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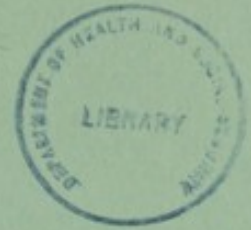
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II

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 1971




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1971/72

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

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Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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## HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANT

Mrs. S. A. BOWERMAN (from 6.9.71.)
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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Health Report for the year.

The report is divided in the usual sections and each section is introduced by a general report. Also included in each section are reports by other Senior Members of the staff responsible for sections of the work in the Department.

There are also reports by Dr. Lindsay on a follow up of Infective Hepatitis cases reported during the year, and by Mr. Mills, Ophthalmic Optician in Woking, on a screening exercise of the elderly carried out on behalf of the Department. I commend these reports to you and feel that the normal summary letter would best be omitted this year.

My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of the report, to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their support, to the County Medical Officer and his staff for all their help and advice and to the staff of the department for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. L. KARNEY

Medical Officer of Health

General Statistics  
Social Conditions  
Vital Statistics  
Infectious Diseases  
Public Health Laboratory Report

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the year

The report is divided in two main sections and each

section is introduced by a general report. Also included in

each section are reports by other members of the staff

responsible for various of the work in the Department.

There are also reports by Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name]

whose reports cover various aspects during the year, and by Mr. [Name]

whose report is a summary of the work of the

Department during the year. I am sure that

you will find that the overall picture is a very

interesting one.

My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of

the report, to the Chairman and Members of the Board and to the

Committee for their interest in the work of the Department and for

the help and co-operation during the year.

I am sure that you will find it a most interesting

and useful document.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. [Name]



## STATISTICS AND GENERAL HEALTH

Following the results of the 1971 census the population of Woking has been reduced to 76,260 from the previous year's estimated population of 80,240. The present population is at the figure estimated for 1965. In the meanwhile the growth of the number of houses occupied has steadily increased from about 21,000 in 1965 to 24,000+ this year. This would seem to indicate that the family unit formation is nearer 3.1 than that of 3.5 noted in the 1961 census.

The number of births has risen slightly and this may largely be accounted for by an increase in immigrant births, of which there were 155. This may well be the temporary increase noted in other areas with recent rapid intakes of immigrant groups. The number of births, except for the years 1964-66, has shown a slow decline since 1961. Peri-natal deaths numbered 53:30 a figure near that of 1970, 1968 and 1967. Congenital malformations in live births rose from 23 and 27 in previous years to 35, indicating perhaps, more of a greater interest in reporting than a true increase, as many were of a minor nature. But defects of the central nervous system i. e. Spina bifida, Anencephaly, etc. were increased and form about 9 per 1,000 births. Premature births, directly or indirectly, were the major cause among the perinatal deaths.

The number of deaths has remained steady around 800 for the past 10 years, about 125 - 150 occur at Brookwood Hospital. Trends in the major causes of deaths show a slight rise in the cancers and respiratory diseases, a decrease in cerebro vascular and ischaemic heart diseases, with accidents and suicides remaining steady, except for an increase especially in suicides this year. Deaths in the age group 45 - 64 years totalled 177 with the following major causes:-

Neoplasms	57 (Lung cancer 19)
Ischaemic Heart Disease	52
Strokes	16
Respiratory Disease	14
Suicides	8

Respiratory illness, especially Bronchitis, is the leading cause of absence of work, particularly of men, and causes about 12% of all days of work incapacity from all causes.

Woking's oldest resident, Mrs. Florence Bailey, died aged 105.

## SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

The development of the centre of the town is rapidly taking place, and over the years dwelling units at increased density both by infilling and multistorey have been built surrounding the central development. Similar infilling at higher density is occurring around the West Byfleet station. In an increasing density in urban development greater attention must be paid to improvement of the surrounding environment and more open spaces.

Employment in the area shared the anxieties of the markedly increased unemployment throughout the country. Although the number unemployed did not rise unduly in Woking, the rising cost of living was undoubtedly felt by the lower income group and the larger families.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

234 cases of measles were notified during the year. It was disappointing to note that 7 cases of whooping cough were notified, the last case to be notified previously being in 1968. A follow up of the 14 cases of infective jaundice is reported by Dr. Lindsay in this section in a separate report.



# REPORT ON INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

by

Dr. Lindsay, Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Infective Hepatitis has always been known to be common in Institutions and in Armies in the field where it often occurs in epidemics.

The incidence in U.K. has been unknown except in a few areas but since 15th June, 1968 it has been notifiable to the local Medical Officer of Health. Primary Schools in Woking have always notified Jaundice.

The incidence in England is around 44 per 100,000 of the population per annum but it is twice as common in the 3 northern Counties than the average.

Although not too much can be concluded from studying a small area, the reported cases in Woking for the year 1971, viz. 23, were no higher and no lower than the incidence in the South of England as a whole.

The age range of the cases is narrow, 15 cases between 4 - 10 years and 7 between 24 and 39 years, confirming the view that it is a disease mainly of junior school age and younger adults. 2 adults had close contact with children in schools/children's homes where there was a history of infection and 2 adults almost certainly caught it abroad.

Otherwise it appeared in older property or poorer parts of the area and with one exception in old school buildings. It is suggested that in these circumstances there is more chance of spread because hygiene may be less satisfactory. Travellers are always at risk as are adults whose work brings them in close contact with children.

There is no evidence that water supply, food or the Basingstoke Canal had any connection whatsoever. There was limited spread within families suggesting many people are immune. I would suggest the cases in neighbouring houses were due to children attending the same school.

Follow up is made difficult because of the low degree of infectivity and the variable incubation period (up to 6 weeks). All cases appeared to be mild with no sequelae.

It is suggested that the disease is endemic with a history of close contact in less than half the cases, 8 cases occurring in 4 households, 2 in each.

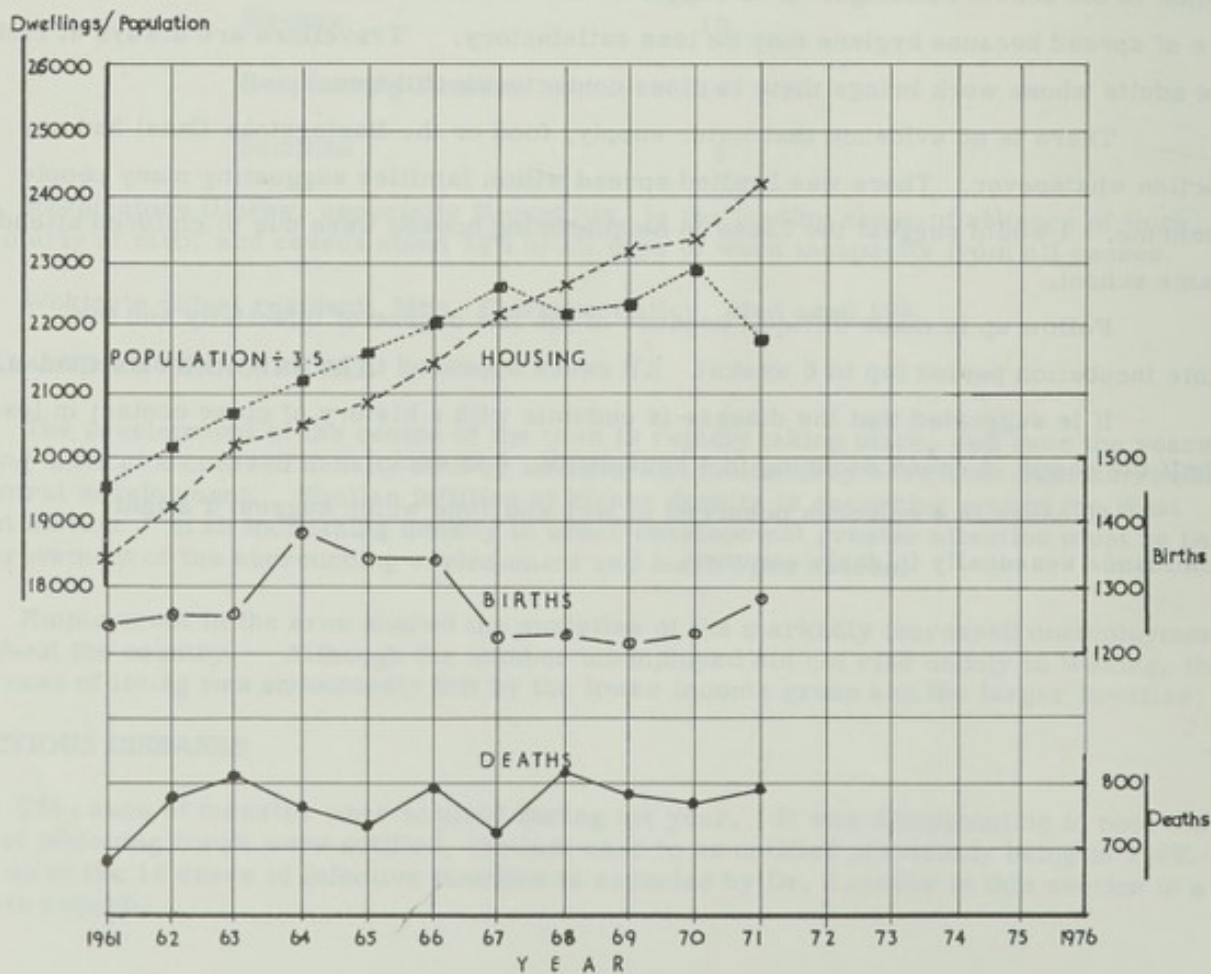
10 cases in 4 episodes occurred in May and June which suggest a slight predominance seasonally in early summer.





### General Statistics

Area in acres	15,712
Total Population (mid 1971)	76,260
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.72) (this figure includes 279 Crown Dwelling Houses)	24,157
Rateable Value - General rate (1.4.72)	£4,290,272
Sum represented by 1p rate (year 1971/72)	£ 41,815



Vital Statistics	Woking U. D.	Surrey C. C.	England & Wales
<b>Live Births</b>			
Number	1,277		
Rate per 1,000 population	16.7	13.6	16.0
<b>Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births</b>	6	6	8
<b>Stillbirths</b>			
Number	17		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	13	11	12
<b>Total live and stillbirths</b>	1,294		
<b>Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)</b>	19		
<b>Infant Mortality Rates</b>			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	15	15	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16	15	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	17	24
<b>Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)</b>	11	10	12
<b>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)</b>	10	8	10
<b>Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)</b>	23	19	22
<b>Maternal Mortality (including abortion)</b>			
Number of deaths	1		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0.77		
<b>Deaths</b>			
Number	793		
Rate per 1,000 population	10.4	10.7	11.6

## BIRTHS

	Males	Females	1971 Total	1970 Total	1969 Total
Live Births (legitimate)	613	592	1,205	1,144	1,133
Live Births (illegitimate)	38	34	72	75	78
Live Birth Rate (adjusted)			17.9	16.3	16.6
Live Birth Rate - England & Wales			16.0	16.0	16.3

## DEATHS

	Males	Females	1971 Total	1970 Total	1969 Total
Total Deaths	371	422	793	774	788
Death Rate (adjusted)			9.8	9.0	9.6
Death Rate (England & Wales)			11.6	11.7	11.9

The principal causes of death were:-

Malignant neoplasms	155		19.52%	(18.99%)
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	17)			
Hypertensive disease	8)			
Ischaemic heart disease	165)	362	45.59%	(43.67%)
Other forms of heart disease	37)			
Cerebrovascular disease	105)			
Other diseases of circulatory system	30)			
Influenza	2)			
Pneumonia	107)	141	17.76%	(20.67%)
Bronchitis and emphysema	27)			
Other diseases of respiratory system	5)			
Motor vehicle accidents	11)			
All other accidents	13)	35	4.41%	(3.23%)
Suicide	11)			

(1970 figures in brackets)

## MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

Malignant Neoplasms were responsible for 155 deaths or 19.52 (18.99 in 1970) per cent of total deaths and 2.03 (1.83 in 1970) per thousand of the population. The following table gives further details of the major cancer areas.

Region	Nos.	M.	F.	Age Range Average Age
<b>Digestive:</b>				
Stomach	10	8	2	49 - 94 69
Intestines	20	9	11	47 - 81 63
Rectum	6	3	3	51 - 90
Pancreas	7	2	5	63 - 81 73
<b>Respiratory:</b>				
Lungs	40	29	11	46 - 87
<b>Breast and Genito- Urinary:</b>				
Breast	9	-	9	50 - 86 66
Cervix & Uterus	6	-	6	35 - 78 60
Ovary	5	-	5	47 - 86
Prostate	6	6	-	57 - 77 70
Bladder	8	8	-	56 - 77
<b>Leukaemia</b>	4	4	-	32 - 51 43

## DEATHS DUE TO VIOLENCE

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

Falls ... .. 3	Road Traffic Deaths ... 11	Drowning ... .. 1
Burns ... .. 1	Poisoning ... .. 2	Other .. ... 2



In addition to the above there were 11 suicides. The following table shows the incidence of suicides over the last five years:-

### SUICIDES

AGE GROUP	YEAR										TOTAL
	1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15 - 44	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	8
45 - 64	5	3	-	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	20
65+	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	6
	8	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	2	1	34

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

	Males	Females	1971 Total	1970 Total	1969 Total
Deaths under 1 year					
Legitimate	13	6	19	14	15
Illegitimate	-	-	-	4	2
Working Quinquennial rate (average of five years)			16.79	16.36	14.36
England & Wales Quinquennial rate			18.06	18.46	19.42

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year
	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies	-	-	1	-	-
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	7	1	-	-	-
Endocrine disease	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental suffocation	-	-	-	1	-
Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1
Diaphragmatic hernia	1	-	-	-	-

Stillbirths	Males	Females	1971 Total	1970 Total	1969 Total
	No. of stillbirths				
Legitimate	8	7	15	22	11
Illegitimate	-	2	2	-	-

The causes of the seventeen stillbirths were as follows:-

Anencephaly	3
Placental insufficiency	6
Cord condition	1
Foetal abnormality	1
Pre-eclampsia	1
Spina bifida	2
Unknown causes	3



## CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

Thirty-five notifications of babies with congenital malformation were received from doctors and midwives, giving an incidence of 270.5 per 10,000 babies born in the area. Details are as follows:-

### Central Nervous System

Anencephaly ... ..	3
Spina bifida ... ..	2
Lower lumbar cystic swelling ..	1

### Alimentary System

Cleft lip and palate .. ...	1
Pilonidal sinus ... ..	1

### Respiratory System

Malformation of diaphragm ...	1
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### Urino-genital System

Hypospadias, epispadias ...	3
Undescended testicle ... ..	1
Hydrocele ... ..	1

### Limbs

Polydactyly ... ..	1
Talipes ... ..	9
Congenital dislocation of hip ...	1
Webbing of fingers ... ..	1
Unspecified limb malformations	1

### Other Systems

Specified and unspecified congenital malformations ...	8
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### Stillbirths with Congenital Malformations

There were six stillbirths with congenital malformations, details of which are as follows:-

Anencephaly ... ..	3
Spina bifida ... ..	2
Unspecified malformation ...	1

### Perinatal Deaths

	1971	1970	1969
Total stillbirths & deaths under 1 week	30	28	18
Perinatal mortality rate	23	23	15

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1971

	Male	Female	1971	1970	1969
ALL CAUSES	371	422	793	774	788
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	3	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	2	1
Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	1	1	1	-
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	2	2
Syphilis and its sequelae	1	1	2	1	-
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	2	3	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	2	4	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	8	2	10	12	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	9	11	20	19	19
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - lung, Bronchus	29	11	40	42	31
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	9	9	13	18
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	6	6	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	6	-	6	6	3
Leukaemia	4	-	4	6	8
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	23	30	53	39	42
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1	2	-
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	1	4	2
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	4	-	4	1	3
Anaemias	2	2	4	5	2
Mental Disorders	-	1	1	4	5
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis	-	-	-	4	*
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	3	2	5	5	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	14	17	7	15
Hypertensive Disease	5	3	8	11	9
Ischaemic Heart Disease	90	75	165	146	192
Other forms of Heart Disease	9	28	37	29	40
Cerebrovascular Disease	35	70	105	117	121
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	19	30	28	28
Influenza	1	1	2	7	3
Pneumonia	45	62	107	99	80
Bronchitis and Emphysema	17	10	27	44	44
Asthma	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	3	5	9	5
Peptic Ulcer	2	2	4	6	5
Appendicitis	-	-	-	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	3	2	5	4	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	2	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	4	3	7	3	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-	3	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	4	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	3	4	7	3	7
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	1	1	2	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	1	3	4	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	1	1	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1	6	6
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	7	1	8	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	4	5	1	4
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	8	24	32	29	20
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	2	11	9	6
All other Accidents	7	6	13	10	10
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	8	3	11	6	8
All other External Causes	-	-	-	1	3

\* Cause not listed until 1970

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

YEAR	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Polio-myelitis	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	Acute Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	* Infective Jaundice
1967	-	25	1287	10	-	-	1	1	2	3	-
1968	-	7	173	1	-	-	-	-	19	2	4
1969	-	21	145	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	16
1970	-	12	373	-	-	1	2	-	18	4	3
1971	-	14	234	7	-	-	1	-	-	5	14

\* Notifiable with effect from 15th June 1968

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS  
1971**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT													Cases admitted to Hospital	Total	Deaths
	AT AGES - YEARS															
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65			
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	14	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	-
Measles	234	10	14	29	35	35	108	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	14	-	-	-	1	2	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:- Non-Pulmonary	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
Pulmonary	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	7	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-



## TUBERCULOSIS

### New Cases and Mortality during 1971

Age Periods	New Cases				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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Tuberculosis summary of previous years

	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>Cases Pulmonary</b>					
0 - 5	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	4	1	-	-	1
15 - 65	46	10	11	13	9
65 +	1	1	1	2	2
<b>Non-Pulmonary</b>	1	2	2	2	3
<b>Total New Cases</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total Transfers in</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>No. on Register</b>					
Pulmonary	554	438	349	212	168
Non-Pulmonary	70	64	61	42	41

Milk Supply - Details of the tests to which the samples were subjected are summarised below - all but one were found to be satisfactory.

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test	Brucella Ring Test
Pasteurised	18	18	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-
Untreated	-	8	-	10
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-

### Ice Cream

During the year some 4 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, Guildford, for bacteriological examination. Results were as follows:-

Grade 1	-	3
Grade 2	-	1
Grade 3	-	-
Grade 4	-	-

### Water

Six samples from domestic mains supplies and two from a school mains supply were taken for bacteriological examination, the results of which proved to be satisfactory.

Copies of reports from the Water Company of samples taken from the mains indicate a consistent satisfactory supply bacteriologically.



BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was investigated on the 15th day of the month of May, 1911, and the results are given in the following table. The water was taken from the main supply tank at the water works, and the results are given in the following table.

Sample No.	Date	Temperature	Appearance	Reaction	Microscopic Examination	Culture
1	5/15	65	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
2	5/16	68	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
3	5/17	70	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
4	5/18	72	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
5	5/19	75	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
6	5/20	78	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
7	5/21	80	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
8	5/22	82	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
9	5/23	85	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
10	5/24	88	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
11	5/25	90	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
12	5/26	92	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
13	5/27	95	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
14	5/28	98	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
15	5/29	100	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None

for Clean

During the year 1911, the water supply was investigated on the 15th day of the month of May, 1911, and the results are given in the following table. The water was taken from the main supply tank at the water works, and the results are given in the following table.

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Sample No.	Date	Temperature	Appearance	Reaction	Microscopic Examination	Culture
1	5/15	65	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
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12	5/26	92	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
13	5/27	95	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
14	5/28	98	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None
15	5/29	100	Clear	Neutral	No bacteria seen	None

## PERSONAL

## HEALTH

## SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children  
 Midwifery  
 Health Visiting  
 Home Nursing  
 Vaccination & Immunisation  
 Prevention of Illness, Care & After Care  
 Medical Day Centres  
 Services for the Elderly  
 Nurseries and Child Minders' Registration

## THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

With the return of the Social and Welfare Services to the County Council in 1970 and the setting up of the Social Service Department, the Delegated Personal Health Services in Woking have been able to regroup in three main groups:-

### Primary Care Services

Health Centres  
Health Visitor services  
Domiciliary Nursing services  
Chiropody services

### Screening and Prevention Clinics

Child Health Clinics  
Ante-natal Clinics  
Well Woman Clinics  
Geriatric Medical Day Centres  
Immunisation Clinics

### Health Education Services

The first of these groups caters largely for the person who begins to feel ill and who visits his own doctor. The second group tries to detect any illness or defect at an earlier stage and the last helps him to stay well and healthy.

### Primary Care Services

These services have now been closely linked with the General Practitioners practising in the Woking district by the attachment of all Health Visitors and District Nursing Staff to them. At the new St. John's Health Centre the General Practitioners and the local authority staff work alongside one another. A new Health Centre at West Byfleet is shortly to be built linking the local authority services with all the General Practitioners with surgeries in Byfleet, West Byfleet, New Haw and Pyrford. In the meanwhile here and in the other areas of the district local authority staff are working closely with the General Practitioners at their surgeries.

The chiropody clinics are restricted to the elderly and the disabled. Many of these clinics are held at Old Peoples Clubs for their convenience.

### Screening and Preventive Clinics

These Clinics help to supplement the Primary Care Services provided by the General Practitioner and his attached staff.

The Child Health Clinics are scattered over the district, conveniently placed within pram pushing distance for the mothers. They provide advice from the Health Visitor or Clinic Doctor on such matters as feeding and general care. They enable children to receive a routine examination by the doctor with a view to early detection of physical, mental and emotional defects. Handicapped children or children 'at risk' for handicaps may need to visit frequently for observation of progress and for helpful advice or reassurance. With the help of these clinics the whole process of preschool care should merge smoothly with that provided by the School Health Service at the time of school entry. There are twelve Health Clinics in Woking and 4,686 children made 27,402 attendances during 1971.

**Ante-natal Clinics** Since the transfer of the Maternity Hospital from Woking to St. Peter's Hospital, the number of Ante-natal Clinics and preparation for child birth courses for mothers have had to be greatly increased to ease the problem of the journey to the new unit.

**Well Woman Clinics** originally started in 1966 are now held at the Heathside Clinic and St. John's Health Centre. The object of these Clinics is not only for the early detection of cancer of the cervix and breast, but includes checks on other systems of the body where women are at risk. In 1971 nearly 800 women were seen at these Clinics and included six who were referred to a specialist for suspicion of early cancer. Many others were referred to their General Practitioners for other defects found at the examination.

**Geriatric Medical Day Centres** are held weekly at the Westgate Centre, St. John's Health Centre, Byfleet Parish Hall and Old Woking Community Centre. The majority of the elderly attending these centres have multiple problems and require rehabilitation. They are offered



physiotherapy, occupational therapy and chiropody treatment. Lunch and tea is served at the Centres. At the Westgate Centre bathing facilities are available for those unable to take a bath in their own homes. A doctor and an optician attends regularly and regular medical checks are maintained and the General Practitioner is kept informed concerning his patients.

**Immunisation Clinics** Since January, 1971 the immunisation service has been computerised. All births in the district are put on the Computer and regular lists of the children due for their various injections are sent to the doctors, who are in the scheme, at their surgeries and clinics and an invitation to attend with their child is sent to the parent automatically by the computer.

### **Health Education**

Over recent years this section has been greatly expanded and a part time Health Education Officer has been appointed. Most of the work is concentrated in giving talks at Child Health Clinics, at Schools and to groups of people who meet regularly for various reasons i.e. Youth Clubs, Women's Clubs, Old Peoples Clubs, etc. More recently small groups have been fostered by the Department for health promotion i.e. to help stop smoking, to slim and diet correctly and parent clubs to help them with problems with their children. The Health Education service also co-operated closely with the Chairman of the Council for 1971 in organising a series of talks on drug dependence.

In all these services the Health Department works closely with the new Social Services and especially with their area office in Woking and with the Woking Council of Social Service. It receives help from many voluntary workers at their Clinics and Medical Day Centres which the Department deeply appreciates.

## **REPORT OF THE AREA NURSING OFFICER**

### **Health Visiting**

The Health Visiting service has continued to expand with an upward trend in the amount of home visiting, and the Health Visitors' care for the mentally ill, is also reflected in the increased number of visits to such patients.

Health Visitor attachment to doctors' group practices was completed during the year, and an increased work load is to be expected as a result. Attachment in itself means an improved service of family care as Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, and Health Visitor work together as a team.

As a direct result of attachment some Health Visitors are attending ante-natal and immunisation sessions at the doctors' surgeries so as to advise the mothers.

The Health Education sessions undertaken by Health Visitors has increased by over 50% and this is accounted for partly by the opening of two additional ante-natal classes, one at St. John's Health Centre, and the other at Byfleet. Ante-natal classes run continuously through-out the year, and the local demand for places at each class series has grown steadily. The films shown occasionally at evening sessions as an extension of the classes, to which husbands are invited, are becoming popular.

### **Midwifery Service**

The increase in hospital confinements has continued to grow, so that the midwives are now mainly concerned with ante-natal and post-natal care. But a new arrangement came into force in April, 1971 by which our domiciliary midwives deliver a certain number of mothers in hospital; these mothers then return home within 24 hours to have continuing care from their own District Midwife.

### **Nursing**

The Nursing Service has cared for an increased turnover in patients and the number of visits made has risen sharply, which indicates that an increasing number of patients being nursed are in the high dependency categories and needing frequent visits.

High dependency patients on the District are mainly those suffering from terminal illness, and chronic degenerative diseases with accompanying physical handicap, which in some cases is severe; such patients may need up to three or four visits daily.



The number of patients nursed at home and suffering from cancer rose from 75 to 119; and there was 50% increase in patients discharged from hospital to the care of the district staff. There is a trend to be expected with the present expansion of Community Nursing Services.

Night Nursing Services are also provided for those terminally ill patients who require it, through the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. In addition, Night Sitters, not necessarily trained nurses, are provided in cases of need from the Woking Council of Social Service, and the cost is now borne by the County Social Services Department.

As our Nursing Staff have all worked in attachment to doctors' practices since 1970, so has their work increased in scope, e. g. the development of nursing care given to patients at the doctors' surgeries.

### **Student Training**

**Health Visitor Students:-** Once again we were involved in providing supervised practise for six students, who on qualifying were appointed to our staff.

We also provided community experience for two students who were undertaking integrated Nurse/Health Visitor training at the University of Surrey and Hammersmith Hospital.

**Student Nurses:-** We were pleased to have nine pupil nurses from Victoria Hospital, Woking for district experience. The visits to the Hospital by the Nursing Officer and some District Sisters to discuss the Community Care Services with the pupil nurses, also helped to forge closer links between Hospital and District.

**Student Midwives:-** During the year fourteen student midwives received district midwifery training with our staff. The district training now has a strong emphasis on all aspects of the social care of mother and baby, and also includes observation of the team approach to family care involving the work of Health Visitors and District Nursing Staff.

### **In-Service Training**

Two of our staff satisfactory completed district nurse training during the year, one of whom trained in Woking. Another District Sister was trained in London as a Practical Work Instructor.

Every year a Refresher Course arranged by Surrey County Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting Staff, is held at Glyn House, Ewell, and all Staff attend the full eight day course every five years, and in addition have the opportunity to attend lectures at the Course each year.

Four of our Health Visitors attended the Health Education Course which is also arranged annually at Glyn House.

### **Staffing**

We were pleased to welcome Miss Horridge - Nursing Officer who took up duty in December, 1971. Her appointment was made in accordance with the introduction by the County Health Department of the Mayston Management Structure for Local Authority Nursing Staff.

One of our Health Visitors - Mrs. Franklin was promoted to the post of Nursing Officer in the Northern Division in August, 1971.

In order to cope with the increased nursing case load, our district nursing establishment was increased by one full time, two part time District Sisters, and two Nursing Auxiliaries, during the year.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all our Staff for their hard work for the families and patients in their care, and for the important part they take in the training of an increasing number of students.

We are also indebted to the Council of Social Service for their continuing help, and for the lunch time discussion groups which they arrange for all engaged in Community care, as the contact with fellow workers is much appreciated.



Our thanks are also extended to the W. R. V. S. and the Red Cross and all other voluntary workers who assist us.

We are most grateful for the willing help given with regard to student nurse training programmes by the Area Director of Social Services, the Public Health Inspectors, and the Family Planning Association.

## A VENTURE IN THE VISUAL SCREENING OF OLD PEOPLE

by

Mr. D. H. Mills

On the initiative of the town's Medical Officer of Health a visual screening of old people in Woking was carried out by the Guildford and District Optical Association. It was designed to test the practicability of introducing regular screening into the pattern of welfare services for the elderly being developed in the town.

An original suggestion that local opticians should attend at old people's clubs to carry out full examinations was left in abeyance, and attention was first directed to using the same venue for visual screening. The hope was that screening in this context would lead to a number of old people being induced to visit their opticians, and that they would gain sufficient benefit to "spread the gospel". The Medical Officer felt that the propaganda value of such an operation would probably be as important as its value to individuals. He is particularly concerned to combat apathy among old people.

After some discussion and a small pilot experiment at one of the clubs we arrived at some provisional conclusions.

1. Old people pose special problems in screening owing to the fact that common senile changes will affect visual acuity. Thus any screening method based primarily on visual acuity measurements might give too high a proportion of false positives.
2. Too many false positives would reduce the propanganda value - patients who have made fruitless visits to their opticians are hardly likely to persuade their friends to make a similiar effort.
3. Old people who attend their clubs are among the most active and least apathetic, and therefore the least likely to neglect their eyes.

To minimise the possibility of false positives it was decided to include a rapid ophthalmoscopy covering the media and central fundus to assess whether the vision recorded appeared to correlate reasonably with any senile changes present. This might also reveal other conditions meriting further investigation.

One interesting fact that emerges is that 3% of this sample had reached pensionable age without ever having glasses (they were probably using Auntie's).

45% were using bifocals, which seems a fairly high proportion. The national average is about 23%, but this includes non-presbyopes.

As most people under-estimate the time elapsed since their last examination it is obvious that re-examinations are not sought sufficiently often, a foreseeable conclusion. The period of 4 years used as a criterion would be considered too long by most authorities. If this period is reduced to 2 years over 60% of those screened would have been referred on these grounds alone, but clearly a large proportion of these would have been false positives.

An unexpectedly high proportion of those screened were over 75. A further sub-division at 80 would have been useful.

The three referred with apparent pathology were glaucoma cases, one obvious, two suspect. One would not have been referred if the criterion had been visual acuity alone, using a pass level of 6/7.5 or better.

Using this pass level of 6/7.5 about 25% of those referred would have been false positives, assuming that the decision not to refer based on the ophthalmoscopic observations in these cases, was correct.

The overall percentage referred, about 55%, agrees closely with the O. I. C's findings on a national scale in the same age group.

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

#### Notification of births

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Born at home	68	125	155	212	228
Born at Hospital/Maternity					
Home in Woking	-	241	929	914	910
in County	992	748	116	100	101
Elsewhere	29	35	35	26	26
Born at Private Nursing Homes	63	73	32	43	53

#### Expectant and Nursing Mothers

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

No. of women attended	62	(129)
No of attendances	340	(570)

#### Maternity Mortality and Investigation

There was one maternal death.

#### Child Welfare Centres

During the year, 4,686 children attended. The percentage of children born during the year who attended was 92.56. Total attendances of children was 27,402.

#### Dental Care Service

679 mothers and children under 5 years of age were examined and 176 treated.

#### Audiological Service

Follow up of all cases of deafness or of doubt is done at a Diagnostic Clinic held at Heathside Clinic. Parent Guidance and, where necessary, auditory training, provision of aids, etc. is given. 133 Woking cases were seen at this clinic; 88 were under five years of age.

#### Care of Premature Babies

54 premature live births were notified (4.2% total live births) of which 4 occurred at home confinements. The number that died within 28 days was 11, three were 1,000 mg or less and three were between 1,000 and 1,500 mg in weight.

There were 9 premature stillbirths.

#### "At Risk" Register

A register of all children "at risk" and their regular follow-up and examination is done at clinics by completion of the new M and C. W. cards devised by the Society of Medical Officers.

#### Health Visiting

The following are details of cases visited by Health Visitors:-

Expectant Mothers	358	(320)	Mentally Disordered	94	(59)
Infants under 1 year	1,499	(1,213)	Persons over 65 years	479	(277)
Children 1 - 5 years	6,282	(4,998)	Others	194	(145)
School Children	529	(266)			

Figures for 1970 in brackets



## Midwifery

	1971	1970
(a) Confinements attended:-		
By Midwife only	61	101
By Midwife and Doctor	7	19
Ante-Natal visits made	1,028	1,273
Midwife booked cases transferred to Hospital during labour	1	1

(b) Early discharges from hospital:-

YEAR	24 hours	48 hours	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	8th day	9th day	10th day	TOTAL
1970	1	23	107	66	29	26	30	199	188	400	1069
1971	1	23	144	136	43	39	59	236	192	291	1164

## Home Nursing

The following is a summary of the work of the District Nurses for the year:-

	1971	1970
Number of patients attended	1,422	1,331
Number of visits paid	37,596	30,245
Number of patients aged 65 and over	861	831
Number of new patients aged under 5	69	
Number of new patients aged 5 - 64	107	
Number of patients aged 65 and over	26	
Attention given - Number of Dressings	121	
Number of Injections	241	
Number of Diagnostic preparations	5	

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following are statistics on the programme carried out in 1971:-

### Diphtheria Immunisation

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
Completed Primary Doses	14	616	171	33	43	29	906
Re-inforcing Doses	-	-	13	15	859	138	1,025

The Immunity Index 0 - 4 years 77.22  
0 - 15 years 51.25



### Whooping Cough

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
Completed Primary Doses	14	615	171	32	38	6	876
Re-inforcing Doses	-	-	11	8	131	40	190

### Tetanus

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
Completed Primary Doses	14	616	173	34	43	30	910
Re-inforcing Doses	-	-	14	15	876	982	1,887

### Poliomyelitis

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
Completed Primary Doses	14	585	196	22	35	54	906
Re-inforcing Doses	-	-	13	16	775	791	1,595

### Measles

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
Completed Primary Doses	1	295	236	73	104	21	730

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

### Tuberculosis

#### Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit visits The Westgate Centre, Chobham Road, Woking, on Thursday mornings each week.

X-ray facilities are also available at the hospitals at Woking Victoria and St. Peter's, Chertsey to the general practitioners' service.

The findings of the Mass Radiography Unit for the year 1971 are itemised below:-

	M	F	TOTAL
Patients sent by G.P.'s to Woking Unit	Not available		612

#### Results:-

Cases of T.B. found	1	-	1
Primary lung cancer	2	1	3
Firms and general public (not sent by G.P.'s)	Not available		3,352

#### Results

Cases of T.B. found	1	1	2
Primary lung cancer	-	1	1

## SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

### Chiropody

Details of treatment given 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	5	33	6
Registered Blind or Partially Sighted	2	18	-
Elderly Persons	1,449	5,508	1,509

## MEDICAL DAY CENTRES

The two Medical Day Centres at Westgate Centre have now been fully operational for two years and cater for 45 elderly and handicapped each week; a further 25 attend at Old Woking Community Centre, 25 at Byfleet Parish Hall and 20 at the Day Centre at St. John's Health Centre which opened in January, 1971.

The permanent staff are a Health Visitor and an auxiliary nurse, plus two voluntary helpers at each session, who are members of the W.R.V.S.

The most handicapped and wheelchair cases are brought by ambulance, Surrey County Ambulance Service and Red Cross and the Margaret Marshall Coach. The more able members are brought by voluntary cars provided by the W.R.V.S. and other voluntary organisations.

#### Facilities available to those attending the Medical Day Centres

1. **Doctors Assessment Clinic** - fortnightly at Westgate Centre, once a month at St. John's and Old Woking Community Centre.
2. **Occupational Therapy** - under the guidance of the Occupational Therapist from Rentwood assisted by Volunteers who have taken a craft course. A wide range of crafts are attempted - basket work, stools, lamps and lampshades, mosaic work, toys, cushions, embroidery, tapestry and knitting.



3. **Physiotherapy** - takes the form of exercises to music and a programme of "Fun and Games" as devised by Miss Eira Davies of Eastbourne. Individual treatments are given where necessary i. e. walking in the parallel bars and instruction in the use of walking aids.
4. **Bathing** The auxiliary nurse is fully occupied all day bathing those who are unable to bath themselves at home. There is a purpose built bathroom with an electric hoist. We now have so many needing baths that many have to take it in turns every other week.
5. **Chiropodist** - visits every 6 to 8 weeks all the four Day Centres.
6. **Hairdressing** - a voluntary hairdresser comes to shampoo and set hair once in three weeks to each Day Centre.
7. **Optical assessment** - by local optician followed by further testing and supply of spectacles by patients own choice of Optician.
8. **W.R.V.S.** - in addition to all the voluntary help already mentioned the W.R.V.S. also supply the lunches each week cooked in their own kitchen. At Byfleet a United Churches Voluntary Committee cook and serve the meals.  
A shop in the Coffee Room.  
A Voluntary Shopper - who goes round the town doing any shopping or collecting prescriptions.  
The W.R.V.S. Clothing Store will supply us on request with anything we need for the Day Centres.
9. **Library** - the Surrey County Library Rural Service supply 150 books to Westgate Centre and 75 to St. John's. These are changed every three months.
10. **Recuperative Holidays** - are arranged through the Social Services Dept. and the Surrey Association of Disabled.
11. **Welfare Foods** - are available for the aged and Heinz Dinners for one are also available.
12. **District Nurses** - many of them visit the Day Centres regularly to discuss patients to go on waiting list and those already attending. This liaison with the District Nurses is most useful.
13. **Social Events** - on the Day Centres Calendar are:-  
A Summer outing  
A Christmas party and presents  
An Easter tea and Easter Eggs

The staff also undertake helping on such occasions as visits to Dentist, Optician, Hospital appointments, visits to friends in hospital, collecting pensions, writing letters, filling in forms and sorting out any problem if it is in our power to do so.

**The coffee room** This is run entirely by volunteer help separately from the Day Centres, but there is a close liaison. The elderly people attending the coffee room can have a medical check up at the Doctor's Clinic. They often bring their problems to the Day Centre Health Visitor - anything from health to housing or the sorting out of family troubles.

14. **Meals on Wheels** - this service is organised by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. Meals are obtained from the canteen of a local firm and from Brookwood Hospital and are served three times weekly during the year. A total of 21,821 meals were provided in 1971.
15. **Luncheon Clubs** - the Sheerwater Community Association made plans during the summer months to form a luncheon club for elderly persons on Sheerwater Estate and, with financial assistance from the Council, a club was successfully launched in October. Meals are served in the pleasant surroundings of the Community Centre on two days per week with an average attendance of between 30 - 40 persons at each sitting.

During the year the W.R.V.S. established the need for a luncheon club at Westgate Centre and arrangements for its formation were put in hand in the autumn. The Council assisted with the provision of kitchen equipment and the club commenced in November, meals being served once weekly to an average of 20-30 persons who greatly appreciate this service.

Geriatric assessment examinations are carried out twice monthly at the Westgate Centre and once monthly at the St. John's Health Centre and the Old Woking Community Centre.

Fifty-three disabled and non-disabled have been examined between the ages of 61 and 92. All cases were referred to their own General Practitioner with a written report including path. results. Of these 29 i.e. more than 50%, were found to have conditions that would benefit from treatment, or that required further investigation.

These included:-

Urinary Infections	...	...	...	...	8 cases
Depressive Illness	...	...	...	...	4 cases
Eczema and Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	4 cases
Osteo-arthritis of Hips	...	...	...	...	4 cases
Cataracts	...	...	...	...	2 cases

Others included:-

- Angina
- Anaemia
- Hypertension
- Varicose Veins
- Haemorrhoids
- Uterine Prolapse
- Indigestion and Weight Loss

Some patients also required referral to the Social Welfare Department and for occupational therapy aids at home, wheelchairs, etc.



## VISUAL SCREENING OF OLD PEOPLE

Total number screened ... ..	105	
Total number referred ... ..	58	
Proportion attending old people's clubs (only 39 people were asked this question) ... ..	20%	
) Reading ... ..	32	
) Distance & Reading ... ..	24	
) Bifocals ... ..	46	
) None ... ..	3	
) Under 2 years ... ..	38	) Most people ) underestimate ) time ) elapsed
) Over 2 years ... ..	35	
) Over 4 years ... ..	29	
) 60 - 64 ... ..	14	
) 65 - 69 ... ..	24	
) 70 - 74 ... ..	21	
) 75 & over ... ..	46	
) Possible improvement of distance vision ) demonstrated ... ..	26	
) Possible improvement of near vision ) demonstrated ... ..	16	
) Possible improvement of distance and ) near vision demonstrated ... ..	9	
) Ophthalmoscopic appearance suggests ) better vision should be possible ... ..	19	
) Apparent pathology ... ..	3	
) Re-exam. overdue ... ..	29	

A number of individuals are included in more than one of the above classifications, which means that the numbers in each group when totalled together give a figure higher than the total referred.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action was required under these enactments.

The Commission is pleased to announce the results of the study of the...

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**ENVIRONMENTAL**

The Commission is pleased to announce the results of the study of the...

**HEALTH**

The Commission is pleased to announce the results of the study of the...

**SERVICES**

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Environmental Hygiene Section of the Health Department for 1971.

It seems to have become an annual event to have to record some disruption of functions due to staff shortage. The year 1971 followed the familiar pattern and the section was without the services of one public health inspector for a period of almost four months, following a resignation.

Concern at the deteriorating condition of hundreds of thousands of the nation's stock of older houses is of course a national issue and the subject of continuous publicity. Whilst Woking is fortunate that it does not have large aggregations of houses calling for wholesale clearance under the unfit sections of the Housing Acts, it does have many hundreds of houses which require improvement and general rehabilitation. It is in this field that much remains to be done in the next few years.

Whilst it is pleasing to report an increase in the number of applications for grant over the previous year, one would feel more satisfied if the increase was related to the category of rented properties where improvements are more urgently needed.

After many frustrating months of negotiations and meetings between the Council's officers and the owners, culminating in a public meeting with the residents, the Birchwood Road General Improvement Area was finally designated in April. It is, however, disappointing to have to report that despite continuous pressure kept up on the owners no progress on the practical implementation of the scheme was made by the end of the year. This state of affairs highlights what I consider to be the one weakness in the general improvement area provisions of the Housing Act, 1969; viz. that there is very little alternative action available to the local authority to get matters moving when all the powers of persuasion have been exhausted.

With all the pre-occupation with problems of older houses it must not be forgotten that the Department has also been actively engaged in the many other aspects of the environmental well-being of the community.

Food Control continues to be an important function of the public health inspectors and steady improvement in overall standards in hygiene in food premises is being achieved. The past twenty or so years have seen many changes in the processing, distribution and sale of food, with resultant advantage to the consumer. Newer techniques of quick frozen foods, freeze dried foods and pre-packaging all bring certain related problems which call for constant vigilance in control.

Complaints from the general public of extraneous matter in food and other suspected unsound conditions reached a total of 105, about the same number as in the previous year. Although many of the complaints are of a comparatively minor nature, the necessary investigations that follow often bring to light careless and unsatisfactory practices in food handling which call for correction.

Attention to working conditions in offices and shops continued to be paid throughout the year. No serious contraventions of the Act were found and most of the infringements and deficiencies found were capable of easy and inexpensive remedy and of a type that could have been avoided by simple and systematic attention by occupiers. Eight accidents were reported during the year, and none resulted in serious injury. This is a surprisingly small number, and one can only surmise that managements are failing to comply with the Act which requires all accidents to be reported.

Systematic visits for the purpose of testing the quality of the water were made to the seventeen learner and swimming pools attached to schools in the district. The maintenance of swimming pool water to a satisfactory standard is a complex matter, particularly in view of the varying circumstances that exist at the different schools. Every effort is made during visits to educate those in charge in the treatments necessary to keep pools up to a reasonably acceptable standard. One can only hope that similar attention to proper methods of routine purification and sterilisation is paid to the many privately owned swimming pools that exist in the district.

Fewer complaints of rodent infestations were dealt with during the year and, for the moment at any rate, Woking appears to have escaped the sudden increases in the mice population which other districts have experienced, particularly in the London area.

Mention must be made of a phenomenal increase in the number of wasp complaints. Over 1,000 were dealt with during the summer and autumn of 1971, which is almost twice the number for 1970, and four times that for 1969.

The limited resources of the Pest Control Service were severely taxed during the period of time involved. In an effort to cope with the problem an advisory leaflet on treatment methods was quickly produced to encourage members of the public to help themselves over their wasp problems where this was reasonably possible.

I would like to express my thanks for the help and support that I have had from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, from Dr. Karney and all members of the staff.

Yours sincerely,

A. BARNETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector



## HOUSING

### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts.	561
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	107
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	13
(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.	359

### 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.	258
--	--	-----

It is the policy of the department to achieve the repair or reconditioning of dwelling-houses by persuasion of and negotiation with landlords rather than by statutory action. In the few cases where this does not succeed, statutory notices are served under the appropriate powers.

During 1971 it was necessary to take the following formal action:

#### Statutory Notices -

Public Health Act 1936, Section 93	...	...	...	4
Public Health Act 1961, Section 26	...	...	...	5
Housing Acts 1957/69, Section 9(a)	...	...	...	3

### 3. Clearance of Unfit Houses

The Cherry Street Clearance Order was confirmed by the Department of the Environment during the year and the nine houses have been demolished. Eight other houses which were the subject of demolition orders were also demolished. Action in respect of five individual unfit houses was taken. A Closing Order was made on one of the houses and undertakings not to relet for human habitation were accepted in respect of the other four.

### 4. Houses in Multiple Occupation

The total number of properties subject to Direction Notices was 56 at the end of the year.

Although the Department has detailed knowledge of 150 houses in multiple occupation it is known that there are many more houses of this type in the Urban District.

No cases of gross overcrowding or serious unsanitary circumstances came to the knowledge of the Department during the year.

Because of staff limitations efforts were concentrated in the main in relieving overcrowding and improving living conditions in smaller type multi-let properties which are often found to house two or more families.

### 5. Rent Acts, 1957/1968

No applications for certificates of disrepair or for cancellations were received.

## 6. Housing Development

I am grateful to the Surveyor and Director of Technical Services for the following information relating to the number of dwellings erected in the Urban District during 1971.

### (a) By Local Authority

Houses	3 - Bedroom	37
Old Persons Flats	1 - Bedroom	63
	2 - Bedroom	24

### (b) By Private Enterprise

Houses	5 - Bedroom	11
	4 - Bedroom	148
	3 - Bedroom	296
	2 - Bedroom	2
Flats	4 - Bedroom	4
	3 - Bedroom	12
	2 - Bedroom	28

### (c) By Housing Associations

Houses	4 - Bedroom	2
	3 - Bedroom	53
Flats	2 - Bedroom	1
	1 - Bedroom	33

### (d) By Other Local Authorities

-

### (e) Additional Units provided by conversion

3

At the end of the year, 360 dwellings were in course of erection by the local authority, 187 by private enterprise, and 160 by Housing Associations.

## HOUSING LOANS AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 (as amended) enable Local Authorities to make advances for various purposes, including altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses, and grants may be made for the conversion and improvement of dwellings.

### Housing Advances:

Applications for advances 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, as may prove useful in the valuation of the properties.

Information concerning 74 applications was supplied by the Department, during 1971.

### House Improvement and Repair

National and local publicity on the newer and more attractive financial and other incentives in the Housing Act, 1969 for house improvement and repair is beginning to have results. Many more enquiries were dealt with during the year and a lot of these will undoubtedly lead to schemes of rehabilitation being submitted in due course. It is regrettable, however, that it is sometimes necessary to have to dampen enthusiasm when proposals, however desirable, are not considered essential, and therefore outside the scope of the Act.

Applications for grant were received in respect of 127 properties and 2 requests were made from tenants for the Council to use compulsory powers to provide standard amenities.

The number of grant applications showed a welcome increase on previous years but it is surprising that more owners do not take advantage of the generous grants that are now available. A total sum of £38,002.30 was paid out in grants during the year.

115 applications for qualification certificates in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to rent structures were received and dealt with.

One general improvement area was designated during the year involving 103 houses and flats in Birchwood Road, and part of Station Road, West Byfleet.



It was confidently expected that the scheme would be well under way by the end of the year but a series of frustrating delays occurred within the Company owning the estate which prevented any practical progress being made. This situation of stalemate created considerable feelings of dismay and disappointment among the tenants who are 100 per cent in favour of the scheme.

### LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

In accordance with the provisions of the Land Charges Act, 1925, enquiries relating to 3095 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 Acts, 1957/1968.

The necessary searches were made and the information supplied.

### SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Due to staff shortage and other factors arising during the year, the design and construction of The Old Woking Sewage Works Extension has been undertaken by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

Pump renewals at Anthony's, West Hall and Sanway Close have now been completed.

Work on the replacement of the Pumping Station at Goldsworth Road was completed during the year.

Three isolated dwellings on Prey Heath, Mayford were connected to main drainage.

Other work commenced during the year included the joint project to provide main drainage to 39 dwellings in the Scotts Grove Road area and the Foul Sewer Triplication Scheme between Victoria Road and White Rose Lane.

It is hoped to commence work upon a scheme to connect 6 bungalows at Greenmeads, Westfield, to the main sewer during the summer of 1972.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The policy of two public health inspectors specialising in all duties relating to food control was continued during the year.

The continuity and uniformity of approach that this system of working ensures, is evident in the steady improvements that are taking place in many food premises throughout the district, particularly in storage and preparation rooms behind selling areas.

Difficulties do arise when premises are too small for the volume of trade carried out and lack space for expansion. It is generally found however that food traders are quite receptive to the help and guidance that the inspectors are able to give on ways and means of raising the standards of food hygiene and handling even in the most difficult situations.

105 complaints of extraneous matter in food or other unsound conditions were made by the public during the year. Every one was investigated thoroughly and appropriate action taken to try and avoid recurrence. Legal action was found to be necessary in three cases, and fines ranging from £10 to £20 were imposed by the Local magistrates court.

At the end of the year, there were in the Urban District 480 food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970.

The following table sets out the various trades involved:-



Classification	No. of Premises
Bakehouses and bakers' shops	28
Butchers' shops	44
Cafes and restaurants	44
Confectioners	60
Factory and School canteens	39
Fishmongers' and fried fish shops	22
Greengrocers	55
Grocers	85
Licensed Premises	78
Self service multiple stores	25
TOTAL:	480

54 premises are now registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of preserved food; 235 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Over 12 tons of unsound food were surrendered and condemned during the year as shown in the Table below.

Frozen food products accounted for just over 8 tons of the total. This is a disturbing proportion even allowing for the fact that there are a number of wholesale food depots in the district; the seemingly inevitable mechanical breakdowns in refrigeration units and power failures.

On the retail side one feels there is need for much better knowledge among shop employees, on the functions and proper usage of temperature controlled counter displays and refrigeration storage generally.

#### UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat at slaughterhouses	2	1	-	2
Meat at retail shops	-	18	1	17
Cooked meat and meat products	-	-	-	25
Canned meats	-	-	3	17
Other canned foods	-	14	3	14
Other foods	8	8	-	10
TOTAL:	12	3	2	1

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughtering continued at the two private slaughterhouses.

Reference to the figures given in the following table shows a considerable increase in throughput. The increase in all types of food animals slaughtered occurred at Tanner's Slaughterhouse following changes in operational management, and is likely to be maintained.

Slaughtering on this scale in a comparatively small slaughterhouse calls for much greater supervision to ensure that the Regulations are complied with and as a result the duty Meat Inspector has to spend considerably more time at the premises.

TABLE 1  
Meat Inspection Comparative Table

Year	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
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
1965	638	28	94	2,317	1,893	4,970
1966	613	2	65	2,255	802	3,737
1967	637	1	53	2,311	650	3,652
1968	714	-	42	2,401	681	3,838
1969	811	4	40	2,249	727	3,831
1970	812	-	28	2,102	799	3,741
1971	997	44	1,199	4,355	1,161	7,758

**TABLE 2**  
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	997	44	1199	4355	1161
Number inspected	997	44	1199	4355	1161
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis -</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	220	30	13	376	274
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	22.1	68.1	1.2	8.4	23.6
<b>Tuberculosis only -</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1

#### THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Urban District.

#### ADULTERATION OF FOOD

During the year 136 samples of foodstuffs were purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

It was again possible to effect a further increase in the number of samples taken, the results of which are shewn in the following table.



Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<b>ALCOHOL DRINK</b>						
Whisky	1		1			
<b>BABY FOODS</b>						
Instant Cereal		1	1			
<b>BABY FOODS (PREPARED)</b>						
Baby Food (High Protein)		1	1			
Egg & Bacon Breakfast		1	1			
Vegetable, Eggs & Ham		1	1			
<b>BEVERAGES</b>						
Cereal Beverage		1	1			
Coffee & Chickory Essence		1	1			
<b>CEREAL &amp; CEREAL PRODUCTS</b>						
Custard Powder		1	1			
<b>CONDIMENTS</b>						
Sauce Cocktail		1	1			
Mayonnaise		2	2			
<b>CONFECTIONERY &amp; CHOCOLATE</b>						
Argentines		1	1			
Cake Decorations		1	1			
Chocolate Cake Covering		1	1			
Cooking Chocolate		1	1			
Jelly Slices		1	1			
Lollies		1	1			
Mini Fruits		1	1			
Milk Chocolate		1	1			
Sugar Strands		1	1			
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS</b>						
Cheese Cake		1	1			
Cheese Spread		3	3			
Evaporated Milk		2	2			
Ice Cream		8	8			
Processed Cheese		1	1			
<b>DRUGS</b>						
Aspirin		1	1			
<b>FISH &amp; FISH PRODUCTS</b>						
Crab		1	1			
Dressed Crab		1	1			
Salmon		1	1			
Sardines in oil		1	1			
Tuna		1	1			
<b>FLOUR CONFECTIONERY</b>						
Cheese Biscuits		2	2			
Iced Gem Biscuits		1	1			
Sponge Mix		1	1			
<b>FOOD ADDITIVES</b>						
Aspic Jelly Powder		1	1			
Gelatine		1	1			

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<b>FRUIT &amp; FRUIT PRODUCTS</b>						
Cranberry Sauce		1	1			
Desiccated Coconut		1	1			
Figs		1	1			
Ground Almonds		1	1			
Tomato Puree		2	2			
Appletree Dessert		1	1		1	1
Lemon Juice		1	1			
<b>MEAT &amp; MEAT PRODUCTS</b>						
Chicken in Jelly		2	2			
Chili Con Carni		1	1		1	1
Cottage Pie		1	1			
Ham & Beef Roll		1	1			
Haslet		1	1			
Liver Sausage		1	1			
Salami		1	1			
Sausages		1	1			
<b>MEAT &amp; FISH PASTES</b>						
Anchovy Paste		1	1			
Chicken Paste		1	1			
Crab Paste		1	1			
Crab Spread		2	2			
Dressed Crab		1	1			
Ham, Beef & Tomato Paste		1	1			
Ham & Tongue Paste		1	1			
Liver Pate		1	1			
Pate de Foie		1	1			
Pate de Foie Truffle		1	1			
Salmon & Shrimp Paste		1	1			
Salmon & Shrimp Pate		1	1			
Salmon Spread		1	1			
Smoked Salmon Pate		1	1			
Smoked Trout Pate		1	1			
Spam Spread		1	1			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
Dessert Mix		1	1			
Hazelnut Spread		1	1			
Jelly		5	5		2	2
Meringue Powder		2	2			
Quick Jell		1	1			
Stuffing		2	2			
<b>SLIMMING FOODS</b>						
Limmits Biscuits		1	1			
Limmits Baked Beans		1	1			
<b>SOFT DRINKS</b>						
Carribbean Lemon		1	1			
Lemonade Shandy		1	1			
Limeade & Lager		1	1			
Orange Squash		1	1			
Shandy		2	2			
<b>SOUPS</b>		9	9			

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<b>SPICES &amp; FLAVOURING</b>						
Bay Leaves		1	1			
Beef Stock Cubes		1	1			
Curry Mixture		1	1			
Curry Powder		1	1			
Flavourings		4	4			
Ground Ginger		1	1			
<b>SUGAR &amp; PRESERVES</b>						
Angelica		1	1			
Ginger Up		1	1			
Sunny Spread		1	1			
Vanilla Sugar		1	1			
<b>VEGETABLES &amp; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>						
Baked Beans in Sauce		1	1			
Chow Mein & Chicken		1	1			
Mashed Potatoes		1	1			
Mixed Salad		1	1			
Potato Mix		2	2			
Salsifa		1	1			
Sliced Onion		1	1			
Stuffed Vine Leaves		1	1			

With regard to the 4 samples which were described as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity, the Public Analyst reported as follows:-

#### Apple Tree Dessert

The 420 ppm of SULPHUR DIOXIDE was not declared as an ingredient as required by the Labelling of Food Order 1953.

#### Chili Con Carni with Beans

This canned meat product containing 35% meat was found to contain foreign matter in the form of a small stone weighing 0.5 gram.

#### Lemon Jelly

Table jelly with low setting strength not of the quality expected.

#### Raspberry Jelly

Table jelly with low setting strength not of the quality expected.

In addition to the above samples a further four foods subject of complaint, were reported as follows:-

#### Scrambled Eggs & Egg Shells

Sickness after eating the eggs could have resulted from the cleansing of the egg shells with a too highly concentrated solution of sodium hypochlorite which had combined with the organic matter in the eggs to give an aromatic turpentine type of odour.

#### Can of Broad Beans

The top side of the can was badly rusted just under the rim and there was a line of rust running the whole length of the can about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. There were several spots of rust scattered over the surface of the can and these had stained the label. The interior of the can submitted was perfectly sound apart from a slight breakdown of the lacquer where the seam was formed. The tin content of the Broad Beans was only 3 ppm and the flavour was normal.

#### Whisky Liqueur Chocolates

The alcoholic content of the three chocolates submitted was 1.35 % proof. In the opinion



of the analyst liqueur chocolates made with whisky should contain not less than 6% proof spirit. Therefore the sample was not of the quality expected.

#### Advocaat Liqueur Chocolates

The alcoholic content of the three chocolates submitted was 0.75% proof spirit and in the opinion of the analyst liqueur chocolates made with Advocaat should contain not less than 3% proof spirit. Therefore the sample was not of the quality expected.

It is interesting to note that where necessary problems occurring were brought to the attention of the manufacturers and due to excellent co-operation, it was not found necessary to resort to legal action to resolve points raised by the Public Analyst.

The analyst who reported on the samples of Crab Paste quoted various levels of cadmium content. The toxicity factor is about 10 ppm and whilst none of those samples analysed was in excess of 4 ppm it was thought desirable to take the matter up with the various manufacturers.

It became apparent that Crabs from certain breeding areas probably already contained an inherent cadmium source and was not from either equipment or the handling of the foodstuff. At present there is no legal limit for the presence of cadmium in this type of product, but from research sources it appears that up to 3 ppm is not excessive.

#### FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

The main object of the regulations is to apply the same standards of hygiene in food handling to mobile shops, markets, stalls, and delivery vehicles, as already apply to fixed premises under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The many differing types of vehicle and trades involved in this class of business makes the task of achieving and maintaining uniform standards of cleanliness and hygiene difficult, but it is found generally that traders are receptive to the advice and requests which the food inspectors find it necessary to give from time to time.

Woking market continues to operate on two days a week and as in past years only a few stalls are engaged in selling food and consequently affected by the regulations.

#### 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 33 at the end of the year as compared with 31 for the previous year.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963 (as amended)

By the end of the year, the following Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) licences had been issued, authorising the use of the special designations as described in the amended regulations:-

Untreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

All licences remain in force until 31st December, 1975.

#### GAME LICENCES

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

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Inspections of newly registered premises and re-inspections of some premises already in the register continued during the year so far as the resources of staff allowed.

No particular problems arose and the contraventions found, although high in number in relation to the visits made, consisted mainly of items of a minor nature, e.g. dirty and dusty conditions in workrooms, absence of thermometers for temperature control, depleted first-aid kits, etc.

Two of the eight accidents reported were of a kind which could have had serious results but fortunately did not. In one case, a boning out knife being used by a young man in a butcher's shop, slipped and entered his stomach. The wound was relatively mild but could have been avoided completely if the employee had been wearing the protective apron provided by his employers.

In the other case a carton containing a domestic boiler toppled from its stack during stacking operations and injured the leg of the fork-lift-driver. Again no serious injury ensued and the incident had led to better stacking procedures being put into practice by the company concerned.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	2	274	20
Retail Shops	7	496	92
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	13	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	61	29
Fuel Storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	11	846	144

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

Total ... .. 1,588

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

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	3,619
Retail Shops	2,272
Wholesale departments, warehouses	272
Catering establishments open to the public	322
Canteens	43
Fuel storage depots	20
Total	6,548

Total Males ... .. 3,139      Total Females ... .. 3,409

TABLE D - ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	154	13	Sitting facilities	8
5	Overcrowding	9	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
6	Temperature	47	15	Eating facilities	3
7	Ventilation	10	16	Floors, passage & stairs	38
8	Lighting	14	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	7
9	Sanitary conveniences	21	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	32	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	4	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing accommodation	20	24	First Aid	50
				Other matters	3
				TOTAL -	420

Many of the contraventions were minor in character and were dealt with by informal action.



TABLE E - REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number reported		Total No. investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Prose-cution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Advice
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	6	5	-	-	5	1
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	8	7	-	-	7	1

Investigations of accidents are only carried out wherever it appears that there has been a contravention of the Act.

TABLE F - ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	1	-	-
Falls of persons	-	-	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	-	1	-
Handling goods	-	1	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	5	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-



FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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.	8	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	170	31	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	-	-	-
TOTAL	186	32	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

## OUTWORKERS

1 visit has been made by a Public Health Inspector to the home of a person notified to the department as an outworker. It was found that home conditions were satisfactory.

Only one outworker, engaged in the wearing apparel trade, was notified to the Department in the August lists as required by Section 133 of the Act.

## RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

Comparative tables set out below shew the number of complaints of rat and mice infestations over the past five years.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Rat complaints	841	639	799	669	591
Mice complaints	47	38	54	56	42

It will be noted that fewer complaints of rodent infestations in the district were received during the year. It would be nice to claim that this reduction is due entirely to the work of the pest control service, but fluctuations in the rodent population in any district are not uncommon and arise from a number of reasons.

The persistent activities of the Department on an organised basis over many years has undoubtedly played a major part in controlling the problems and keeping it within manageable proportions but such factors as the gradual urbanisation of previously partly rural areas, demolitions and redevelopment schemes, even varying climatic conditions can all have a bearing on the rodent population.

Work on a chargeable basis at commercial premises has continued and such infestations as exist, have been kept well under control. The annual treatments of sewers were made, but again, shew little evidence of serious rat infestation.

Complaints about the activities of many other pests continue to be received but the department has to restrict its pest control services to those pests which in general can be said to invade the human habitat. Treatments to eradicate foxes, rabbits, squirrels, cannot be undertaken, although advice is often given, and complainants are referred to other bodies likely to be able to help, namely, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or specialist commercial pest control firms.

Treatments other than for rats and mice, which were dealt with during the year, are as follows:-

Wasp nests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1019
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Beetles and other miscellaneous pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Mention must be made of the very considerable rise in wasp complaints, from 519 in 1970 to 1019 in 1971.

The treatment of wasp nests on this scale is very time consuming and imposes great strain on the limited labour resources of the pest control service. In order, therefore, not to encroach too much on the time available for normal rodent control work the treatment of wasps has often to be carried out after normal working hours and also by using the services of the trainee public health inspectors when these are available. An advisory leaflet for the guidance of the public on some ways of dealing with wasps was produced in an effort to encourage householders to deal with wasp nests themselves where this was reasonably possible.

In accordance with the policy approved by the Council some years ago limited action to mitigate nuisance from mosquitoes within the urban district continued during the year. This takes the form of larvicidal treatment of ponds, pools, ditches and certain waterlogged areas during the early months of the year followed by selective thermal fogging as found necessary during summer and autumn.

With the restriction in force from the latter part of the year on the use of D. D. T. normal treatments will be considerably curtailed unless some suitable alternative insecticides become available to deal with this particular problem.



## GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH FUNCTIONS

### RURAL SANITATION

A survey during the year revealed that there are still 25 houses in the district where the only form of sanitation is a pail closet.

Although there has been a steady reduction since 1966, when the number was 72, the position is far from satisfactory in a district such as Woking.

Most of the houses concerned are in detached, isolated, and semi-rural situations where connection to main drainage is virtually impossible. Most of the houses are old, low-rented, and occupied by elderly persons who have lived in them for many years and are generally resistant to change and to the upheavals that structural improvements bring.

The only courses of action available in all the circumstances are, either to seek demolition where the sub-standard condition of the houses requires this, or to persuade owners to undertake grant-aided improvement works which would include an acceptable form of water borne drainage.

Despite the difficulties that may be involved this is a policy that must be pursued if these primitive relics of the past are to be removed forever.

### AIR POLLUTION

No complaints of nuisance from industrial smoke were reported during the year.

2 applications for approval of chimney heights in connection with industrial furnaces were granted under Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968.

A number of complaints were received from residents in various parts of the district over the vexed question of nuisance from garden bonfires. This is, undoubtedly, a problem and is one which is not easy to resolve by statutory means. Although it is an offence under the Clean Air Act to create smoke, other than from a chimney, which can be held to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of a neighbourhood, it is difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to justify legal proceedings being taken.

More often than not garden bonfires are lit during late evenings and at weekends and by the time complaints of nuisance reach the department, all the evidence has gone up in smoke!

The general policy of the department in this matter must be one of continuing encouragement to persistent offenders to adopt a more responsible and good neighbourly attitude of mind, and some publicity designed to achieve this is in the course of preparation.

### BURIAL OF THE DEAD

The department was not called upon to arrange any burials in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 during the year.

### CARAVANS

The number of caravan sites in use at the end of the year was twelve.

One private site at Warren Farm houses 100 caravans and is fully equipped with modern amenities. However, because of changes in size and design of the modern caravan, an approach has been made to the owner with a view to improving conditions in relation to density, spacing and drainage. Consultations were in progress at the end of the year and it is hoped that plans which will provide a much improved layout will be submitted in the not too distant future.

The remaining sites house single or small numbers of caravans and have planning consents for limited periods.

### NOISE

Investigations of noise complaints continue to occupy a fair proportion of the time of the public health inspectors. 161 such investigations were made during the year, the majority of which concerned building operations of one sort or another involving the operation of road drills, compressors, pumps, etc.

A new source of noise complaint brought to the notice of the department during the year related to a self-service type of car wash plant situated on garage premises. Whilst the operation of apparatus of this kind would probably go unnoticed during normal working hours its impact on general noise levels in a residential area during leisure periods i.e. evenings, Saturdays and Sundays, would be quite considerable and inevitably give rise to complaint.



## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

The following is a classification of the number and nature of the inspections made during 1971.

Inspections under Housing Acts	107
Inspections of dwellings under Public Health Acts	454
Follow-up Visits in connection with above	863
Inspections of dwelling under Rent Act	267
Enquiries re infectious disease	110
Investigations re overcrowding	80
Investigations re noise	161
Visits re food complaints	198
Visits to slaughter houses	490
Visits to dairies	12
Visits to bakeries	44
Visits to other food premises	991
Visits to factory and school canteens	2
Visits to licensed houses and hotels	11
Visits to caravan sites	59
Visits to factories, workplaces, offices, and shops, etc.	928
Visits to verminous premises	16
Visits to premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold	5
Visits to market stalls and mobile food shops or vans	55
Visits to schools re sanitary accommodation	-
Drain tests	1
Inspections concerning Grants for improvement of Dwellings	1708
Inspections concerning smoke nuisance	146
Inspections concerning drainage systems	241
Inspections concerning rodent infestation (By Health Inspectors)	127
Inspections concerning pest control (including mosquito control)	293
Inspections concerning pollution of streams, etc.	98
Inspections concerning refuse tips, etc.	68
Inspections concerning public conveniences	3
Inspections concerning keeping of animals	26
Inspections concerning swimming pools	107
Inspections concerning food poisoning	28
Lectures to outside organisations	10
Exhumations	1
Miscellaneous	480
 TOTAL	 8190

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

The following is a statement of the amount and nature of the investment expenditures of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1954:

Account	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Investment in U.S. Government Securities	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Foreign Securities	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Real Estate	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Other Assets	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Cash	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Debt	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Equity	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Other	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in Total	100	100	100	100	100

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Vice Chairman

MEMBER HON. M. J. MARSHALL

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 CLERK J. J. CENTER MANNING  
 CLERK W. GLETT  
 CLERK MRS. A. L. M. CONWAY  
 CLERK A. V. H. HENNINGTON  
 CLERK C. M. MITCHELL  
 CLERK T. A. BOLLOT

CLERK MRS. J. M. FEARNSIDE  
 CLERK H. POWELL  
 CLERK COL. R. J. F. ROBINSON  
 CLERK R. M. ROBINSON  
 CLERK A. F. ROBINSON  
 CLERK A. W. GALT  
 CLERK MRS. E. SMITH

SCHOOL

MEMBER HON. GAVIN J. P. O'NEILL

HEALTH

SERVICE

MEMBER HON. GAVIN J. P. O'NEILL  
 MEMBER HON. GAVIN J. P. O'NEILL

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MEMBER HON. GAVIN J. P. O'NEILL



SCHOOL  
HEALTH  
SERVICE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1971/72

Chairman:

\* COUNCILLOR R. A. B. DURANT

Vice Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. J. MARSHALL

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CLR. J. J. CARTER-MANNING	* CLR. D. POWELL
* CLR. C. CLINT	* CLR. CDR. B. J. J. P. ROBINSON
* CLR. MRS. J. L. M. CONWAY	* CLR. B. M. ROBINSON
CLR. J. V. H. HEPWORTH	CLR. S. F. ROBINSON
CLR. C. M. MITCHELL	CLR. A. W. SALE
CLR. T. A. MOLLOY	* CLR. MRS. H. SMITH

Surrey County Council Appointed Members:

ALD. H. S. CAWSEY, J. P., C. A. \* MR. K. M. GAMMON  
\* ALD. T. LEAM, J. P.

Teaching Members:

\* MISS B. A. CHASEMORE  
\* MISS V. L. HILL

Selected Members:

\* MRS. E. M. BANHAM, J. P.  
MR. G. D. LAWTON  
\* MR. G. RIMMER, B. E. M.

Representative of the District Youth Committee

\* MR. J. TEMPLE

\* indicates members of  
Education (Schools and Further Education) Sub-Committee

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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\* CHAIRMAN H. A. S. DUNN

Vice Chairman

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 \* CLERK E. M. HARRISON  
 \* CLERK E. M. HARRISON  
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\* CLERK D. A. BOONAN  
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Special Study Group Appointed Members

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 \* ALD. T. LEAH, I.P.

Teaching Members

\* MISS S. A. CHANDLER  
 \* MISS V. L. HILL

Business Members

\* MR. E. M. HARRISON, JR.  
 \* MR. G. D. LANTIER  
 \* MR. G. HENNER, B.S.M.

Representative of the District Youth Committee

\* MR. J. TEMPLE

Executive Committee

Executive Committee and Special Study Group Members



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 of the School Medical Service in the Woking Area for the year 1971.

During the year the scheme of medical inspections was changed to one based on routine inspections on first entry to the primary school at 5 years and to secondary school at 11 years, with a selective medical at 8 years and an interview medical at the age of 15 years +. It was felt that this compromised between the previous system and one based entirely on selection that some authorities advocate. The new system allows for more time for the School Health staff to liaise with teaching staff.

Generally the health of the school child remains satisfactory. More attention is being given to earlier detection of minor illnesses and their treatment, with increases in speech therapy, cases referred to the E. N. T. sections and cases assessed for handicaps, physical and mental. Admissions to the Park Special School and the Partially Hearing Unit, are higher this year. It is hoped there will be an increasing interchange between these special units and the ordinary schools.

Greater attention is also being given to research. A useful study on obesity was made by Dr. Lindsay, Deputy School Medical Officer, and was reported in the County Medical Officer's Report of last year and the Medical Officers co-operated with the Educational Psychologists' section in making a survey on reading abilities of the 8 year old. A full neurological examination was carried out on all children with low reading ages and full I. Q. assessment on some. This survey is being repeated in 1972.

The Dental section are also devoting more sessions to conservative treatment - filling and prophylaxis.

The staff and I are indebted for the continued help and co-operation to Miss Paddon and her staff, the teaching staff and the Head Teachers.

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

P. L. KARNEY, M. B., B. S., D. P. H.

Deputy School Medical Officer (Full-time)

T. M. C. LINDSAY, M. B., B. S., D. P. H.

Medical Officers in Department (part-time)

ELIZABETH S. BARKER, M. B., B. S.

EVELYN V. KARNEY, M. B., B. S.

ANN LEAN, M. B., B. Ch.

MARGARET A. LUGG, M. B., B. S., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.

CATHERINE W. MACDONALD, M. B., Ch. B.

ROBERTA EVANS, B. Sc., M. B., B. Ch., D. Obst., R. C. O. G.

School Dental Surgeons

MR. J. H. PITMAN, L. D. S. (Senior Dental Surgeon)

LT. COL. D. A. PEARCE, L. D. S. (from 1. 2. 71.)

DR. J. E. SPRUNT, L. D. S. (Part-time)

MRS. B. WEST, L. D. S. (Part-time)

Area Nursing Officer

MISS A. R. MARKS, S. R. N., S. C. M., H. V., Q. N. S.

Nursing Officer

MISS D. M. HORRIDGE, S. R. N., S. C. M., H. V., Q. N. S.

Health Visitors (S. R. N., H. V. Cert.)

MISS E. M. BRISTOW

MRS. F. M. BROWNING (from 27. 9. 71)

MRS. E. CHANNING (Part-time)

MISS V. A. CHAPMAN (to 30. 6. 71)

MISS S. CHUNG (from 6. 9. 71)

MISS N. FLYNN (from 3. 5. 71)

MRS. M. V. FRANKLIN, Dip. Soc. Sc. (to 31. 8. 71)

MRS. C. P. GÄSS (from 6. 9. 71)

MRS. H. J. GULATI

MISS B. HOWARD

MRS. B. KRAALJEVELD (Part-time) (to 25. 8. 71)

MISS B. M. MARTIN

MRS. B. MASON (Part-time)

MISS P. O. MOFFETT

MRS. J. M. RICHARDSON (from 8. 11. 71)

MISS M. SCOTT

MRS. G. SHORT

MRS. M. E. SHRUBSALL

MRS. J. M. SLADDIN (from 6. 9. 71)

MRS. J. E. SQUIRES (from 27. 9. 71)

MISS E. A. STOOK (from 6. 9. 71)

MRS. M. STURDY

MRS. J. M. WEBB (Part-time)

School Nurses (S. R. N.) (Part-time)

MRS. P. M. RIVERS

MRS. L. SALMON (from 28. 9. 71)

MRS. E. A. SHAW

MRS. D. J. WATT (to 30. 9. 71)

Dental Surgery Assistants (Part-time)

MRS. M. HIGHAM (to 27. 8. 71)

MRS. D. A. J. HILL (from 6. 9. 71)

MRS. S. M. JEFFRIES

MRS. P. LANGLEY

MRS. E. VINCE

MRS. J. WOODMAN

## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1. POPULATION AND SCHOOLS
  - (a) Maintained Schools
  - (b) Independent Schools
2. MEDICAL INSPECTION
  - (a) Routine Medical Inspection
  - (b) Special and Re-examinations
  - (c) General Physical Condition
  - (d) Cleanliness
  - (e) 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 1971 was as follows:-

Primary	...	...	...	...	7,626
Secondary	...	...	...	...	5,739
Special	...	...	...	...	127
Total					13,492

The number of Primary and Secondary Departments in the area on the 31st December 1971 was:-

Secondary	...	...	...	...	8
Primary	...	...	...	...	25
Special	...	...	...	...	1
Total					34

(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 three such schools have so far made applications.

No. of Pupils	...	...	...	606
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

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	)	Selective Medical Examination.
Secondary	(	(iii)	On Entry	)	Complete Medical Examination.
	(	(iv)	During year in which age 13 is reached (if more than a year from last routine inspection)	)	Eye Test only.
	(	(v)	During year in which age 15 is reached	)	Interview Medical.

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

5,211 children were examined at Routine Medical Examinations during the period: parents were present for 2,293 (44.00%) of these examinations.

(b) Special and re-examinations

Children who may be potential handicapped pupils physically or

mentally are supervised and followed up more regularly and children who are receiving treatment or recommended for treatment are re-inspected. During the year, 70 such special examinations and 755 re-examinations were carried out.

(c) General Physical Condition

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

Of the 5,211 pupils inspected at Routine Medical Inspections, none was found to be unsatisfactory in general physical condition.

(d) Cleanliness

During the year Health Visitors visited schools in the area for the purpose of Cleanliness inspections.

Twenty-eight pupils were found to have verminous heads. There were no cases of verminous bodies.

(e) Cases of infectious diseases and contacts

Five hundred and five pupils suffered from various infectious diseases including 117 cases of Measles, 24 cases of German Measles, 320 cases of Chicken-pox and 20 cases of Scarlet Fever.

3. DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

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

Number of pupils examined	...	...	5,211
Number of pupils found with defects for treatment	...	...	670
Percentage of pupils in need of treatment	...	...	10.99
Number of defects requiring observation	...	...	2,284
Number of defects requiring treatment	...	...	650

4. TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

(a) Attendance at School Clinics

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

Disease	First Attendance	Second and Subsequent Attendances
<b>Skin Diseases</b>		
Ringworm	1	-
Scabies	-	-
Impetigo	-	-
Other Skin Diseases	5	-
<b>Eye Diseases</b>	1	1
<b>Ear, Nose &amp; Throat Defects</b>	21	3
<b>Other defects and minor ailments</b>	24	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>

In addition, 472 attendances were made for other reasons, including medical examinations for employment, diphtheria immunisation and follow up examinations.

(b) Work carried out at Eye Clinic

Number of attendances . . . . . 1,007

Number of individual patients examined . . . . . 647

TREATMENT

Errors of refraction (including squint) . . . . . 647

Glasses prescribed . . . . . 320

(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 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.

No. of school children tested . . . . . 1,215

No. of children failed test . . . . . 117

Referred to the Audiology Clinic . . . . . 15

To the General Practitioner . . . . . 8



To the E.N.T. Consultant ... .. 10

The remainder were 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. The catchment area extends to include the greater part of the North-Western Division of Surrey, and the day to day administration of the clinic is controlled by the County Medical Officer.

The table below gives details of Woking pupils who attended the clinic:-

Cases referred during 1971	... .. 85
New cases seen	... .. 76
Discharged during 1971	... .. 9
Waiting list 31st December 1971	... .. -

### (b) Speech Therapy

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

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 are given below:-

No. of Treatment Sessions	432
No. of children treated during the year	... .. 478
No. of children discharged during the year	
(a) Cured	... .. 74
(b) Improved	... .. 3
(c) Other reasons	... .. 20
No. under treatment at end of year	... 381
No. awaiting treatment on 31st December 1971	... .. 19

### (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 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 Heathside Clinic each week, on Thursday. During the year, 133 children were attending this clinic for assessment.

Found to have normal hearing ... ..	78
Found to have impaired hearing needing a hearing aid ... ..	6
Found to have impaired hearing but not needing a hearing aid ... ..	19
Those remaining under supervision not fully assessed at the end of the year ... ..	17

(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.

Thirty pupils received convalescent treatment under this scheme.

6. DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the deaths of six schoolchildren were reported. The causes of death were motor vehicle accidents (3) endocrine diseases (2) and leukaemia.

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

There are two full time and two part-time dental Surgeons employed in the School Dental Service in Woking, two of the clinics being held in Woking and one in Byfleet.

All schools in the area were dentally inspected at least once, and, where possible, twice in the year, and those children who were found to have dental defects were offered treatment at the Clinics or were advised to see their private dental surgeon.

The standard of dental health is steadily improving and, while the incidence of dental decay is still widespread, cases of extensive caries are now very rare and there is a marked fall in the number of extractions required.

Number inspected ... ..	15,748
Number found to require treatment	5,024
Percentage found to require treatment	31.91
Number of children treated during the year ... ..	1,920

## DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

A vigorous programme of Dental Health Education was carried out throughout the year with posters, talks and films.

## ORTHODONTICS

The main clinics are visited once a week by two orthodontists to whom cases of dental irregularities are referred for treatment.

### 8. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Forty examinations or re-examinations were carried out by School Medical Officers to ascertain the fitness of school children to undertake part-time employment. No child was found to be unfit.

Six children were examined to enable them to take part in entertainment. They were all found to be fit.

### 9. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

#### (a) Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation

A programme of immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus for pupils in the 5 - 15 age group was pursued, details of which are as follows:-

(i) Completed primary doses . . . . .	72
(ii) Booster doses . . . . .	997

In addition 3 primary doses and 862 booster doses were given against Tetanus alone.

#### (b) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Details are given below of the administration of Poliomyelitis Vaccine to pupils in 5 - 16 age group:-

(i) Complete Primary course by Oral Vaccine	89
(ii) Booster fourth dose by Oral Vaccine	1,566

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

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

No. Skin tested . . . . .	1,262
No. found positive . . . . .	32
No. found negative . . . . .	1,230
No. vaccinated . . . . .	1,133

### 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 228 pupils were on the handicapped pupils register, of which 125 were attending schools provided by the Surrey Education Authority, 24 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 remainder are in ordinary schools receiving special education or awaiting placement in special schools.

There are three special educational units in the Woking delegated services area, namely The Park School for educationally subnormal pupils, with 130 places for boys and girls 7 - 16 years of age, and the Partially Hearing Units attached to the Woodlands Infants School and Broadmere Junior School with 14 places for boys and girls of infant school age at the former and 11 at the latter. Children in both these units are all medically examined each year by a Departmental 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 and Audiometry to be given at these three units. Children attending special schools not included in the County Educational Scheme are reviewed each year by either a Senior Medical Officer, as above, or by a Departmental Medical Officer.

#### 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 has continued to be furnished to teachers and pupils. Each term a special topic has been chosen and the schools informed of all the available material and a special display stand is produced and made available. The work of teachers has been supported by that of Health Visitors and Medical Officers, especially in such subjects as Mothercraft, Parentcraft and Child Care. The special programme of Dental Health Education by Dental Officers and their staff was continued at all Schools.

##### (b) Provision of meals and milk

The following tables give statistics as to the number of pupils receiving mid-day meals at maintained schools on a day in October 1971.

No. in attendance	No. taking meals	% taking meals at		
		Full cost	Half cost	Free
12,978	7,609	93.78	-	6.22

The number of children taking free milk at school on a day in October 1971 was as follows:-

Maintained Schools	% of total pupils attending school entitled to free milk
2,926	91.24

(c) Sanitary inspection of school premises

Sanitary and hygiene inspections of the schools are carried out at all schools and defects are brought to the attention of the Head Teachers.

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
- D. Infectious Diseases  
and contacts.

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN  
TABLE II

- 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 III

- 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

Dental Inspection and  
Treatment carried out

HANDICAPPED PUPILS  
TABLE V

Handicapped pupils at  
31st December, 1971.

Handicapped pupils at 31st December, 1971.	
Boys	Girls
12, 218	11, 104



TABLE I  
A. - ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Physical condition of Pupils inspected
		Satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)
1967 and later	65	65
1966	492	492
1965	724	724
1964	152	152
1963	179	179
1962	136	136
1961	73	73
1960	305	305
1959	622	622
1958	312	312
1957	314	314
1956 and earlier	1,012	1,012
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>4,386</b>

B. - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	70
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	706
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776</b>

C. - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Number of children examined	...	...	1,554
(ii) Number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	28
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	...	...	-
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued	...	...	-

D. - CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND CONTACTS

Disease	Suffering	Excluded on Suspicion	Contacts Excluded	Total Exclusions
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	20	-	-	20
Measles	117	-	-	117
Whooping Cough	9	-	-	9
German Measles	24	-	-	24
Chicken Pox	320	-	-	320
Mumps	2	-	-	2
Jaundice	12	-	-	12
Other contagious diseases	4	-	-	4
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>				
Pulmonary	1	-	-	1
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>509</b>

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

TABLE II

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)
<b>Skin</b>	59	112	-	1
<b>Eyes</b>				
(a) Vision	239	394	4	2
(b) Squint	31	45	-	-
(c) Other	2	12	-	-
<b>Ears</b>				
(a) Hearing	40	98	1	3
(b) Otitis Media	6	46	-	-
(c) Other	6	41	-	-
<b>Nose &amp; Throat</b>	60	208	2	3
<b>Speech</b>	52	82	3	1
<b>Lymphatic Glands</b>	1	25	-	-
<b>Heart &amp; Circulation</b>	8	101	-	-
<b>Lungs</b>	7	98	-	3
<b>Developmental</b>				
(a) Hernia	2	-	-	-
(b) Other	30	166	-	-
<b>Orthopaedic</b>				
(a) Posture	1	48	-	-
(b) Feet	15	114	1	1
(c) Other	11	86	1	2
<b>Nervous System</b>				
(a) Epilepsy	3	9	-	1
(b) Other	7	58	-	1
<b>Psychological</b>				
(a) Development	6	93	4	7
(b) Stability	20	169	3	4
<b>Abdomen</b>	3	47	1	3
<b>Weight</b>	34	173	-	1
<b>Other</b>	7	24	-	-



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 II A.	Total Individual Pupils
1967 and later	3	2	5
1966	21	70	78
1965	28	97	109
1964	10	20	26
1963	13	27	35
1962	6	21	24
1961	3	11	13
1960	13	27	38
1959	37	65	92
1958	15	20	32
1957	7	6	10
1956 and earlier	34	31	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>519</b>

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

TABLE III

A. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN

	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year.
<b>Ringworm</b>	
(a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	-
<b>Scabies</b>	3
<b>Impetigo</b>	-
<b>Other skin diseases</b>	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>

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	-
Errors of refraction (including squint)	647
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>647</b>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	320

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	113
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	192
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	13
Received other forms of treatment	-
TOTAL	318
Total number of pupils in school who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-	
(a) in 1971	-
(b) in previous years	20

D. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	11
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-
TOTAL	11

E. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	-
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	30
(c) Other than (a) and (b) above	
1. Heart	-
2. Lungs	1
3. Nervous system	2
4. Lymphatic glands	-
5. Development	30
6. Abdomen	-
7. Psychological	-
TOTAL (a) - (c)	63

F. - AUDIOMETRY - HEARING TESTS

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

	Routine Examinations	Retests and Specials	Total
(1) No. of children tested	1,053	162	1,215
(2) No. of children who failed test	81	36	117
(3) Result of investigations by School Medical Officers:-			
(a) No significant hearing loss	39	8	47
(b) No significant hearing loss, but child appears mentally retarded	-	-	-
Deafness due to:-			
(c) Catarrhal condition (with or without inflammation of ear)	20	14	34
(d) Old otitis media	6	4	10
(e) Injury	1	-	1
(f) Other causes	10	6	16
(g) Undetermined cause	5	2	7
(h) Untraced or left district	-	2	2
(i) Already supplied with hearing aids	-	-	-
(j) Investigations remaining to be carried out	-	-	-
	81	36	117
(4) Recommendations			
(a) No action required	13	-	13
(b) For observation only	48	22	70
(c) Referred to Audiology Clinic	13	2	15
(d) Referred to General Practitioner	4	4	8
(e) Referred to E.N.T. Consultant	3	7	10
(f) Special position in class	-	1	1
(g) Hearing aid and supervision by teacher of deaf	-	-	-



G. - - AUDIOLOGY - HEARING DEFECTS

Ages	New Cases referred to Audiology Clinic	Not fully assessed by end of previous year	Found to have normal hearing	Found to have remedial 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	14	2	11	-	3	-	2	16
2 - 5	63	9	58	5	-	1	8	72
5 - 7	5	5	1	4	-	4	1	10
7 - 11	9	15	5	4	2	7	6	24
11+	5	6	3	-	1	7	-	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>133</b>

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

TABLE IV

A. - DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT.

1.	Attendances and Treatment -	
	First visit . . . . .	1,920
	Subsequent visits . . . . .	3,040
	Total visits . . . . .	4,960
	Additional courses of treatment commenced . . .	449
	Fillings in permanent teeth . . . . .	2,707
	Fillings in deciduous teeth . . . . .	2,248
	Permanent teeth filled . . . . .	2,326
	Deciduous teeth filled . . . . .	2,060
	Permanent teeth extracted . . . . .	249
	Deciduous teeth extracted . . . . .	443
	General anaesthetics . . . . .	141
	Emergencies . . . . .	119
	Number of pupils X-rayed . . . . .	195
	Prophylaxis . . . . .	169
	Teeth otherwise conserved . . . . .	173
	Number of teeth root filled . . . . .	19
	Inlays . . . . .	-
	Crowns . . . . .	6
	Courses of treatment completed . . . . .	2,101
2.	Orthodontics	
	Cases remaining from previous year . . . . .	-
	New cases commenced during year . . . . .	104
	Cases completed during year . . . . .	41
	Cases discontinued during year . . . . .	10
	No. of removable appliances fitted . . . . .	103
	No. of fixed appliances fitted . . . . .	11
	Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant . . . . .	29
3.	Prosthetics	
	Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	1
	Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	5
	Number of dentures supplied . . . . .	6
4.	Anaesthetics	
	General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	-
5.	Inspections	
	(a) First inspection at school Number of Pupils	15,271
	(b) First inspection at clinic Number of Pupils	477
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	5,024
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment . . . . .	4,873

(c) Pupils re-inspected at School or clinic	...	...	1,739
Number of (c) found to require treatment	...	...	462

6. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	997
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	157
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	19







