

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Worsbrough U.D.C.

Contributors

Worsbrough (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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THE
HEALTH OF
WORSBROUGH

1967



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WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (YORKS.)

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1967.

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W. Smith J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee:

Councillor F. Hollings.

Committee:

Councillors R. Atkinson B.E.M., J.P., C. W. Boland,
A. O. Elmhirst, J. H. Gaunt, F. Hague, F. Hollings,
Mrs. A. Mallison J.P., B. Milner, F. Scothorn,
L. Shepherd, W. Smith J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post Vacant.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. DOVE, Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

G. W. AMES, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
M.R.I.P.H.I.,
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,
Diploma for Smoke Inspectors - R.S.H.

WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queen's Road,
BARNSELY.

September, 1968.

ANNUAL REPORT
for the year ending 31st December, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Mallison and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The population of the district according to the Registrar General's estimate remained the same during 1967, nevertheless, the excess of births over deaths was 114, compared with 122 in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for the district was slightly in excess of the comparable figure for England and Wales. There were 26 more deaths in your district during the year and the adjusted death rate was a little higher than the comparable National figure. The predominant causes of death were once again diseases of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory disease. The stillbirth rate, infant mortality rate and the perinatal mortality rates for the district were again in excess of the National figures. Comment is made in the report on the importance of prematurity in the aetiology of infant mortality. It is pleasing once again to record no death due to maternal causes during the year.

Fewer infectious diseases were reported than in the previous year, this being due to a much lower incidence of Measles in the district during 1967. Three new notifications in respect of Tuberculosis were received, compared with six in the previous year. It is pleasing to record no notification in respect of food poisoning and dysentery during the year. The improvement in the packaging and handling of food and the educational advice given to food handlers has helped to achieve this satisfactory result.

The immunisation statistics referring to the children of the district were maintained at a high and safe level.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their stimulating interest and for the help and kind encouragement that has been given to me during the year. I enjoy an excellent working relationship with your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. Dove, and with Mr. G. W. Ames.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to the Staff of the Divisional Health Office and in particular to the Senior Clerk, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, for their hard work and loyal co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ODDY,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WORSBROUGH

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	3,420 acres.
Population (Census 1961)	14,950
Registrar General's estimate of population 1967	16,390
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st December, 1967	5,150
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1967	£393,903
Nett product of a Penny Rate	£1,543 7s. 9d.

The coal industry is the largest employer of male labour in the district. In addition, a chemical works for the manufacture of gas, hard coke and chemical by-products operates in the district. The textile industry is the chief source of female labour in the district, worsted weaving and burling and mending are carried out at a small factory. There is also a small factory concerned with the manufacture of lead storage batteries.

The principal employers of female labour, Messrs. N. Corah (St. Margaret) Ltd., are engaged in the manufacture of knitwear. At present some 730 people are employed by this factory. In addition, a small factory engaged in the manufacture of and the wrapping of towels provides a small contribution to the industrial life of the district.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1967 was 16,390, as compared with 16,390 at mid 1966. The excess of births over deaths or the natural increase of population was 114, compared with 122 in the previous year.

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	155	141	296
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	158	150	308
	---	---	---

The number of live births registered was 18 more than in 1966. The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the year, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 17.5 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 16.5 in 1966, and with 17.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Illegitimate births represented 3.9% as compared with 5.9% in the previous year.

Stillbirths

6 stillbirths occurred in Worsbrough during the year, one more than in the previous year. This represents a stillbirth rate of 19.1 per 1,000 total births as compared with 16.9 in 1966, and with 14.8 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

The details of the stillbirths are listed below:

<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>
1.	3 lbs. 5 ozs.	Hospital
2.	5 lbs. 12 ozs.	Maternity Home
3.	4 lbs. 0 ozs.	Hospital
4.	7 lbs. 4 ozs.	Hospital
5.	6 lbs. 7 ozs.	Maternity Home
6.	6 lbs. 12 ozs.	Hospital

All the stillbirths occurred in Institutions and of these two were of low birthweight and were born prematurely. Had they been born alive the chance of survival would have been rather poor. The stillbirth rate for the district remained rather in excess of the comparable figure for England and Wales and for the Administrative County.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 12.4 last year. There were 194 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, 26 more than in the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory diseases.

Statistics relating to death rates and the causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics. The predominant causes of death in the cancer groups were once again cancer of the stomach and cancer of the lung.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

There were 14 infant deaths during the year, compared with 10 in the previous year. 8 of the deaths occurred in the neo-natal period. The total infant mortality rate for 1967 was 45.5 per 1,000 compared with 34.5 per 1,000 for the previous year and with 18.3 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants during the year.

The peri-natal mortality rate for your district takes into account the stillbirth figures and those deaths occurring in the first week of life, and in 1967 this figure was 44.6, compared with 33.9 in the previous year and with 26.1 for the Administrative County. The comparable figure for England and Wales for the year was 25.4.

I give below the record for your district in respect of peri-natal mortality for the past ten years.

Year	Live Births	Still-Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Mortality
1958	262	9	3	44.2
1959	265	3	3	18.7
1960	241	2	1	12.3
1961	254	7	2	34.5
1962	274	7	3	35.6
1963	260	2	4	22.0
1964	271	7	4	39.6

Year	Live Births	Still-Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Mortality
1965	314	5	4	28.2
1966	290	5	5	33.9
1967	308	6	8	44.6

Infant Mortality

The analysis of the deaths of infants under one year of age in your district is given below:

Birth Weight	Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Place of Death
6 lbs. 6 ozs.	M	4 wks.	Congenital heart disease.	Hospital.
3 lbs. 14 ozs. (Twin)	M	2 days.	Prematurity. Atelectasis.	Hospital.
3 lbs. 12 ozs. (Twin)	M	4 hrs.	Prematurity. Atelectasis.	Hospital.
2 lbs. 14 ozs.	M	14 hrs.	Prematurity. Pulmonary Atelectasis.	Hospital.
4 lbs. 15½ ozs.	F	3 hrs.	Prematurity. Atelectasis.	Hospital.
7 lbs. 5 ozs.	M	3 hrs.	Neo-natal asphyxia. Umbilical cord tight round neck.	Maternity Home.

Infant Mortality (contd.)

Birth Weight	Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Place of Death
1 lb. 12 ozs.	F	5 mins.	Extreme prematurity.	Hospital.
7 lbs. 0 ozs.	F	2 mths.	Acute Bronchitis. Gastro-enteritis.	Dead on arrival at hospital.
5 lbs. 4 ozs.	M	5 mins.	Cord prolapse and asphyxia. Breech presentation.	Hospital.
2 lbs. 13 ozs.	M	5 mths.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Hospital.
5 lbs. 12 ozs.	F	2 days.	Cerebral haemorrhage. Tentorial tear.	Hospital.
7 lbs. 5 ozs.	M	3 wks.	Broncho-pneumonia. Gastro-enteritis.	Home.
7 lbs. 4 ozs.	M	7 wks.	Asphyxia. (Accidental)	Home.
8 lbs. 3 ozs.	F	3 mths.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Home.

Infant Mortality

Of the 14 infant deaths which occurred during the year ten occurred in institutions, three occurred at home and one infant was found to be dead on arrival at the hospital. Five of the neo-natal deaths occurred in infants of low birth weight and were associated with marked prematurity.

The chance of survival in these cases is always poor when compared to that of the normal full-term infant. Analysis of the infant deaths once again emphasises the importance of prematurity as a cause of death in the first year of life. Very often in this type of case death is unavoidable. Consequently, the infant death rate and the peri-natal mortality rates for the year are well in excess of the comparable rates for the Administrative County and for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that no deaths occurred from this cause during the year.

CAUSE OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS.

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	TOTAL	
											M.	F.
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm stomach.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	2
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	8	-
Malignant Neoplasm Breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	3	2	6	6

CAUSE OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS (contd.)

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M.	F.
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	7	23	17	22
Coronary disease, Angina.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	6	6	15	6
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	10	3	15
Other circulatory disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	6
Pneumonia.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	3
Bronchitis.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	4	12	6
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

CAUSE OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS (contd.)

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M.	F.
Congenital malformation.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other defined or ill- defined diseases.	8	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	1	7	14	10
Motor vehicle accidents.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1
All other accidents.	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	5	2
Suicide.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
TOTAL	14	3	1	2	3	6	15	29	45	76	108	86

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

	Wors- brough Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provi- sional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	18.8	17.9	18.0	17.2
Adjusted	17.5	18.2	18.2	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	11.8	11.8	11.2	11.2
Adjusted	13.8	12.3	12.0	
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Disease	-	0.04	0.03	Not avail- able
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other	-	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.49	0.52	0.47	0.58
Cancer (all forms) ..	1.89	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	2.38	1.83	1.73	Not avail- able
Heart and circulatory disease	3.11	4.51	4.26	Not avail- able

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967 (contd.)

	Wors- brough Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provi- sional figures)
Respiratory disease	1.77	1.38	1.30	Not available
Maternal Mortality	-	0.13	0.22	0.20
Infant Mortality ..	45.5	19.2	19.2	18.3
Stillbirths	19.1	15.7	15.2	14.8
Peri-natal Mortality rate	44.6	Not available	26.1	25.4

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No.25 of the West Riding County Council. The Chief Public Health Inspector and one Additional Inspector are employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.
(Geriatric).

Infectious Diseases Hospital

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
3. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday,	10.0 a.m.	to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday,	10.0 a.m.	to 12.0 noon.
Wednesday,	2.0 p.m.	to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday,	10.0 a.m.	to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday,	10.0 a.m.	to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Worsbrough patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address:

Special Treatment Centre,
Queen's Road, BARNSELY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Clinic, Oakdale, Worsbrough Bridge, on Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings, and they are also held at Birdwell on Tuesday afternoons and on Thursday afternoons at Blacker Hill. A doctor is in attendance at all clinics.

General Practitioner Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly at the Worsbrough Clinic in Oakdale. The domiciliary midwives attend these clinics and see cases in conjunction with the practitioner.

Relaxation classes continued to be held during the year. Education and advice to expectant mothers formed an important part of the curriculum of health education.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield.

The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

108 cases of infectious diseases occurred during 1967, compared with 240 in the previous year.

Statement of Notification of Infectious Diseases Received During the Year (Other Than Tuberculosis).

	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>
Scarlet Fever	13
Pneumonia	6
Measles (excluding German Measles)	62
Whooping Cough	<u>27</u>
	108
	—

Notifications received in respect of the notifiable infectious diseases was considerably less than in the previous year, this being principally due to the reduction in the number of cases of measles in the district. In fact, 62 cases were notified compared with 206 cases in the previous year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated against the disease was 113, compared with 159 in the previous year. Parents of young children in the district are taking the advice of the health visitor and allowing their children to receive protection against this serious disease at the optimum time of life, i.e., during the second year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but notifications were received in respect of 27 cases of Whooping Cough, compared with 6 in the previous year.

Immunisation against Diphtheria continued and the percentage of pre-school children at 86.9% exceeded the percentage of school children at 69.3% immunised. The immunisation statistics for your district are satisfactory and have been maintained at a safe level. It is extremely unlikely that an epidemic of Diphtheria or Whooping Cough will develop in the district provided that the statistics remain at this level.

It would be unwise to become complacent and every effort must be made to not only maintain but to improve the figures for your area.

314 children received primary active immunisation against Tetanus during the year and 19 received booster doses. This compares with 239 and 305 respectively in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis was reported during the year. During 1967, 244 children received a primary course of protection, bringing the total for Worsbrough since the scheme started to 6,937, and of these 1,932 children of primary school age have been given a re-inforcing fourth dose. The popularity and efficacy of the oral Poliomyelitis vaccine have undoubtedly played an important part in the virtual elimination of this serious and incapacitating disease.

Tuberculosis

3 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. One death from the disease was reported during the year. The 3 new notified cases were all males in the 25 to 35 years age group.

Thorough follow-up and examination of contacts of cases was performed to eliminate any possible spread of infection. Free vaccination of all susceptible children entering the High School with B.C.G. vaccine is offered during the Spring of each year and I would ask all parents to take advantage of the scheme whereby the children are given good protection against this serious disease. Information showing the record of cases and the mortality from Tuberculosis is given in the following tables.

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases During 1967

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1967	39	24	3	5
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	1	-	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases During 1967

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	2	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts	3	1	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	-	1	1	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
 	<hr/>			
TOTAL at end of 1967	38	22	2	5

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1967

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 	<hr/>							
<u>TOTAL</u>	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

SECTION IV

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year 1967

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

This is the twenty fourth contribution I have made to the Medical Officer's Annual Reports on the health of Worsbrough and as I think back over those twenty four years I can see the tremendous improvements which have been made in the environment of our inhabitants.

Some years have seen spectacular developments such as the sweeping away of slums like Jarrott's Buildings, other years the progress made has been much less spectacular, but each year makes its own contribution to the health of our inhabitants.

Some of my dreams have not come to pass yet. At one time I envisaged the whole township smokeless, and smokeless long before some of our neighbours who are now making progress in the promotion of clean air; Another of the hopes I have expressed in these Reports was that I should see the streets on each side of Park Road, Worsbrough Bridge cleared of its rows of terraced houses and be replaced by an extension of the Dawcroft Estate on one side and the Elm House Estate on the other. The majority of these properties have been bought by the Council over the years, and improved with the aid of Improvement Grants which simplifies demolition procedure when their time eventually runs out, which cannot be too long now.

The year under review has been a quiet one and concerned mainly with routine inspections and so no special comment is called for in that regard.

I think special comment is called for though, about the fact that this year for the first time since I came here in 1944 Councillor Atkinson was not the

Chairman of the Public Health Committee, (in fact he had held that position before I came here) and I should like to pay a tribute to him for all the service he has given to the community in that capacity, and to me personally, over all those years. His knowledge on public health matters exceeds that of many ordinary layman.

The office of Chairman of the Committee was taken over by Councillor F. Hollings and I should like to express my thanks to him for his support and understanding during the year, and in fact to the whole Council.

It has again been a pleasure to work with Dr. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health.

I am

Your obedient servant,

LYNDON DOVE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY

The town's water supply is provided by the Barnsley Corporation under the terms of the Barnsley Water Order 1961. The Council has one representative on the Committee.

The supply has been wholesome and plentiful during the year.

There are no houses in the district without a piped supply.

The following is a typical result of a chemical analysis of the water.

Physical Characteristics

Turbidity.	(Fullers Earth Scale)	Nil
Colour.	(Hazen Units)	Nil
Taste		Normal
Odour		Nil

Chemical Examination

Parts per million

Total solids dried at 180°C	80
Total hardness:	
Permanent hardness	40
Temporary hardness	28
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 80°F	0.041
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01
Free chlorine	0.01
pH value	7.0

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were no conversions to water closets during the year.

The approximate number of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:-

Water closets	5354
Waste water closets	10
Chemical closets	2
Privies (due to lack of sewer)	16

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Street sweeping, road gully emptying and maintenance of public conveniences are the responsibility of the Engineer & Surveyor.

The house refuse collection service is my responsibility and although we have maintained our weekly collection except on a few unavoidable occasions during the year, it is becoming increasingly difficult to do so. The main reason for this is the increasing amount of absence through sickness amongst the workmen and this is really becoming an impediment. In March of this year a small Sub Committee met three of the workmen who I considered had all had more than a reasonable amount of time off, and the result of this was that the men were told that their record would be watched during the coming months and I have no doubt in my mind that some immediate improvement was effected.

In March also we took delivery of a new Karrier "Gamecock" 18 cu. yd. dual lift collection vehicle. This replaced an S. & D. fore and aft tipper which had been in use since May 1956 and had given us good service. This means that we have two collection vehicles, the Karrier I have just mentioned and a 14 cu. yd. S. & D. fore and aft tipper.

The staff engaged is a working foreman, two drivers and eight ashbinmen a total of eleven men, who were emptying 5,596 bins per week at the year end. I think it is perhaps worth recording that in 1944, we employed exactly the same number of men who emptied the equivalent of 3,867 bins. In 1944 we also had a 47 hour week against the 40 hour week of today, which means with an increase of nearly 45% in the number of bins and a reduction of 15% in the working hours we have maintained a weekly collection without any increase in manpower. There has, of course, obviously been several important factors to account for this such as the abolition of ashpits and middens, better and larger collection vehicles, a bin bonus scheme, and a daily task scheme which allows the men to go home when completed, but even taking these things into account, I still think it is a pretty good record.

In May the Report of the Special Working Party set up by the Ministry to consider refuse collection and storage was published, and I think we can say that our own service measured up favourably to most of the points raised and that we have gone along sound lines in the past and I hope we shall continue to keep pace with modern developments as they arise.

HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL

Last year we were still using the two tips which we had been using for many years now for the disposal of the town's refuse, one at Blacker Hill and the main tip at Haverlands Lane.

It will be recalled that this latter tip is a continuation of the low-lying agricultural land the level of which we have been raising for many years.

In March I had a major shock when the owners, Messrs. Northern Ideal Homes Ltd., gave us fourteen day's notice to clear off and leave the land in a satisfactory condition. Unfortunately we had never had more than a 'gentlemen's agreement' and we had no option but to do as we were told and find somewhere within the fortnight whereon to tip our refuse.

The only possible alternative was at Swaithe on some very rough grazing land which the farmer had allowed us to use as an occasional tip some years ago. The farmer was most co-operative, and Swaithe became our main tip.

It did mean, of course, that our haul became all that much further for each load, and in the case of Blacker Hill the distance became miles, when the tip which we had used there for some thirty years finally became full in June.

CARAVANS

There are no sites in the area which are licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

CLEAN AIR

No further progress has been made in the declaring of Smoke Control Areas and thereby control the emission of domestic smoke from existing dwellings. This has, of course, been a disappointment to me. As a public health officer I did have high hopes in 1957 when acting on my recommendation the Council declared a smoke control area within weeks of the passing of the Clean Air Act, that we should have by now been completely smokeless or nearly so, but other considerations have arisen, which I can appreciate, which have meant that we are still without a smoke control area in the district.

The Council in some of its own new dwellings have "gone smokeless". It has built a small number of two storey flats for elderly people and in the first floor dwellings electric underfloor heating has been installed. True, this was primarily to save the tenants having to carry coal upstairs but I am sure that the idea must spread as the more aesthetic benefits are realised.

We had no real problems from industrial smoke during the year.

There was a complaint in February of grit emission from the chimney to the furnaces at the Coking Plant which I took up with the firm. An inspection of the grit arrestors was made but these appeared to be in order and it was thought that the very high winds we were having at the time might have been responsible because, as I have said, no mechanical fault was found and only the one complaint was received and further inspections found no recurrence of the nuisance.

We received drawings showing the new boiler plant to be installed at the Birdwell Junior School in connection with the extensive alterations and extensions there. Whilst the plant itself was in order, the chimney height was shown as 30 feet against the 40 feet which the Ministry's "Memorandum on Chimney Heights" said was necessary. I am pleased to say that the County Architect's department agreed to amend this without argument.

I was again elected to the executive committee of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, a body which has done so much for the promotion of clean air in its purely advisory capacity.

Bus Burning

This business at Blacker Hill has grown to quite big proportions and seems to be still growing.

I suppose that this is a good thing economically, as the main business is the exporting of reconditioned diesel engines, then finally the recovery of aluminium, but we then have as residue a large wooden 'skeleton' which has to be disposed of somehow, and this is why the burning and the nuisance arises. We are constantly on the tracks of the various one-man firms engaged on the site and only one complaint was received during the year.

COLLIERY SPOILBANK

We have only one colliery spoilbank within the area, that belonging to the Barrow Colliery.

This has been kept under excellent control during the year and no complaint has been received about it.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

No complaints were received of noise nuisance during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

At the end of the year there were 63 premises registered under the provisions of the Act, an increase of one over last year's figure. This was accounted for by the deletion of a butcher's shop and the addition of an office and a petrol filling station.

427 visits were made during 1967 to registered premises for the purpose of carrying out a "general inspection".

As a result of these inspections it was necessary to serve five informal notices covering seven infringements of the Act.

The small number of notices it was found necessary to serve shews that the work of previous years has been effective, and that the Act is working in Worsbrough.

There were no accidents reported during the year.

Table A

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	1	11	11
Retail Shops	1	36	37

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	14	14
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	63	64

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 427.

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	32
Retail shops	99
Wholesale departments, warehouses	3
Catering establishments open to the public	51
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	187
Total Males	58
Total Females	129

ERADICATION OF BEDBUGS

Two houses were sprayed for bedbugs during the year, the insecticide used being pybuthrin/DDT.

OTHER PESTS

Twenty-nine other complaints were received and either advice or assistance given for dealing with them.

The details are as follows:-

Cockroaches	20
Silverfish	4
Wasps nests	4
Spiders	1
	—
	29
	—

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT 1964

There were two persons registered as scrap metal dealers at the year end, as compared with three last year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The main retailers of milk in the area are the Barnsley British Co-operative Society and Express Dairies Ltd.

There are four producers of 'Untreated' milk in the district. One of these has a large self-contained pedigree herd and bottles the milk before selling it direct to the dairy. Another has a small 'flying' herd and cartons his milk and retails it himself. The third producer has a large flying herd and for almost half the year continued to carton and retail his milk as he had done in the past and then, after quite a bit of trouble with brucellosis, decided to send it in bulk direct to the dairy. The fourth, a small producer, who gave up retailing two years ago after similar trouble, continued to send his milk, in bulk, to the dairy.

Regular sampling was carried out during the year and 248 milks were sent in to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield.

This included routine sampling plus the extra ones which eventually led up to the producer already mentioned deciding to give up retailing.

Three "heat treatment" notices were served during the year, again, in connection with the above sampling.

All this shews how necessary and important it is to carry out regular routine sampling of untreated milks.

Ice Cream

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream under the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 was 50.

Regular sampling is carried out but the number of samples is a little lower than last year. The reason for this is because as I have said in the past, most of our ice cream today is manufactured by the large national firms, who not only have their own laboratories but their products are being regularly sampled by local authorities throughout the country, and consequently I cannot see the sense of needless duplication and waste of the Public Health Laboratory's time. It is of course necessary to do some sampling of these products if only to ensure that the local shopkeeper is storing them properly.

Twenty one samples were taken of four manufacturers' ice cream and it is pleasing to be able to record that they were all placed in provisional grade one of the Ministry of Health's standard.

Meat

There are no slaughterhouses in the district, the Council having closed them by resolution under Section 4 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1954. Facilities are available at the nearby Barnsley Abattoir and most of our meat is killed there.

Food Hygiene

All our food shops are visited regularly and shopkeepers are well aware of their obligations to the law and their customers in the matter of clean food.

It is occasionally necessary to 'wag a finger' at some of them but at no time as there been the need for formal action.

The school canteens are inspected every week and the standard in them has continued to be very good.

Food Complaints

Three complaints about the quality or condition of food were made by householders during the year and immediate attention given to the complaints in each case.

The first, in February, was made by a housewife concerning a bread loaf which had a slight discoloration which could have been dirt but I thought was caused by our old 'friend' - edible lubricating oil. We were both wrong according to the bakery firm whose Sales Manager said that it was due to a seepage at the neck of the air filter which supplies hot air to the moulder. When this happens, it appears that a slight build-up of flour occurs which becomes discoloured because of the temperature. The Council accepted this reason and no prosecution was made as this was the first complaint we had ever received about the bakery concerned.

The second complaint was about the condition of a small tin of Italian tomatoes which we found to be fermenting due to a faulty seam in the can. The wholesalers' representative said that the tomatoes are canned and labelled in Italy and that they sold over six million tins each year in the West Riding alone. I could see no useful purpose in taking any action in the matter and the Council decided to act on that advice.

The remaining complaint was also about discoloured streaks in a bread loaf. The complainant had been back to the shop and had received a visit from the Bakery's Sales Manager but had refused to have the loaf exchanged by him. The firm's explanation of the discoloration was that it was caused by a small amount of brown dough being in the white mix. This does happen where small firms have to use the same mixer for both brown and white bread and I was satisfied that this explanation was a valid one.

Condemned Food

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for food for various reasons.

6 lb 8 oz tin peach halves.
15 oz tin cherries.
70 lbs fore ribs of beef.
12 lb tin ham.
6 lb 12 oz tin peach halves.
79 oz bottle bilberries.
Two 6 lb 10 oz tins red plums.
30 lbs English boned sirloin.
2 lb 3 oz tin Italian tomatoes.
365 assorted blocks of ice cream.
6½ lb tin pineapple.
79 oz tin bilberries.
6 lb 4 oz tin broad beans.
285 packets of assorted frozen foods.
6½ lb tin stringless green beans.
4 lb tin luncheon meat.
Nineteen 8 oz packets of biscuits.
12 ozs paprika pepper.

HOUSING

New Houses

The Council built 10 houses during the year by their direct labour organisation and none by contract. This number is rather lower than that of preceding years as will be seen from the table below, but they were also engaged on building a flatlet scheme complete with communal rooms, laundry, and warden's house, although this was not completed during the year under review.

The numbers of houses completed in the preceding five years were as follows:-

1962	-	19 houses
1963	-	29 houses
1964	-	38 houses
1965	-	35 houses
1966	-	28 houses

In addition 36 private houses were completed, 32 by speculative builders and 4 Police houses by the West Riding County Council.

Council House Lettings

The Council still let their ordinary houses according to date order of the application.

We also have a good number of bedsitters and one bedroom bungalows which are let by the Housing Committee itself. These smaller bungalows are mainly used to re-house one person, or even elderly couples, to release a two or three bedroomed house for young couples.

The average waiting time for lodger families has decreased and is now just over 2 years.

The Council continued their excellent practice of circulating every lodger family in October to find out if they were still needing a house and if their living conditions were the same as on their original application. This ensures that there is not a file of 'dead' applications and that we know exactly how many lodger families are still in need of a house.

The number of 'live' applications this October was 159 which is the lowest figure we have had since this annual check was made.

The numbers for the preceding five years were as follows:-

1962	-	177 applicants
1963	-	160 applicants
1964	-	164 applicants
1965	-	167 applicants
1966	-	170 applicants

Unfit Houses

No clearance areas were declared during the year for the reason that our unfit house programme was completed a few years ago, well in front of schedule.

Although our unfit house problem is settled we still have the occasional ones arising.

Two such cases arose in February when I reported Nos. 4 and 5 Quarry Road, Blacker Hill as being unfit for habitation and Demolition Orders were placed on them. There was no objection to this.

Two further houses became the subject of Demolition Orders in November. These were Nos. 17 and 22 Blacker Lane which belonged to the National Coal Board, and which in addition to their structural defects were virtually standing in a sea of mud in wintertime. The reason for this was that they were close to the Barrow Colliery landsale to which heavy vehicles were going to collect coal and even heavier ones passing by to collect coke from the Coking Company, and the condition of the land had to be seen to be believed, in fact one of the houses had to have a two feet high brick wall built in front of it to keep out the mud!

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair were received during the year.

Improvement Grants

Thirty nine applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year which is the lowest figure we have had for a few years.

The number of applications received during the past five years are as follows:-

1962	-	49
1963	-	49
1964	-	41
1965	-	52
1966	-	61

House Loans

Thirty-nine advances were made by the Council during the year to persons wishing to buy or build their own house.

FACTORIES

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	15	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	82	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	97	-	-

2. There were no defects found.

Part VII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are no out-workers registered under the above Act.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer:

Post vacant since August, 1966.

Departmental Medical Officer:

A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball.	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell.
Dr. J. D. Byrne.	Dr. I. McGilvray.
Dr. D. J. Fairclough.	Dr. M. S. Scott.
Dr. H. W. Gothard.	Dr. M. E. Tapissier.
Dr. K. Mathers.	Dr. L. Taylor.

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss. M. E. Pilling (app. February, 1967).

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson.	Mrs. E. A. M. Thompson.
Mrs. A. M. Harston.	Mrs. C. Totty.
Mrs. M. Jones.	Mrs. M. Tullie.
Miss. M. E. Lee.	Miss. D. Westerman.
Mrs. D. M. Parry.	Mrs. A. M. Widdison.
Mrs. K. Rowe.	Mrs. D. A. S. Wood.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Mrs. E. Beever.

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen.	Mrs. P. A. Hewitt.
Miss. E. Durkin.	Mrs. D. Hodgson.
Mrs. J. Greensmith.	Mrs. S. A. Potts.

Midwives:

Mrs. B. Burns.	Mrs. I. L. Jones.
Mrs. B. Burtoft.	Miss. M. T. Rochford.
Mrs. C. M. Dempsey.	Miss. A. C. Senior.
Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick.	Mrs. E. A. Staley.

Midwives:

Miss. J. Hampton.
Mrs. B. Horsfield.

Mrs. M. Walters.
Mrs. M. Wroe.

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M. Bexon.
Mrs. V. Beech.
Mrs. H. Biegalski.
Mrs. E. Brooks.
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright.
Miss. B. Chapman.
Miss. N. C. Crofton.

Mrs. P. E. Hall.
Mrs. R. Hamshaw.
Mrs. M. Jarvis.
Mrs. M. McConnell.
Mrs. H. Padgett.
Mrs. B. Parker.
Mrs. C. M. Wilson.

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mr. J. Armitage.

Mr. T. Johnson.

Speech Therapist:

Post vacant.

Senior Clerk:

Mr. L. S. Wrigg.

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1967 was 79,750, compared with 79,530 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 628 in 1967, compared with 557 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1967 was 1,475, compared with 1,406 in 1966. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.5 per 1,000, compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 73 in 1967. This represents 4.9% of the total births, compared with 5.3% in 1966, and 5.4% in 1965.

Stillbirths

There were 24 stillbirths during the year, compared with 29 during 1966. This gives a stillbirth rate of 16.0 compared with 30.2 in 1966 and with 14.8 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 847, which was 2 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.6 as compared with 10.7 in 1966.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was nil, compared with 0.22 for the Administrative County and with 0.20 for England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1967	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.
CUDWORTH . . .	1,746	9,170	19.3
DARFIELD	2,018	7,040	16.9
DARTON	4,718	15,080	16.5
DODWORTH	1,857	4,340	19.5
ROYSTON	1,452	8,560	17.6
WOMBWELL	3,050	19,170	18.3
WORSBROUGH ..	3,420	16,390	17.5
DIVISION 25 ..	19,061	79,750	18.5 (crude)
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,753,770	18.2
ENGLAND AND WALES		Not available	17.2

Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still- Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
15.2	10.4	26.3	31.2
11.5	-	7.8	-
10.8	15.7	8.0	23.5
15.4	22.2	-	22.2
13.6	6.0	12.0	12.0
13.7	25.6	11.7	34.1
13.8	19.1	45.5	44.6
10.6 (crude)	16.0	19.0	28.0
12.0	15.2	19.2	26.1
11.2	14.8	18.3	25.4

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 28 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 22 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 37 and 25 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 19.0 compared with 26.3 for the previous year and with 18.3 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 18 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life seven of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than eleven deaths in the early neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 28 babies who died under one year of age 20 were born in hospital and 8 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 28.0 compared with 26.1 for the Administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 25.4. The occurrence of infant deaths associated with prematurity is responsible for a peri-natal death rate which is slightly in excess of the comparative figure for the Administrative County and for England and Wales.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = Nil for the division.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Under 4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Prematurity	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Gastro- enteritis	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Under 4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Congenital abnormalities multiple	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho- pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3
Myelo- Meningocele	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Neo-natal Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	18	-	1	3	22	5	1	-	-	28

Smallpox Vaccination

You will see from the table that some 584 persons were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, which represents a decrease of 102 compared with 1966. Every effort must be made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against Smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

Smallpox Vaccination

District	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Cudworth	49	3
Darfield	67	4
Darton	136	11
Dodworth	24	-
Royston	49	1
Wombwell	119	8
Worsbrough	113	-
TOTAL	557	27

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the state of immunity in each Urban District. The immunisation figures for the Division as a whole show a welcome improvement and the overall percentage of children who have been fully protected remains at a high level and we can regard the figures presented as entirely satisfactory. In the case of Dodworth Urban District the apparent fall in the 0 - 4 years age group is due to the removal of immunisation cards relating to children resident in the High Green Division following the introduction of the computer scheme for immunisation in that area.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0 - 4 years		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	No. .	%	Years 0 - 15	Years 0 - 4	Years 5 - 15
Cudworth	731	82.5	81.5	62.5	92.4
Darfield	434	71.4	89.4	71.4	98.2
Darton	1,238	96.5	72.0	71.1	72.6
Dodworth	350	89.0	71.5	50.1	85.0
Royston	729	86.2	72.5	70.3	73.8
Wombwell	1,238	71.8	81.1	72.1	86.1
Worsbrough	1,255	86.9	75.7	86.9	69.3
TOTAL	5,975	83.2	79.1	72.2	82.9

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1967. Rather more children were immunised with primary doses but considerably less booster doses of Tetanus vaccine were given in 1967 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active Tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

Tetanus Immunisation

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1967	
	Primary	Booster
Cudworth	150	89
Darfield	144	179
Darton	337	244
Dodworth	78	99
Royston	218	279
Wombwell	374	182
Worsbrough	314	19
TOTAL	1,615	1,091

Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,332 children were vaccinated with three doses, slightly less than were vaccinated during 1966. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 36,690 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 10,841 have received a fourth dose.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION
CARRIED OUT DURING 1967

Primary Course of Oral (3 Doses)

Children born in	Cud-worth	Dar-field	Dar-ton	Dod-worth	Roy-ston	Womb-well	Wors-brough	TOTAL
1967	34	21	74	13	48	76	96	362
1966	100	71	182	49	89	154	101	746
1965	14	6	15	3	-	17	9	64
1964	5	4	1	-	-	5	4	19
1960-63	-	12	25	15	9	35	14	110
OTHERS under 16 yrs.	-	3	3	-	-	5	20	31
TOTAL	153	117	300	80	146	292	244	1,332

Booster (4th Doses)

All age Groups eligible	85	75	315	85	118	62	181	921
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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell by about one third during the year to a total of 2,108. This was mainly due to the introduction of a system of selective medical inspection in the case of children of junior school age. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor.

Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working quite well and helps to save doctors' time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it. Despite repeated efforts to try and recruit experienced doctors into the service no appointment of Senior Departmental Medical Officer could be made and the outlook for the future seems gloomy.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defects	Treatment	Observation
EYE	143	253
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT	66	148
HEART	7	29
LUNGS	20	43
ORTHOPAEDIC	55	53
OTHER	85	379

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	108	8	72	21
Darfield	72	3	12	9

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Darton	138	9	82	52
Dodworth	51	4	10	2
Royston	91	7	8	12
Wombwell	220	6	8	6
Worsbrough	147	11	34	8
Other areas	37	-	36	93
TOTAL	864	48	262	203

B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1967. A total of 884 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown overleaf.

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1967

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive
Cudworth	111	5	4.5
Darfield	96	5	5.2
Darton	168	12	7.1
Dodworth	48	2	4.1
Royston	81	2	2.4
Wombwell	174	5	2.8
Worsbrough	185	10	5.4
Barnsley Girls' High School	133	8	6.0
TOTAL	996	49	4.9
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.

Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated	Remarks
106	102	4 absentees
91	79	12 absentees
156	150	6 absentees
46	46	
79	76	3 absentees
169	148	21 absentees
175	159	16 absentees
124	124	1 absentee
946	884	
94	94	

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 444, compared with 479 in the previous year. There were 1,053 institutional confinements, compared with 948 in 1966. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 67% to 68% in 1967. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 80%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1967 no patients had Gas and Air.

Pethidine	70
Trilene alone	139
Trilene and Pethidine	<u>154</u>
TOTAL	<u>363</u>

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was an increase in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and yet the number of attendances showed a decline. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a welcome increase. During 1967, 42,658 attendances were made showing an increase of approximately 8.9% over the previous year. The attendances clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES
DURING 1967

District	Total Number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	398	4,240
Darfield	502	3,459
Darton	483	3,821
Staincross	366	3,183
Gawber	60	1,116
Dodworth	379	3,015
Royston	470	5,314
Wombwell	659	8,570
Jump	105	1,410
Worsbrough	478	4,430
Birdwell	227	2,061
Blacker Hill	111	2,039
TOTAL	4,238	42,658

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

CLINIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINIC
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal
CUDWORTH	112	55	695
DARFIELD	-	-	-
DARTON	-	-	-
GAWBER	1	1	5
ROYSTON	105	53	709
WOMBWELL	-	-	-
WORSBROUGH	18	1	74
TOTALS	236	110	1,483

TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES	
	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
Post-Natal		
55	69	115
-	133	132
-	203	92
1	-	-
53	175	173
-	361	132
1	93	9
110	1,034	653

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 19,581. This shows an increase of some 1,375 visits during the year. The table of health visiting carried out in 1967 shows that proportionately more of the nurses' time was devoted to the visiting of pre-school children. This is a welcome trend which I hope will continue in the future.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1967

	Effective Visits	No access Visits
Visits to children born in 1967	5,221	788
Visits to children born in 1966	4,582	382
Visits to children born in 1962-65	6,340	367
TOTAL visits to children under 5 years	16,143	1,537
Geriatric other than for domestic help	2,016	100
Other visits including Tuberculosis	1,422	733
TOTAL	19,581	2,370

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,492 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 16 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Cervical Cytology

The Cervical Cytology clinic continued to operate throughout the year at 6 Victoria Road. Sessions were held weekly on Tuesday morning by appointment. The main object of the clinic is to diagnose cancer of the uterine cervix in the early stages when treatment is relatively easy and the chances of a permanent cure are excellent. During the year 631 women attended for the first time. No early cancers of the uterine cervix were detected. Nineteen patients were recalled for further examination and were found to have gynaecological disorders requiring treatment and advice. I feel that quite apart from the value of detecting early cancer of the female genital tract and other gynaecological disorders a good deal of excellent health education takes place at this clinic. Women attending frequently ask advice about problems in connection with family planning and other topics.

It is important to note that the breasts are clinically examined at the same time. Three patients with breast abnormalities were referred to their own family doctors for advice.

Home Nursing Service

There was a very slight decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 46,180 visits were made, compared with 46,217 in the previous year. The table shows the breakdown of work into areas and clinical varieties.

Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. K. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

Health Education Activities

Health education within the division has steadily gone forward during the year. The age range of clinic visitors has widened, and the male population is represented in greater numbers, due to the many surgeries held by general practitioners in the clinics. This presents us with a wider area of health education, e.g. safety at work, preparation for retirement. School Health Education continues to make progress and the raised standard of films available is very satisfactory. Outside clubs and other agencies, in increasing numbers, have asked for talks to be given on health education. Their requests have been met wherever possible, and the health visiting staff welcome these opportunities to meet different audiences.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

	<u>No. of Issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	17
pillows	14
pillow-cases	14
sheets	38
Bed Cradles	57
Bed Pans	222
Bed Rests	110
Bedsteads with Poles	18
Bedsteads others	16
Commodes	67
Cushions Dunlopillo	1
Mattresses	62
Pressure Rings	87
Rubber Sheets	199

	<u>No. of Issues</u>
Urinal Bottles	122
Crutches	41
Walking Aids	62
Wheel Chairs - Adult	50
- Junior	5
Adult Cot	1
Fracture Boards	4
Cool Air Humidifiers	2
Electric Suction Pump	1
Hydraulic Hoists	2

The increasing demand for nursing equipment is probably related to the early discharge of treated geriatric patients following mobilisation and rehabilitation within the hospital. There was a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than in the past year.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. There was one case referred during the year in the Darfield area.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of approximately 7%. The tendency has been for an increase to occur in domiciliary treatment out of proportion with the increase of clinic or surgery treatment. I feel that it is important that we should encourage more patients to make the effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to about 1,000, while the number of hours expended rose by just over 7%. This trend is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents.

These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients. Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help. These factors should emphasise the importance of this service in this area and it is inevitable that the increasing demand for the service will continue.

Category	Number of Cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	
Over 65 years	724	222	946	160,967
Under 65 years:				
Chronic sick	58	22	80	13,532
Mentally disordered	2	-	2	1,217
Maternity	1	12	13	426
Others	6	3	9	5,497
TOTAL	791	259	1,050	181,639

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1967

District	Total No. of Cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years		
			Medical	Surgical
CUDWORTH	213	74	2,635	816
DARFIELD	126	71	3,785	372
DARTON	240	135	6,840	1,482
DODWORTH	119	68	2,701	718
ROYSTON	148	95	2,888	785
WOMBWELL	409	250	11,688	1,918
WORSBROUGH	264	149	7,522	972
TOTAL	1,519	842	38,059	7,063

VISITS MADE

Infectious Disease	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Other	TOTAL
10	131	36	81	3,709
-	23	25	-	4,205
14	53	20	3	8,412
-	-	36	-	3,455
18	51	-	-	3,742
62	135	74	12	13,889
-	141	128	5	8,768
104	534	319	101	46,180

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	No. of sessions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF OUT IN
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensione
CUDWORTH	40	138	2	-	387
DARFIELD	118	206	4	-	1,025
DARTON	140	231	14	-	1,097
DODWORTH	99	152	2	-	784
ROYSTON	142	206	9	-	1,102
WOMBWELL	193	393	9	1	1,504
WORSBROUGH	235	325	7	-	1,842
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	967	1,651	47	1	7,741

TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY		NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
4	-	39	1	155	5
36	-	84	5	306	76
4	-	169	8	815	11
9	-	50	2	232	11
2	-	107	3	614	19
29	1	138	3	539	7
10	-	160	5	660	15
94	1	747	27	3,321	144

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal:

	<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>	
	<u>years</u>		<u>years</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
i. Local Education Authority:				
a. While at school or liable to attend school	1	3	-	-
b. On leaving special school	-	-	1	-
c. On leaving ordinary school	2	2	-	-
ii. Police or by the Courts	-	-	-	-
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	5	1	-

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1967:

i. By reason of death	-	-	-	-
ii. Reclassified	-	-	-	-
iii. Removal to hospitals	-	1	-	1
iv. Transfer to other districts	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-	1	-	2

C. Particulars of cases on Register at 31st December, 1967:

Care and Guidance	29	28	103	110
D. <u>Short term accommodation</u>	8	3	2	4

Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful.

Towards the end of the year Mr. J. Parr who had been Supervisor at the Centre since its inception, left the service to take up a similar post at Rotherham. Mrs. Large was duly appointed Supervisor of the Comprehensive Centre. Her considerable experience in working for the mentally handicapped will, I feel sure, help to develop a fully comprehensive service for all age groups and categories of mentally handicapped patients in the area.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre is now nearing completion and will soon provide facilities to cater for severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admission to mental hospitals during 1967.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Storthes Hall	61	15	76
Stanley Royd	3	8	11
St. Luke's Huddersfield	-	-	-

Psychiatric Service

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
City General Sheffield	-	-	-
Other	-	1	1
TOTAL	64	24	88

Classification of Admissions

	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Informal - Section 5	48	20	68
Emergency - Section 29	12	2	14
Observation - Section 25	5	-	5
Treatment - Section 26	1	-	1
TOTAL	66	22	88

After-Care

50 new patients were added to the After-Care Register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is 14 more than were referred in the previous year and shows the growing appreciation of the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	
Training Centre	30	14	29	23	96
Assisting in the home	40	-	8	-	48
Working	18	-	59	-	77
Unable to be trained because of physical disability	12	13	4	5	34
Training Centre place refused	10	1	5	-	16
TOTAL	110	28	105	28	271

