and to the Clerical Staff in the School Health Section for their help in preparing the body of this report in intervals between their routine duties.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the professional staff who did most of the field work; the Head Teachers for their willing co-operation; Miss J.M. Paddon and her staff and other Chief Officers for their valuable assistance; and the Education Committee for their support.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P.L. KARNEY

Medical Officer of Health

STAFF EMPLOYED IN SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HEALTH VISITING STAFF

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Dr. C.A. McPherson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.D., D.P.H.
(to 13.1.64)
Dr. P.L. Karney, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 13.1.64)

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (Full-time)

Dr. J.D. Grant, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEONS

Dr. J.E. Sprunt, L.D.S.
Mrs. B.P. West, L.D.S. (Part-time)
Mr. B.L. Macey-Dare, L.D.S. (Part-time)
Mr. T. Edwards, L.D.S. (Part-time)
Mr. D. Monnickendan, L.D.S. (Part-time)

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR

Miss C.E. Berry

HEALTH VISITORS

Miss H.M. Arthur (from 1.10.64)
Miss E.M. Bristow (from 22.7.64)
Miss A. Carty
Miss V.A. Chapman
Miss R.O. Cheesman (to 31.7.64)
Miss E.M. Christopher
Miss J.E. Dicks
Mrs. M.V. Franklin
Miss M.E. Holt
Mrs. G. Marshall
Miss B.M. Martin
Miss M. Scott
Miss E.G. Spratt (from 22.7.64)

DENTAL ATTENDANT (Full-time)

Mrs. P. Langley

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1. POPULATION AND SCHOOLS
 - (a) Maintained Schools
 - (b) Independent Schools
2. MEDICAL INSPECTION
 - (a) Routine Medical Inspection
 - (b) General Physical Condition
 - (c) Cleanliness
 - (d) Cases of infectious diseases and contacts
3. DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
4. TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS
 - (a) Attendance at School Clinics
 - (b) Work carried out at Eye Clinics
 - (c) Routine Audiometry and Hearing Defect Clinics
5. SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT
 - (a) Child Guidance
 - (b) Speech Therapy
 - (c) Special Audiology and Hearing Defect Therapy Clinics
 - (d) Convalescent treatment
6. DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
8. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN
9. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION
 - (a) Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation
 - (b) Poliomyelitis Vaccination
 - (c) B.C.G. (Tuberculosis) Vaccination
10. HANDICAPPED PUPILS
11. PROMOTION OF HEALTH
 - (a) Health Education in Schools
 - (b) School Meals and Milk
 - (c) Sanitary inspection of school premises
12. STATISTICAL TABLES

1. POPULATION AND SCHOOLS

(a) Maintained Schools

The maintained school population of the area at the end of 1964 was as follows:-

Primary	6,453
Secondary	4,410
Special	169
TOTAL	11,032

The number of Primary and Secondary Departments in the area on the 31st December 1964 was:-

Secondary	7
Primary	21
Special	1
TOTAL	29

(b) Independent Schools

Independent schools may make application for school medical and dental inspection and treatment to be made available to their pupils. In Woking one such school has so far made such an application.

No. of Pupils - Primary	170
Secondary	100

2. MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a) Routine Medical Inspection

The systematic Routine Medical Inspection by age groups is undertaken in the area as follows:-

Primary	((i) On entry)	Complete Medical Examination
	((ii) During year in which age 8 is reached)	
	((iii) On entry)	Ditto
	((iv) During year in which age 13 is reached (if more than a year from last routine inspection))	
Secondary	((v) During year in which age 15 is reached)	Complete Medical Examination
	((vi) During year prior to leaving school (if more than one year after last routine inspection))	

Children are also inspected at any time at the request of the parent or head teacher.

4,563 children were examined at Routine Medical Examinations during the period: parents were present for 2,112 (46.29%) of these examinations.

(b) General Physical condition

The general physical condition of a pupil examined at a Routine Medical Inspection is determined by the personal assessment by the Inspecting Medical Officer.

Of the 4,563 pupils inspected at Routine Medical Inspections, 4 children (0.09%) were found to be unsatisfactory in general physical condition.

(c) Cleanliness

During 1964 Health Visitors visited schools in the area for the purpose of Cleanliness Inspections.

Eight pupils were found to have nits in the hair. There were no cases of verminous bodies.

(d) Cases of infectious diseases and contacts

Disease	Suffering	Excluded on Suspicion	Contacts Excluded	Total Exclusions
Small Pox	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	-	1	12
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-
Measles	144	-	2	146
Whooping Cough	9	-	-	9
German Measles	19	-	-	19
Chicken Pox	139	-	2	141
Mumps	331	-	3	334
Jaundice	1	-	-	1
Other contagious diseases	26	-	-	26
Tuberculosis:-				
Pulmonary	-	-	-	-
Non-pulmonary	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	681	-	8	689

3. DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the percentage of defects found at Routine Medical Inspections during 1964:-

Number of pupils examined	4,563
Number of pupils found with defects for treatment	446
Percentage of pupils in need of treatment	11.15%
Number of defects requiring observation	2,499
Number of defects requiring treatment	509

4. TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

(a) Attendance at School Clinics

Attendances at General Medical and Minor Ailment Clinics during 1964 were as follows:-

Disease	First Attendance	Second and Subsequent Attendances
Skin Diseases		
Ringworm (Scalp)	-	-
Ringworm (Body)	-	-
Scabies	-	-
Impetigo	-	-
Other Skin Diseases	53	77
Eye Diseases	23	9
Ear Defects	64	11
Other defects and minor ailments	76	36
TOTALS	216	133

In addition, 1,183 attendances were made for other reasons, including medical examinations for employment, diphtheria immunisation and follow-up examinations.

(b) Work carried out at Eye Clinic

The table below gives details of work carried out at Clarence Avenue Eye Clinic during the period:-

Number of attendances	835
Number of individual patients examined	743
TREATMENT	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	751
Glasses prescribed	222

(c) Routine Audiometry and Hearing Defect Clinics

The routine testing of hearing of school children age 6-7 years is carried out separately by the Council's Audiometrician as part of the routine medical inspection.

Each child is tested individually and an audiogram constructed for those with significant hearing loss. Children failing the tests are followed up and examined by an Assistant Medical Officer. Where necessary they are referred for the opinion of the Special Audiology Clinic or to the hospital services after consultation with the general practitioner concerned.

This service is in addition to the hearing tests conducted by Health Visitors on all babies, with special attention to babies "at risk". These tests are done as soon after six months of age as possible and repeated at intervals if necessary. Any doubtful cases are referred to the Audiology Clinic.

No. of babies "at risk" screened of which 12 were referred to the Audiology Clinic	212
--	-----

No. of school children tested by audiometry of whom 48 failed the test	723
---	-----

5 were referred to the Audiology Clinic
6 to the general practitioner
6 to the E.N.T. Consultant
and the remainder kept under observation at
the General Medical Clinic or at special
medical examinations at school

5. SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT

(a) Child Guidance

The Woking Child Guidance Clinic is situated at "Penlee", Claremont Avenue, Woking, where the Psychiatrist in charge is Dr. D. Maclean.

Any pupils attending a Woking School who require child guidance treatment can be examined by Dr. Maclean at this Clinic, but the catchment-area for the Woking Child Guidance Clinic extends beyond the Woking Urban District area and takes in the greater part of the North-Western Division of Surrey. As the catchment-area for this service extends beyond that controlled by your Council, the day-to-day administration for the Child Guidance Service is controlled centrally by the County Medical Officer.

The table shown below gives details of Woking pupils who attended the Clinic during the year:-

Cases referred during 1964	...	...	...	26
New cases seen	...	...	...	29
Discharged during 1964	...	...	...	23
Waiting List 31st December, 1964	...	...	...	5

(b) Speech Therapy

Speech Therapists are employed on a part-time basis at Clarence Avenue Clinic, Woking, and "Penlee", Claremont Avenue, Woking. In addition, a Speech Therapist is employed to carry out Speech Therapy at The Park Special Day School, Woking.

This Service also has a catchment-area which extends beyond the Urban District boundary and is therefore similarly administered centrally by the County Medical Officer.

Details of the work carried out by Speech Therapists during the year are given below:-

	Woking
No. of Treatment Sessions	371
No. of Consultation Sessions with parents and teachers	-
No. of children treated during the year	148
No. of children discharged during the year	
(a) Cured	18
(b) Improved	26
(c) Other reasons	10
No. under treatment at end of year	94
No. awaiting treatment on 31st December 1964	17

(c) Special Audiology and Hearing Defect Therapy Clinics

In addition to the routine screening for hearing defects at infancy and the routine audiometry of school children at 6-7 years, the County Council have appointed a Specialist Audiologist to supervise and co-ordinate the medical services for children with hearing and speech defects.

Dr. Beet, the County Audiologist, conducts a special audiology clinic at which the Audiometrician, Speech Therapist and Peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf attend and to which all children with any hearing defect are referred. This clinic is held at "Penlee" each week, on Thursday. During the year, 106 children were referred to this clinic; 74 were found to have normal hearing, 5 were found to have impaired hearing needing a hearing aid and 5 impaired hearing but not needing a hearing aid and 5 remained under supervision not fully assessed at the end of the year.

(d) Convalescent treatment

The Council's scheme provides for free convalescent home treatment in respect of any pupil attending a school, or educational establishment maintained by the Education Authority, or attending an independent school for which school health service facilities have been made available. Pupils may be recommended for such treatment by School Medical Officers up to a period of four weeks.

6. DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year, the death of one girl aged 13 years was reported. Death was caused by a brain tumour.

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The following table shows the number of children who were examined by the Dental Surgeons at Routine and Special Inspections, and the number referred for treatment during the year.

Number inspected	9,558
Number found to require treatment	5,566
Percentage found to require treatment	58.23

During the year 1,586 school children received dental treatment at School Dental Clinics. This represents 28.49% of the number of children offered treatment, although a number of children treated were referred in 1963 and some referrals will be treated in 1965.

8. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

259 initial examinations or re-examinations were carried out by School Medical Officers during the period to ascertain the fitness of school children to undertake part-time employment. 193 children were examined in this connection and all were found to be fit.

One licence was applied for during the year for a pupil to take part in entertainments.

9. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(a) Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation

The Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunity Index at 31st December 1964 in the 5-15 age group was 61.5. This index is the percentage of school children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

(b) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Details are given below of the administration of Poliomyelitis Vaccine to pupils in 5-15 age group during 1964.

(i) Complete Primary course by Oral Vaccine	101
(ii) Complete Primary course by Injection	Nil
(iii) Booster third dose by Injection	2
(iv) Booster fourth dose by Oral Vaccine	797

(c) B.C.G. (Tuberculosis) Vaccination

The Council has a scheme for voluntary B.C.G. vaccination against T.B. for children age 13 years which has recently been extended to include children approaching that age, school children age 14 or older and students attending establishments of further education. The table overleaf gives details of B.C.G. vaccinations carried out during 1964.

B.C.G. Vaccination 1964

Number in Age Group including some in Private Schools	Consent to Vaccination		Mantoux Test				Vaccinated	
	Number	% of Total Age Group	Positive	% of those tested	Negative	% of those tested	Number	% of Total Age Group
916	680	74.23	25	4.15	602	95.85	563	61.46

10. HANDICAPPED PUPILS

It is the duty of the County Council as an educational authority to make suitable provision for children who are handicapped and who require special educational treatment, since they cannot be educated satisfactorily under the normal conditions of an ordinary school. Many handicapped pupils can receive appropriate education in ordinary schools if suitable special provision is made. Some handicapped pupils require special educational treatment in special schools and hostels.

At the end of the year 152 pupils were on the handicapped pupils register, of which 61 were attending schools provided by the Surrey Education Authority and 37 were placed in independent special schools or similar schools with other Authorities, and 8 were receiving special educational treatment at hospital, private school or at home. The remaining are in ordinary schools receiving special education or awaiting placement in special schools.

There are two special educational units in the Woking delegated services area, namely The Park School for educationally subnormal pupils, with 120 places for boys and girls 7-12 years of age, and the Partially Hearing Unit attached to the Woodlands Infants School with 8 places for boys and girls of infant school age. Children in both these units are all medically examined each year by an Assistant Medical Officer and are also under the supervision of Senior Medical Officers specialising in handicapped children. In addition special provision is made for special treatment such as Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy, Audiometry to be given at these two units.

11. PROMOTION OF HEALTH

(a) Health Education in Schools

Information on health matters in the form of material and advice on the teaching of health subjects, especially on dental health and smoking, has continued to be furnished to teachers and pupils. The work of teachers has been supported by that of Health Visitors, Medical and Dental Officers, especially in such subjects as Mothercraft, Parentcraft, Child Care and Dental Health.

The special campaign on Smoking and Health was continued during the year in Secondary Schools and Youth Clubs. The special Central Council for Health Education Team visited two Secondary Schools and two Youth Clubs. Intensive dental health education was started at all Primary Schools. All Primary Schools were visited and films, filmstrips were shown, talks given and

posters, leaflets, etc. were left. Contact was also made at a few Parent/Teachers' Associations.

(b) Provision of meals and milk

The following table gives statistics as to the number of pupils receiving mid-day meals at maintained schools on a day in September 1964.

No. in attendance	No. taking meals	% taking meals at		
		Full Cost	Half Cost	Free
10,196	6,884	97.60	-	2.40

(c) Sanitary inspection of school premises

Formal sanitary and hygiene inspections of school premises and reporting of the same to the Management Committee or Governing body of the school and to the Education Committee was re-started during the year. There is some overcrowding in schools as would be expected with the rapid increase in school population in recent years. It was sincerely hoped after the severe Winter of 1962 to see the death of outside toilets and this is gradually taking place.

A number of schools have started to collect funds for their own swimming pool. It will be necessary to insist on a proper filtration and chlorinating plant and it would be some encouragement if a contribution to the cost of these items is made by the Authority.

12. STATISTICAL TABLES

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE I

- A. Routine Medical Inspections
Number of Pupils Inspected
and their Physical Condition
- B. Special Inspections
Number of Pupils Inspected
- C. Infestation with Vermin

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

TABLE 11

- A. Defects found at Routine
Medical Inspections
- B. Number of individual pupils
found at Routine Medical
Inspections to require
treatment (excluding
uncleanliness and dental
diseases)

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

TABLE 111

- A. Diseases of the skin
- B. Eye diseases, defective
vision and squint
- C. Diseases and defects of ear,
nose and throat
- D. Orthopaedic and postural
defects
- E. Other treatment given
- F. Audiometry - Hearing Tests
- G. Audiology - Hearing Defects

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

TABLE IV

- A. Dental Inspection and
Treatment carried out

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE V

- A. Handicapped pupils at
31st December, 1964

TABLE 1
A. - ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical condition of Pupils Inspected
		Satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)
1960 and later	-	-
1959	833	833
1958	234	234
1957	48	47
1956	976	976
1955	78	78
1954	39	39
1953	518	516
1952	232	232
1951	38	38
1950	201	201
1949 and earlier	1,366	1,365
TOTAL	4,563	4,559

B. - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	279
Number of Re-inspections	94
TOTAL	373

C. - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Number of children examined	1,665
(ii) Number of individual pupils found to be infested	8
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	Nil
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

TABLE 11

A. - DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	45	151	43	7
Eyes				
(a) Vision	251	364	7	13
(b) Squint	22	61	5	1
(c) Other	6	49	6	2
Ears				
(a) Hearing	17	119	35	17
(b) Otitis Media	3	34	-	-
(c) Other	4	43	6	1
Nose or Throat	35	330	3	6
Speech	10	73	26	8
Lymphatic Glands	1	25	-	-
Heart & Circulation	3	51	-	1
Lungs	4	122	-	4
Developmental -				
(a) Hernia	5	19	-	-
(b) Other	5	149	-	-
Orthopaedic -				
(a) Posture	13	75	-	2
(b) Feet	11	145	1	4
(c) Other	7	198	11	10
Nervous System -				
(a) Epilepsy	3	18	-	-
(b) Other	1	21	-	1
Psychological -				
(a) Development	1	32	-	1
(b) Stability	4	122	-	2
Abdomen	9	53	-	-
Other	49	245	32	13

B. - PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 11 A	Total Individual Pupils
1960 and later	-	-	-
1959	20	45	53
1958	4	29	27
1957	2	3	4
1956	35	53	72
1955	1	-	1
1954	-	-	-
1953	27	25	48
1952	12	23	30
1951	3	4	7
1950	11	9	16
1949 and earlier	136	67	188
TOTAL	251	258	446

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

TABLE 111

A. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN

	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year
Ringworm	
(a) Scalp	Nil
(b) Body	Nil
Scabies	Nil
Impetigo	Nil
Other skin diseases	81
TOTAL	81

B. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	17
Errors of refraction (including squint)	751
TOTAL	768
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	222

C. - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:-	
(a) for diseases of the ear	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	167
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	24
Received other forms of treatment	32
TOTAL	226
Total number of pupils in school who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-	
(a) in 1964	1
(b) in previous years	21

D. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	39
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-
TOTAL	39

E. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	120
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	Nil
(c) Other than (a) and (b) above	
1. Heart	-
2. Lungs	4
3. Nervous system	3
4. Lymphatic glands	-
5. Development	14
6. Abdomen	18
7. Psychological	1
TOTAL (a) - (c)	160

The following table gives details of the number of children tested and the results of investigations of children who failed the test during 1964.

	Routine Examina- tions	Retests and Specials	Total
(1) No. of children tested	662	61	723
(2) No. of children who failed test	38	10	48
(3) Result of investigations by School Medical Officers:-			
(a) No significant hearing loss	12	4	16
(b) No significant hearing loss, but child appears mentally retarded	-	-	-
Deafness due to:-			
(c) Catarrhal condition (with or without inflammation of ear)	10	3	13
(d) Old otitis media	1	-	1
(e) Injury	-	-	-
(f) Other causes	3	1	4
(g) Undetermined cause	1	1	2
(h) Untraced or left district	2	1	3
(i) Already supplied with hearing aids	-	-	-
(j) Investigations remaining to be carried out	9	-	9
	38	10	48
(4) Recommendations			
(a) No action required	11	2	13
(b) For observation only	5	1	6
(c) Referred to Audiology Clinic	3	2	5
(d) Referred to General Practitioner	3	3	6
(e) Referred to E.N.T. Consultant	6	-	6
(f) Special position in class	2	1	3
(g) Hearing aid and supervision by teacher of deaf	-	-	-

G. AUDIOLOGY - HEARING DEFECTS

Ages	Children "at risk" referred for screening during 1964	Children tested by Health Visitors	New Cases referred to Audiology Clinic	Not fully assessed by end of previous year	Found to have normal hearing	Found to have remediable hearing loss	Found to have impaired hearing needing hearing aid	Found to have impaired hearing but not requiring hearing aid	Not fully assessed by end of year	Total Examinations at Audiology Clinic during the year
0-2	211	96	12	-	11	-	1	-	-	12
2-5	1	1	58	5	51	9	-	-	3	71
5-7	-	-	11	-	8	2	1	-	-	11
7-11	-	-	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	6
11+	-	-	7	-	1	1	2	2	1	6
TOTAL	212	97	92	8	74	13	5	3	5	106

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

TABLE IV

A. - DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 1964

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:-		
(a) Periodic		9,164
(b) Specials		<u>394</u>
		<u>9,558</u>
2. Number found to require treatment		5,566
3. Number referred for treatment		5,566
4. Number actually treated		1,586
5. Attendances made by pupils for treatment		4,085
6. Half-days devoted to: Inspection		80
	Treatment	<u>798</u>
		<u>878</u>
7. Fillings: Permanent Teeth		3,262
	Temporary Teeth	<u>1,340</u>
		<u>4,602</u>
8. Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth		2,819
	Temporary Teeth	<u>1,213</u>
		<u>4,032</u>
9. Extractions: Permanent Teeth		228
	Temporary Teeth	<u>778</u>
		<u>1,006</u>
10. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction		438
11. Orthodontics:		
(a) Cases commenced during the year		55
(b) Cases completed during the year		16
(c) Cases discontinued during the year		15
(d) Pupils treated with appliances		131
(e) Removable appliances fitted		90
(f) Fixed appliances fitted		20
(g) Total attendances		<u>702</u>
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures		4
13. Other operations		1,506

(Direct responsibility assumed by your Council on 1st April, 1962)

The following Infant Welfare Centres were maintained in Woking during the year.

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
WOKING	Maternity Hospital, Heathside Road	Ante-Natal	Wednesday, p.m. Friday, a.m.
	The Clinic, Clarence Avenue	Welfare Dental Eye	Wednesday, p.m. Full-time Monday, a.m. (1st & 3rd) Monday, p.m.
		General Medical	Wednesday, a.m. (1st & 3rd)
	Penlee, Claremont Avenue	Child Guidance Speech Dental	Full-time Full-time Monday, a.m. & p.m. Tuesday, a.m. & p.m. Wednesday, a.m. Thursday, a.m. & p.m. Friday, a.m. & p.m.
BYFLEET	Methodist Hall, Byfleet	Welfare Dental	Wednesday, p.m. Thursday, p.m. Friday, a.m. & p.m.
		General Medical	Thursday, a.m. (2nd & 4th)
HORSELL	The Parish Hall	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
KNAPHILL	Trinity Church Hall, Chobham Rd.	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
WESTFIELD	St. Peter's Church Hall, Old Woking	Welfare General Medical	Tuesday, p.m. Tuesday, a.m. (2nd & 4th)
ST. JOHN'S	Memorial Hall	Welfare General Medical	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, p.m.
SHEERWATER	St. Michael's Hall	General Medical	Monday, a.m. (1st & 3rd)
		Welfare	Monday, p.m.
MAYBURY	Youth Centre, Alpha Road	General Medical	Thursday, p.m.
		Welfare	Thursday, p.m.
PYRFORD	The Village Hall	General Medical	Monday, p.m.
		Welfare	Monday, p.m.
BROOKWOOD	Memorial Hall	General Medical Welfare	2nd & 4th Tuesdays, p.m.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

The 13 District Nurses or Domiciliary Midwives employed in the Woking area are listed below.

Brookwood	Miss V.J. Holder	37, St. John's Road, Woking	Woking 5736
Byfleet	Miss M. Cook	1, Ulwin Avenue, Byfleet	Byfleet 42658
Group Relief	Miss S. Pigott	Flat 2, "Carberry", Kingfield Road, Woking	Woking 63641
Sheerwater	Miss F.M. Richards	169, Albert Drive, Sheerwater, Woking	Byfleet 42606
West Byfleet	Miss S.I. Dye	181, Woodham Lane, New Haw	Byfleet 45448
Woking	Miss H.F. Bisseneek	Helvetia, High Street, Horsell	Woking 60511
	Miss E.W. Davies	The Flat, The Day Nursery, Chobham Road, Woking	Woking 61407
	Mrs. M. Drake	Aram, Vicarage Lane, Send	Ripley 2202
	Miss E.A. Hollister	Flat 3, "Carberry", Kingfield Road, Woking	Woking 64469
	Miss D. Penny	"Carberry", Kingfield Road, Woking	Woking 63559
MIDWIFERY ONLY	Miss M. Fielding)	St. Fillans, Maybury Hill, Woking	Woking 2732
	Miss J.M. Pollard)		
	Miss L. Wilson)		



