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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORDINTRODUCTION.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health contained in Circular 49/45 dated 19th March, 1945, this report is again curtailed on account of the shortage of staff and of paper and printing supplies. A considerable amount of the peace-time statistical data has been prepared and retained in the Department for future record purposes. Certain additional information, however, is included for the first time, e.g. in regard to the maintenance allowance scheme for tuberculosis patients, the Venereal Diseases Scheme (tracing of contacts and follow-up of defaulters), and the care of premature infants and illegitimate children.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the birth rate and the principal mortality rates for the year 1944 compared with the corresponding rates for the quinquennial period 1939-1943.

Rate.	Urban Districts.		Rural Districts.		Administrative County.	
	1939-1943	1944	1939-1943	1944	1939-1943	1944
Birth Rate	15.6	19.8	17.6	21.4	16.1	20.2
*Infant Mortality Rate	53	45	55	44	53	44
Death Rates:-						
All Causes	13.0	12.6	11.0	10.6	12.4	12.1
Zymotic Diseases	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.12
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.03
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01
Respiratory Diseases	1.50	1.35	1.31	1.22	1.45	1.32
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.43	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.42	0.37
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.09
Cancer	1.70	1.87	1.41	1.56	1.63	1.79
Heart Disease	3.36	3.34	2.51	2.50	3.14	3.12
†Diarrhoea (Deaths in children under 2 years of age)	3.49	2.88	4.40	3.21	3.74	2.97
Maternal Mortality:-						
Puerperal Sepsis	0.77	0.55	0.90	0.72	0.80	0.60
Other Causes	2.17	1.10	1.72	1.92	2.05	1.32
Total	2.94	1.65	2.62	2.64	2.85	1.92

*Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

†Deaths per 1,000 live births.

‡Deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate of 20.2 per 1,000 of the population is the highest rate since 1924 when the birth rate stood at 20.4. It will be noted that the average for the previous quinquennium is 16.1. Outstandingly high birth rates were noted in the Doncaster Rural District (29.9), Maltby Urban District (28.6), Dearne Urban District (25.7), Hemsworth Urban District (25.5), Rotherham Rural District (25.5), Adwick-le-Street (25.0), Thorne Rural District (25.0).

Death Rate.

The death rate in 1944 was 12.1 compared with 12.7 in 1943. The principal reason for the reduction is the low number of deaths from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, the principal infectious diseases and tuberculosis of the respiratory system. In all, these accounted for a reduction of 0.71 per 1,000 population in the death rate, but this figure was counteracted by some increase in deaths from cancer, diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounting for an increase of 0.20 per thousand of the population. The lowest death rates were noticeable in the Cudworth Urban District (7.9), Maltby Urban District (8.6), Royston Urban District (8.6), Thorne Rural District (8.5), Doncaster Rural District (8.8), Wharfedale Rural District (8.9).

Infant Mortality Rate.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 44 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest on record for the Administrative County and compares favourably with the rate of 46 for England and Wales. The remarkable reduction in the infant mortality rate for the County during the past 25 years can be observed from the following summary:-

5 years 1919-28	-	84
do. 1929-33	-	73
do. 1934-38	-	58
do. 1939-43	-	53
Year 1944	-	44

Maternal Mortality Rate.

It is satisfactory to report that the maternal mortality rate for the Administrative County, namely, 1.92 per 1,000 live and still births, is the lowest recorded and is a considerable decrease on the rates for the past 10 years which may be summarised as follows:-

1934 - 1938	-	4.27
1939 - 1943	-	2.85
1944	-	1.92

Tuberculosis.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year 1944 was 0.46 compared with 0.55 for 1943, with an average rate of 0.53 for the five years 1939-43. The reduction in this rate is all the more gratifying when the conditions relating to housing, food, and strain during the years of war are borne in mind. This, however, is no time for assuming that the reduced death rate will be continued as it is probable that with the improvements in the machinery for diagnosis and the difficulties in meeting the demands for institutional accommodation and treatment (due to lack of staff and buildings) the death rate for future years may not be so satisfactory.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases notified of the principal infectious diseases during the year 1944 compared with the previous year:-

Diseases Notified.	No. of Cases Notified.	
	1943.	1944.
Scarlet Fever	6,539	4,730
Diphtheria	1,646	1,130
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	17	16
Acute Pneumonia	1,977	1,365
Dysentery	161	343
Cerebro-spinal Fever	129	54
Measles	17,140	5,153
Whooping Cough	5,144	2,471
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	28	15
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Erysipelas	502	459

During the year 1944, for the first time, arrangements have been made for the sex and age distribution of cases of infectious diseases notified to be made available, and the figures for the West Riding for the year 1944 are as follows:-

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 -	9	3	113	132	3	1	93	103	-	-
1 -	143	155	313	308	38	29	437	406	2	1
3 -	362	360	365	369	64	67	670	674	2	2
5 -	885	1061	385	349	186	172	1112	1082	1	4
10 -	419	648	35	48	126	121	160	258	-	-
15 -	163	250	3	12	50	145	35	56	-	2
25 and over	85	176	5	24	29	94	14	46	1	-
Age unknown	4	7	4	6	1	4	1	6	-	-
All ages	2070	2660	1223	1248	497	633	2522	2631	6	9
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid		Dysentery.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever		Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 -	1	-	44	54	10	6	142	106	3	2
5 -	3	1	76	48	11	8	166	86	5	7
15 -	2	6	22	43	4	12	259	153	63	76
45 -	1	-	11	20	1	1	180	115	91	120
65 and over	-	2	7	11	-	1	84	54	42	43
Age unknown	-	-	4	3	-	-	9	11	4	3
All ages	7	9	164	179	26	28	840	525	208	251

The figures shown in regard to Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Measles illustrate the greater degree of infection which is met with when children enter the school ages.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The propaganda campaign urging parents to allow their children to be immunised against diphtheria was continued throughout the year under Government and County auspices. The number of children immunised was 22,055, this result being disappointing compared with the previous years which were as follows:-

1943	-	35,829
1942	-	34,414
1941	-	35,910

It may be, however, that the year 1944 saw the number of general medical practitioners available to the public reduced to its lowest ebb. With the return of a number of medical practitioners and local medical officers of health from the Forces, together with the strengthening of the County School Medical and Nursing Staffs, it is hoped that the figures for the year 1945 will show substantial improvement.

Full particulars of the sanitary districts and the number of children under 5 years and between 5 and 15 years who were immunised are set out in the table below:-

District.	No. of Children Immunised in 1944.	
	0 - 5 years.	5 - 15 years
Adwick-le-Street U.D.	190	150
Airedale U.D.	318	60
Baildon U.D.	-	-
Barnoldswick U.D.	69	12
Batley B.	227	80
Bentley-with-Arksay U.D.	69	73
Bingley U.D.	151	26
Brighouse B.	64	15
Castleford U.D.	75	695
Colne Valley U.D.	175	250
Conisbrough U.D.	175	250
Cudworth U.D.	79	24
Darfield U.D.	98	52
Darton U.D.	273	250
Dearne U.D.	187	493
Denby Dale U.D.	35	29
Denholme U.D.	-	10
Dodworth U.D.	88	11
Earby U.D.	252	5
Elland U.D.	191	72
Featherstone U.D.	126	217
Garforth U.D.	123	443
Goole B.	124	192
Harrogate B.	13	135
Hedden Royd U.D.	185	9
Heckmondwike U.D.	57	25
Hemsworth U.D.	109	25
Holmfirth U.D.	220	23
Horbury U.D.	77	4
Horsforth U.D.	169	35
Hoyland Nether U.D.	111	133
Ilkley U.D.	242	64
Kelley B.	61	7

District.	No. of Children Immunised in 1944.	
	0 - 5 years.	5 - 15 years
Kirkburton U.D.	156	177
Knarborough U.D.	20	135
Knottingley U.D.	70	156
Maltby U.D.	89	39
Meltham U.D.	14	-
Mexborough U.D.	95	14
Mirfield U.D.	110	25
Morley B.	64	42
Normanton U.D.	120	15
Ossett B.	-	-
Otley U.D.	65	98
Penistone U.D.	56	2
Pontefract B.	113	52
Pudsey B.	437	122
Queensbury and Shelf U.D.	177	75
Rawmarsh U.D.	498	111
Ripon City	110	95
Ripponden U.D.	74	57
Rothwell U.D.	252	213
Royston U.D.	107	5
Saddleworth U.D.	147	60
Selby U.D.	113	174
Shipley U.D.	-	-
Silsden U.D.	51	41
Skipton U.D.	35	45
Sowerby Bridge U.D.	189	132
Spenborough U.D.	20	9
Stanley U.D.	253	34
Stocksbridge U.D.	121	189
Swinton U.D.	131	432
Tickhill U.D.	65	31
Todmorden B.	-	-
Wath-upon-Deane U.D.	229	90
Wombwell U.D.	215	22
Worsborough U.D.	361	170
Bowland R.D.	13	29
Doncaster R.D.	382	291
Goole R.D.	95	56
Hensworth R.D.	269	683
Hepton R.D.	40	4
Kiveton Park R.D.	152	188
Nidderdale R.D.	152	88
Osgoldcross R.D.	33	35
Penistone R.D.	44	9
Ripon & Patley Bridge R.D.	92	51
Rotherham R.D.	526	589
Sedburgh R.D.	32	15
Selby R.D.	64	245
Settle R.D.	42	138
Skipton R.D.	139	82
Tadcaster R.D.	336	595
Thorne R.D.	185	46
Wakefield R.D.	76	98
Wetherby R.D.	203	37
Wharfedale R.D.	21	32
Wortley R.D.	185	46
Total	11,971	10,084

GRAND TOTAL - 22,055

The following table shows the number of new patients, number of in-patient days and the number of out-patient attendances during the year 1944:-

	No. of New Patients.				No. of in-patient days.	No. of out-patient attendances.
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Vener-eal.		
Barnsley Clinic, Queen's Road	41	-	55	92	-	7844
Bradford St. Luke's Hospital	32	-	45	79	15	2478
Burnley Victoria Hospital	3	-	5	17	-	230
Dewsbury Infirmary	10	-	45	45	37	2280
Doncaster M. & C.W. Centre	-	-	1	17	-	187
Doncaster Royal Infirmary	41	-	52	107	15	7002
Goole, Bartholomew Hospital	7	-	10	80	-	374
Halifax Royal Infirmary	32	-	30	61	119	2900
Harrogate General Hospital	23	-	30	136	34	2678
Huddersfield V.D. Centre	23	-	34	42	52	1866
Keighley Victoria Hospital	23	-	32	108	75	3385
Leeds General Infirmary	75	-	73	238	1	8579
Oldham Royal Infirmary	5	-	4	12	-	417
Rotherham T.B. Dispensary	37	-	35	136	52	4041
Sheffield Jessop Hospital	5	-	15	26	204	1596
Sheffield Royal Hospital	3	-	4	12	-	316
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	2	-	7	8	-	498
Wakefield Clayton Hospital	47	1	66	157	72	6024
York County Hospital	4	-	17	9	50	705
	413	1	560	1382	726	53400

Table giving an analysis of the combined returns of treatment Centres for the year 1944 compared with previous years.*

Year.	New Patients.	No. of in-patient days.	Out-patient Attendances.
1940	1,295	1,013	42,254
1941	1,440	976	39,865
1942	1,637	931	43,241
1943	2,485	729	52,569
1944	2,356	726	53,400

Table giving the total number of new patients residing in the Administrative County who attended Treatment Centres during the years 1940-1944.*

Year.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Total V.D.	Non-Vener-eal.	Total New Patients.
1940	299	2	499	800	495	1295
1941	331	2	522	855	585	1440
1942	423	1	479	903	734	1637
1943	487	2	654	1143	1342	2485
1944	413	1	560	974	1382	2356

*The figures given relate only to persons residing in the Administrative County.

It will be noted from the above figures that there was almost the same total number of new patients attending in 1944 as in the previous year, but this shows an 80 per cent. increase since 1940. The continued increase in the number of non-venereal cases (an increase of 180 per cent. over the 1940 figure) is gratifying and appears to indicate that the propaganda campaign has had a fair measure of success.

General Practitioner V.D. Service.

On the 17th March, 1943, the County Council approved a scheme for the extension of treatment facilities for Venereal Diseases in the West Riding Administrative Area in districts which are situated 10 or more miles from the nearest Treatment Centre, and at present 14 practitioners who have been approved by the Ministry of Health as having the necessary qualifications have been supplied with equipment.

The fees paid to medical practitioners appointed to give treatment in their own surgeries are as follows:-

	£.	s.	d.
Each initial attendance for diagnosis carried out		10.	0.
Each visit to patient's residence during treatment		7.	6.
Each subsequent attendance for treatment		7.	6.
Plus mileage allowance of 3d. per mile each way for every mile in excess of 2 miles.			

During 1944 the number of patients treated under this scheme was 227, (82 males and 145 females), 206 of whom (Syphilis 35, Gonorrhoea 32, Non-Venereal 139) were first visits, and 21 who had already received treatment for the same infection at Civilian Centres. The total number of attendances was 1822 viz. Syphilis 1111, Gonorrhoea 332, and Non-Venereal 379. The County V.D. Officer acts as consultant for this service.

Compulsory Treatment of Venereal Diseases - Regulation 33B.

The above Regulation, which has been added to the Defence (General) Regulations, provides for the compulsory treatment in certain circumstances of any contact named by two separate infected persons on Form 1. Before issuing a compulsory notice (Form 2) every endeavour is made by the Venereal Diseases Social Worker to persuade a contact to attend voluntarily for examination. During 1944, 141 persons were notified on Form 1, and of these, 126 were examined. Two or more Forms 1 were received in 15 instances, and three prosecutions ensued, after service of Form 2 and failure of the contact to attend for examination or continue treatment in accordance with the above Regulations.

Contacts notified during the year ended 31st December, 1944:-

	M.	F.
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received	5	136
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1		
Contacts found	5	135
" examined	4	122
(3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received		15

(4) Number of those in (3) who were:-

(a) Found	13
(b) Examined after persuasion	10
(c) Served with Form 2	3
(d) Examined after service of Form 2	-
(e) Prosecuted for failure to:-	
(i) attend for, and submit to medical examination	2
(ii) submit to and continue treatment	1

Propaganda.

Arrangements were made with the Central Council for Health Education for propaganda programmes to be carried out by means of Cinema Shows, factory meetings, meetings of parents and adults and youth courses in 66 selected districts.

The types of meetings held were:-

Cinema Shows - V.D. films and talks - General Health Films.
Parents - V.D. films and talks on Sex in Life and Human Reproduction and talks on problems of adolescence.

Factories - V.D. films.

Adults - V.D. films and talks.

Youth Courses - (1) Development of sex in animals.
Biological films.

(2) Human Reproduction. Personal Hygiene.
Films - Human Reproduction.

(3) Sex Behaviour - including dangers of promiscuity.

During the year under review 156 Cinema Shows to factory workers, parents, and adults were held, at which meetings approximately 20,000 persons attended. There were also held 64 Youth Courses at which about 4,500 young persons attended.

Employment of Trained Almoners.

Ministry of Health (Circular 2834) recommended the appointment of Almoners to Venereal Diseases Clinics and stated that this expenditure would, during the war, rank for grant. The Administrative County Clinics are at Goole, Harrogate and Keighley. The County Venereal Diseases Social Worker is carrying out the duties of Almoner at Goole and Keighley, and the Harrogate Hospital Almoner already acts as Social Worker. There are also 15 clinics in adjoining County Boroughs where West Riding patients are treated and arrangements have been made to pay a proportion of the salaries and expenses of the almoners for work done in accordance with the ratio of attendances made by West Riding patients to the total of attendances made by all patients.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES.

During 1944 the facilities provided at First Aid Posts and other centres throughout the Administrative County Area for the out-patient treatment of persons suffering from Scabies was continued. Under these arrangements 8,174 cases of Scabies received successful out-patient treatment up to the end of the year. A number of cases of Scabies were of such severity that they required in-patient treatment, and arrangements previously made for certain cases to receive in-patient treatment at County Welfare and other Institutions was continued. During the year 1944, 65 cases received in-patient treatment under these arrangements.

District Medical Officers of Health again indicated that only in a very small number of instances have the powers of compulsory treatment had to be used, as the majority of the patients are both willing and anxious to avail themselves of the facilities for treatment.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Milk to school children is supplied in bottles each containing one-third of a pint. This arrangement does not, however, apply in the case of rather isolated schools where, owing to the small amount of milk required, difficulty is experienced in finding milk producers willing to supply the milk in bottles, and in these cases a bulk supply is permitted. During the 1944 the number of bottles of milk supplied to school children was 34,650,928, compared with 34,298,580 during the year 1943.

This figure shows a further increase of 352,348 bottles on those supplied in 1943, and 8,693,760, compared with the year 1938.

In addition to the inspection by the County Sanitary Inspectors of the premises of milk producers and pasteurising plants from which milk is supplied to schools, systematic examination of the milk supplies is carried out. The following statement shows the results of the examination of samples of school milk during the year:-

Class of Milk.	Numbers and Percentages.		Total.
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	
Pastourised	276 = 80.46%	67 = 19.54%	343
Ordinary Milk	208 = 69.33%	92 = 30.67%	300
Total	484 = 75.28%	159 = 24.72%	643

COUNTY LABORATORY.

The work of the County Laboratory continues to increase, and during the year 1944, 107,961 specimens were examined. The following table shows the number of specimens of different kinds examined during each month of the year:-

Month.	Serum Reaction for Enteric Fever.	Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.	Suspected Diphtheria	Venereal Disease.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	47	545	1065	3072	2766	7495
February	55	532	1284	3390	3471	8732
March	90	567	2066	3605	4310	10638
April	30	423	1864	2695	3576	8788
May	60	399	2189	3231	3275	9154
June	55	500	1553	3574	3288	8970
July	55	439	1374	3506	3069	8443
August	55	464	1144	3088	3400	8151
September	45	461	1274	3364	2910	8054
October	55	506	1610	3027	4028	9226
November	50	518	1915	3525	4978	10986
December	65	376	1722	2636	4525	9324
Totals	662	5730	19060	38913	43596	107961

The following table gives the figures for 1944 in comparison with those for the previous five years:-

Year.	Serum Reaction for Enteric Fever.	Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	Suspec- ted Diph- theria.	Venereal Disease.	Miscell- aneous.	Total.
1939	1295	7184	26347	26306	36828	97960
1940	1361	4219	21982	15070	27070	69702
1941	1260	4308	22724	18660	30969	77921
1942	1170	4962	21008	20779	27374	75293
1943	958	5907	20394	28420	30603	86282
1944	662	5730	19060	38913	43596	107961

Bovine Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the result of the examination of Mixed Milks for B. Tuberculosis:-

Class of Milk.	West Riding Administrative Area.									From County Boroughs			Total		
	Milk supplied to Schools.			Milk collec- ted by Central County Staff			Other W.R. Authorities								
	No. examined	Positive	% Positive	No. examined	Positive	% Positive	No. examined	Positive	% Positive	No. examined	Positive	% Positive	No. examined	Positive	% Positive
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	11	-	-	22	-	-
Accredited	-	-	-	79	-	-	19	2	10.5	8	-	-	106	2	1.8
Pasteurised	300	1	0.3	2	-	-	287	2	0.6	65	1	1.5	654	4	0.6
Ordinary	239	5	2.0	18	3	16.6	628	31	4.9	115	10	8.6	1000	49	4.9
	539	6	1.1	106	3	2.8	938	35	3.7	199	11	5.5	1782	55	3.0

Examination of Milk for Bacterial Content.

4,932 samples of milk were examined for bacterial content of which 1,154, or 23.4 per cent, were unsatisfactory. The following table gives details of such examinations:-

Class of Milk.	West Riding Administrative Area.									From County Boroughs.			Total.		
	Milk supplied to Schools.			Milk collected by Central County Staff.			Other W.R. Authorities								
	Total	Unsatisfactory		Total	Unsatisfactory		Total	Unsatisfactory		Total	Unsatisfactory		Total	Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-	177	17	9.6	45	9	20.0	42	7	16.6	264	33	12.5
Accredited	-	-	-	1309	164	12.5	309	57	18.4	88	14	15.9	1706	235	13.7
Pasteurised	337	64	18.9	2	2	100.0	314	71	22.6	71	12	16.9	724	149	20.5
Ordinary	303	93	30.7	157	57	36.3	1636	540	33.0	142	47	33.1	2238	737	32.9
	640	157	24.5	1645	240	14.5	2304	677	29.3	343	80	23.3	4932	1154	23.4

Water.

1,456 samples of water were examined, of which 1,112 drinking waters were pure, 211 polluted and 75 of doubtful purity. The remaining 58 were samples of swimming bath waters, of which 56 proved satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

Bio-Chemical Examinations.

During the year 4,204 bio-chemical examinations were made.

Biological Examinations.

3,099 specimens were examined biologically, involving the use of 5,248 animals (guinea-pigs and rabbits) for diagnostic purposes.

Post-Mortem Examinations.

112 post-mortem examinations and 1 examination for the Police were made during the year. These examinations necessitated the following attendances:- at Inquests 88, at Leeds Assizes 3 and at Magistrates' Courts 5.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the years 1937-1944:-

Year.	MILK.			DRUGS.			OTHER FOODS.		
	No. of samples analysed.	No. adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	No. of samples analysed.	No. adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	No. of samples analysed.	No. adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
1937	3280	224	6.8	95	3	3.1	952	31	3.2
1938	3109	249	8.0	102	9	8.8	987	17	1.7
1939	3327	245	7.4	165	10	6.0	1123	33	2.9
1940	3082	231	7.4	153	6	3.9	1036	33	3.1
1941	2967	356	11.9	115	11	9.5	780	59	7.5
1942	3168	337	10.6	92	7	7.6	679	44	6.4
1943	3260	286	8.8	106	6	5.7	629	45	7.2
1944	3319	282	8.5	105	2	1.9	584	31	5.3

HOSPITALS.

The following table gives particulars of the work undertaken in the three County Public Health Hospitals during the year 1944:-

County Hospital.	No. of beds available.	No. of admissions	No. of Births.	No. of discharges and transfers.	No. of Deaths	No. of operations	No. of out-patient attendances.
Otley	152 (Inc. 72 E.M.S.)	1,770 (Inc. 1055 E.M.S.)	146	1,677	61	290	2,805
Staincliffe	350	2,296 (Inc. 472 E.M.S.)	697	2,842	218	344	7,711
White Rose (Wakefield)	160	893	28	704	201	136	282

During the year 1944 active steps were taken to develop White Rose County Hospital as a General Hospital, and it is hoped that the figures of work done during 1945 will reflect some of the important changes and improvements brought about at this Hospital.

The chief developments at the three appropriated Public Health Hospitals during the year were as follows:-

County Hospital, Otley.

This hospital contains six Hutments erected under the Ministry of Health Emergency Hospitals Scheme, and was classified as a Class 1A. Hospital. The chief features of the year's work may be summarised as follows:-

- (a) The reception of British Service casualties and German Prisoners of War, arising from the invasion of the continent in June.
- (b) The appointment of a Resident Medical Officer (B.1.), thus increasing the medical staff to three, namely, Medical Superintendent, Resident Medical Officer (B.1.), Resident Medical Officer (B.2.).

- (c) Alterations and improvements to the structure of the kitchen and its equipment, as well as re-decoration.
- (d) Installation of an up-to-date internal telephone exchange.
- (e) Appointment of additional consultant medical staff, namely, Dr. J.T.Ingram as Dermatologist and Mr. R.P.Allison, F.R.C.S., as Thoracic Surgeon.
- (f) Replacement of worn-out laundry machinery.

Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury.

This hospital was classified as a Class 1A. Hospital under the Emergency Hospital Scheme established by the Ministry of Health.

The principal developments during the year were as follows:-

- (a) Appointment of additional consultant medical staff, namely Dr.W.Niven (Radiologist), and Dr.W.Vining (Paediatrician).
- (b) Appointment of whole-time Pharmacist and substitution of whole-time Clerk Steward for part-time officer.
- (c) Conversion of Ward C.(5) to Physiotherapy Department.
- (d) Re-wiring of whole Hospital and re-decoration of interior and exterior of the building.
- (e) Completion of the equipping of the Pathological Laboratory.
- (f) Extension of Out-patient Department to include sessions for patients suffering from medical, surgical, gynaecological and ear, nose and throat conditions, and also for diseases of children.

White Rose County Hospital, Wakefield.

This hospital was not included in the Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Scheme.

The outstanding changes were as follows:-

- (a) Appointment of a whole-time Medical Superintendent on the 1st August, 1944.
- (b) The extension of the consultant medical staff by the appointment of Mr. D.H.Russell (Orthopaedic Surgeon), Dr. Rhoda Adanson (Gynaecologist), Mr. E.W.Bain, F.R.C.S. (Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon), Dr.W.Vining (Paediatrician) Dr.J.T.Ingram (Dermatologist) and Dr.Leslie Watson (Physician).
- (c) The decision to purchase and instal a new X-ray apparatus.
- (d) Re-wiring of electrical installation of Hospital.
- (e) Improvement in Theatre staff by the appointment of a whole-time Theatre-Sister.
- (f) Purchase of Electro-Cardiograph.
- (g) Purchase of 19, Peterson Road, Wakefield, as Nurses' Home Annex.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The statement given below indicates the amount of work carried out during 1944:-

No. of applications received	295
" examinations by County Oculists	230
" recommendations for glasses	152
" patients providing glasses at own expense	73
" patients provided with glasses at County Council's expense	79
" patients on waiting list at end of year	21
" patients who failed to attend	44

TREATMENT OF CANCER AT RADIUM CENTRES.

Owing to the restriction imposed by the war, the chief development in connection with the treatment of cancer was that referred to below under the heading of the Bradford Radium Institute. As soon as circumstances permit further consideration will be given to improved facilities at the other Centres as well as the establishment of Cancer Clinics for diagnostic purposes in various parts of the Riding.

The number of new patients admitted to the three Radium Centres for treatment under the arrangements made by the County Council are set out below.

Name of Radium Centre.	No. of new cases admitted.	Average duration of treatment. Days.
Leeds	123	21
Bradford	228	15
Sheffield	3	21

During the year 1944 the death rate per 1,000 population from cancer was 1.79 compared with an average of 1.63 during the previous five years. This increased rate probably reflects improvement in diagnostic methods rather than an actual increase in the number of persons dying from cancer.

The Cancer Act of 1939, Section 1 requires County and County Borough Councils to prepare under the approval of the Ministry of Health comprehensive schemes for the treatment of patients suffering from cancer. The submission of this scheme has been deferred by various Ministry of Health Circulars issued during the war, and the present date is 31st March, 1947. In the meantime the County Council, in conjunction with other Authorities, is considering the preparation of a scheme for the whole of the geographical area of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and this scheme would include the services of the Universities, radium institutes, voluntary hospitals and hospitals maintained by local authorities situate in the area.

During 1944 important developments took place in connection with the treatment of County patients in the Bradford Radium Institute. Arising out of conferences between the Board of Management of the Bradford Royal Infirmary, the Bradford Corporation and the County Council, a Joint Committee for the provision of treatment for persons suffering from cancer was established to manage the Radium Institute. These arrangements are to continue for a period of 7 years as from the 1st February, 1945, and as a result the County Council has sanctioned the payment of a second amount of £5,000 to the Bradford Radium Institute.

Under the foregoing arrangements the Radium Institute at Bradford now serves a portion of the Administrative County comprising a population of 472,437, and the County Council is entitled to the use of 20 of the 56 beds in the Institute on terms laid down in the agreement, as well as to the facilities available in the Out-Patient Department for patients who do not require in-patient treatment.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following table shows a summary of the annual returns submitted by the Vaccination Officers for the past six years:-

Year.	No. of births returned in "Birth List Sheets".	No. of Certificates of successful Vaccination.	No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility.	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection.	Others.
1938	20,366	4,016 (19.72%)	27	14,126 (69.36%)	2,087
1939	19,235	3,887 (20.21%)	34	13,096 (68.08%)	2,218
1940	18,969	3,657 (19.28%)	56	12,533 (66.07%)	2,538
1941	15,543	3,739 (24.06%)	29	9,083 (58.44%)	2,692
1942	18,624	4,963 (26.64%)	54	10,578 (56.79%)	3,029
1943	22,060	5,710 (25.88%)	33	12,599 (57.11%)	3,718

WORK OF COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During the year the number of County Sanitary Inspectors available for full-time duty was three. The normal establishment is one Chief County Sanitary Inspector and four County Sanitary Inspectors. Two of the latter were seconded for other duties in connection with the Civil Defence Scheme and County Ambulance Service. With the curtailed staff thus available the following is a summary of the work carried out:-

No. of farms surveyed in connection with applications for Designated Milk Licences	229
No. of re-visits to farms upon completion of the schedules of requirements	163
No. of routine visits to Designated Milk farms	1,604
No. of samples obtained:-	
"Tuberculin Tested" Milk	177
"Accredited" Milk	1,309
"Ordinary" Milk	157
"Pasteurised" Milk	2
"School Milk"	654
Investigations regarding milk supplies to	
War-time Nurseries	22
do. outbreaks of alleged food poisoning	14
do. water supplies and samples as necessary	19
do. Refuse disposal	6

Investigations regarding sewerage schemes	1
do. closet accommodation at schools	6
do. housing matters	8
do. infestation by vermin	1
do. nuisance arising from blowing sand	1
Visits regarding Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	57

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, one "Accredited" licence was revoked.

WATER SUPPLY.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Samples of water from local authorities are examined bacteriologically in the County Laboratory.

During 1944, 1,456 samples were examined, of which 1,112 drinking waters were pure, 211 polluted, and 75 of doubtful purity. The remaining 58 were samples of swimming bath waters, of which 56 proved satisfactory, and 2 unsatisfactory.

The samples reported upon as unsatisfactory are followed up, where necessary, with a view to seeing that suitable action is taken.

Plumbo-solveney.

A considerable number of the water supplies in the West Riding are known, or suspected, to possess plumbo-solvent properties and routine examinations of samples of water from these supplies have been carried out during 1944.

278 routine samples from 65 supplies were examined for the presence of lead.

A further 28 repeat or follow-up samples were examined in cases where the routine samples showed the presence of excessive amounts of lead.

Eight supplies appeared to be dangerously plumbo-solvent, and further samples were taken and investigations made. In one particularly bad case, the local authority were pressed to take action in regard to the proper treatment of the water in question and work in connection with this was proceeding at the end of the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1936.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts for the whole of the Administrative County.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year was 565, classified as follows:-

	<u>Domestic.</u>	<u>Institutional.</u>
Employed by County Council	160	65
" Welfare Councils	32	27
" Voluntary Associations	173	32
In private practice	62	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
16.	427	138

The number of patients attended during the year was 21,834 as midwives and 3,278 as maternity nurses. These patients are classified as follows:-

	<u>Domiciliary.</u>	<u>Institutional.</u>
Employed by County Council -		
As midwives	9,831	4,157
As maternity nurses	790	347
Employed by Welfare Councils -		
As midwives	1,556	1,257
As maternity nurses	193	208
Employed by Voluntary Associations -		
As midwives	3,339	1,149
As maternity nurses	936	458
In private practice -		
As midwives	422	323
As maternity nurses	117	229
Totals: As midwives	14,948	6,886
As maternity nurses	2,036	1,242

Medical Aid Notices issued during the year were 7,277 for domiciliary cases and 1,836 for institutional cases, totalling 9,113, an increase of 660 over the previous year.

Twenty-two midwives are qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, 17 domiciliary and 5 in institutions. During the year analgesics were administered in 38 cases by midwives in domiciliary practice, an increase of 27 over the previous year.

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1937.

The following table shows the details of the cases reported in the County Maternity and Child Welfare area during the year:-

Cases notified	-	53
Vision unimpaired	-	49
Vision impaired	-	2
Died	-	2

Registration of Nursing Homes (Section 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

	No. of Homes.	No. of beds provided for:-		
		Maternity.	Others.	Totals.
Homes first registered during the year	1	1	-	1
Homes on the register	47	70	128	198

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Beds are not specially reserved for the treatment of Puerperal Pyrexia, but cases are transferred to Isolation Hospitals, Voluntary, General and Municipal Hospitals in the Riding with which the County Council has an arrangement.

Home Helps.

The scheme for Home Helps was brought into operation in the West Riding Maternity and Child Welfare area on the 1st April, 1938.

During 1944, 68 part-time women were employed and they attended 302 cases.

Ante-Natal and Post-natal Services.

The number of Ante and Post Natal Clinics open during 1944 was 109 and 13,010 women attended ante-natal sessions and 1,874 post-natal cases were dealt with during the year.

Under the domiciliary ante-natal service, 1,383 expectant mothers were examined during the year under arrangements made with private medical practitioners.

Consultant services continue to operate and these are held in connection with the County Maternity Homes, at Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and the Hallamshire and Listerdale Maternity Homes, in addition to those at Leeds, Sheffield and Doncaster. During 1944, 927 patients were referred to these clinics.

Maternity Homes.

The County Council sends patients to 44 Maternity Hospitals and Homes belonging to the County Council or to other Municipal, Voluntary or private bodies, and improvised Homes. The total number of patients admitted to these hospitals during 1944 was 9,105. These latter are divided as follows:-

- (a) Separate maternity institutions provided by the County Council.

	<u>Total number of patients admitted.</u>
Hallamshire Maternity Home	495
Listerdale Maternity Home	365
Staincliffe County Hospital	902
County General Hospital, Wakefield	35
Otley County Hospital	148
Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	498
Langroyd Hall, Near Colne	5
	<hr/>
	2,448
	<hr/>

- (b) Other institutions with maternity wards provided by the County Council.

	<u>Total number of patients admitted.</u>
8 Welfare Institutions	608

- (c) Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.

Harrogate General Hospital	392
Heckmondwike Maternity Home	124
	<hr/>
	516
	<hr/>

(d) During 1944, four emergency maternity homes were open and the following table gives particulars of the total number of women admitted, differentiating between West Riding residents, those admitted under the Government Evacuation Scheme, and from areas of other Welfare Authorities, i.e. Leeds County Borough, Harrogate Municipal Borough and Hemsworth Rural District.

Emergency Maternity Homes.	Total.	Local.	Evacuation.	Other Welfare Authorities.
Hazlewood Castle	655	247	127	281
Lindrick Park	382	280	52	50
Stockeld Park	730	257	140	333
Walton Hall	658	311	107	240
	2,425	1,095	426	904

(e) Number of women sent by County Council to other Maternity Institutions - 3,108

Ante and Post Natal Hostels.

Under the Government Evacuation Scheme three Hostels were provided by the County Council and these served the emergency Maternity Homes.

No. of Beds provided.

Ante-Natal.

Red Gables, Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield	16
Toulston Lodge, Tadcaster	45

Post-Natal.

18, Langcliffe Avenue, Harrogate	14
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Notification of Birth under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The number of births notified in the area served by the County as Welfare Authority during the year under the above Section as adjusted by any transferred notifications was:-

(a) Live Births	-	17,484
(b) Still Births	-	314
(c) Total	-	17,798

Health Visiting.

At the end of the year 118 whole-time and 61 part-time Health Visitors were employed in the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area.

Visits made by these Health Visitors were as follows:-

To expectant mothers	15,473
Infants under one (first visits)	19,000
Infants under one - total	106,422
Children 1 to 5	106,685

Child Welfare Centres.

The number of Child Welfare Centres open in the County Maternity and Child Welfare area is 135. The total number of children under five years of age who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance were, under one 15,914; over one year of age 4,129. The total number of children under five years of age who attended the Centres during the year was 15,267 (under one); 18,723 (over one).

Child Life Protection. Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 206 - 220.

Visits are made periodically and in cases where the Child Life Protection Officer is not satisfied with the condition of a child or the home, and where any irregularity occurs, the circumstances are reported immediately and investigations made by the Assistant County Medical Officers or one of the Inspectresses.

The following return relates to the administration of the above Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year 1944.

1. Notifications:-

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|
| (i) Number of foster parents on the register at the end of the year | - | 78 |
| (ii) Number of children on the register: | | |
| (a) at the end of the year | - | 199 |
| (b) who died during the year | - | nil |
| (c) on whom inquests were held during the year | - | nil |

2. Visiting:-

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|
| (i) Number of officers holding appointments under Section 209(2) | - | 124 |
| (ii) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 209(2) | - | None |

3. No proceedings were taken during the year under the various Sections of the Act.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

The Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, came into operation on the 1st June, 1943. Section 7 of the Act is the Section with which Welfare Authorities are concerned. It makes it the duty of any person, other than the child's parents or guardian, or the person with whom the child is placed, who participates in the arrangements for the placing of the child, to notify in writing the Welfare Authority of the area in which the child is to be placed.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) During 1944 - 284 persons gave notice under Section 7(3) of their intention to adopt a child, in respect of 292 children. | |
| (b) Number of such children:- | |
| (i) Under supervision at the end of the year | - 292 |
| (ii) Who died during the year | - nil |
| (iii) On whom inquests were held during the year | - nil |
| (c) No proceedings were taken during the year. | |

Care of Premature Infants.

In March, 1944, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/44 on the Care of Premature Infants.

The Circular pointed out that the Minister of Health had recently requested his Advisory Committee on the Welfare of Mothers and Young Children to look into the question of the care of the premature infant, in view of the important bearing of this matter on the problem of neo-natal mortality. The Minister has accepted the recommendations of the Committee. A number of them involve questions of staff and accommodation with which the Minister recognises that it will not be possible for Welfare Authorities to deal adequately at the present time, but he thinks it desirable

to bring the recommendations to their notice in order that they may take such action as is practicable under present conditions and bear the outstanding points in mind in considering possible future developments of their services:-

1. The provision of more accurate information is a necessary preliminary to action
(Information is now being obtained in respect of every notification of birth where the child's weight at birth is 5½-lbs. or less.)
2. When the mother and infant are kept at home the Committee attach importance to:-
 - (a) A separate bedroom for the mother and infant.
 - (b) The provision of adequate and suitable equipment in the home. Where required, special equipment for each infant should be lent by the Welfare Authority and should include draught-proof cots with detachable linings, warm and suitable clothing, hot water bottles (stone or reliable rubber); electric blanket pads, special feeding bottles, thermometer and mucus catheters;
 - (c) A supply of expressed breast milk where this is necessary;
 - (d) The services of a paediatrician;
 - (e) The giving of particular attention to the babies by midwives or health visitors, preferably with special training and experience with premature infants;
 - (f) The services of a home help.

(So far it has been the policy of the County Council as far as practicable to admit premature infants into Hospitals or Maternity Homes.)

In the post-war planning of Hospitals or Maternity Homes these recommendations will be borne in mind and suitable provision provided for the treatment and care of premature infants.

Meanwhile, the County Council is giving all possible assistance in the care of premature infants.

Premature babies are mainly dealt with by hospitals and the services of a Paediatrician are available when necessary.

A Home Helps Scheme also operates in a reduced form in the West Riding due to the demand for women in industry.

A County Ambulance service is available whenever necessary.

There is liaison between the Hospitals and the Welfare Authority. The Hospitals notify this Department when a premature infant is discharged and the information is transmitted to the health visitor forthwith.

Still-Birth and Neo-natal Deaths.

Since the establishment of outdoor ante-natal clinics, many anticipated gains have been realised; for example, the reduction in both the maternal and infant death rates. One significant factor, however, is that the still birth and neo-natal rates have remained at an almost constantly high level, which signifies to a certain degree a failure of ante-natal care.

The development of disorders of the blood in association with pregnancy, namely the anaemias, merits greater attention than has been given to them in the past. Furthermore, recent advances in haematology together with the discovery of the Rh. factor directs our attention to this important subject and the means whereby we can utilise this knowledge to the good of mankind.

The County Council's outdoor ante-natal clinic scheme has since the war been taxed to its utmost and many extra sessions have had to be held in order to meet the demand made upon the service. This has placed a great burden upon the medical officers conducting the clinics, but it is necessary that these duties should be still more onerous.

An ante-natal service cannot be complete in the absence of a Wassermann Reaction, a Haemoglobin estimation, a blood count and a Rhesus Factor determination. Accordingly the County Council have made the necessary arrangements for this work to be done in respect of all new ante-natal cases attending County clinics and ante-natal officers, on consulting each new patient, now obtain with her permission blood for this purpose.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Minister of Health, by Circular No.2866 dated the 1st of October,1943, addressed to Welfare Authorities, indicated that he had given special consideration to the problems arising under war conditions in relation to illegitimate children and that he desired to call the attention of Welfare Authorities to the importance of the matter.

In most areas the Minister thought that the most promising line of attack would be for the Welfare Authorities to co-operate with and reinforce the work of existing voluntary moral welfare associations and he suggested that every Welfare Authority should formulate a scheme for this purpose. The Minister further expressed the opinion that the range of work would be a wide one and that the appointment of a trained worker experienced in the special problems she would have to handle would probably form an essential part of the organisation and administration of the scheme. The Minister also expressed the view that in County Districts it would probably be desirable to arrange for a combination of areas, and he suggested that the County Council might call a Conference of the separate Welfare Authorities within the County in order that a Joint Scheme might be prepared.

In the West Riding Administrative Area, there are 19 Welfare Authorities apart from the County Council, namely, 10 Boroughs, 8 Urban Districts and 1 Rural District. The statistics showing the illegitimate live births in comparison with the total live births for the years 1941 and 1942 are as follows:-

Year.	Total Live Births.		Illegitimate Live Births.		Percentage of Illegitimate births to total births	
	Autonomous areas.	County N. & C.W. area.	Autonomous areas.	County N. & C.W. area.	Autonomous areas.	County N. & C.W. area.
1941	8075	15140	376	668	4.7	4.4
1942	8933	16102	443	738	5.0	4.6

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births during the five yearly period 1938-1942 was as follows:-

Welfare Councils	4.2
County Maternity and Child Welfare Area	4.0

It will thus be seen that the number of illegitimate live births rose during the war period.

The duties which the Minister has suggested in his circular might be undertaken by a special worker are in the main already covered either by the arrangements made by the County Medical Officer or the County Welfare Officer, and the objects which the Minister is now endeavouring to achieve can best be met by further collaboration between the two Departments which are at present carrying out this work.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

In 1941 the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour and National Service, in considering a scheme for the establishment of War-time Nurseries in the Administrative County Area to free married women that they might be employed in essential war work, anticipated that 50 nurseries would be required. The government departments decided where the nurseries should be placed.

The scheme was concluded with the occupation of 32 nursery huts, although a further three nurseries situated at Kilnhurst, Rawmarsh and Selby were abandoned before completion.

Whilst the first six nurseries were ready for occupation in June of 1942, the scheme, even allowing sufficient time for development, has proved a failure, as will be seen from the average daily attendance in respect of the period during which each nursery was open, given overleaf. Many of the children at present being accommodated in the nurseries which remain open are not of parents employed on essential war work.

Having regard to the low attendances it has been decided that the continuation of the following nurseries cannot be justified:-

Adwick-le-Street,
Dalton,
Maltby,
Swinton,
Normanton,
Featherstone North.

The following table gives particulars of the accommodation provided and average daily attendance during 1944:-

Nursery.	Date of opening	Accommodation.		Average daily attendance during period nursery open	Date when closed	Remarks.
		0 - 2 years	2 - 5 years			
Baildon	23.8.43	13	22	12.6	-	-
Boston Spa	23.8.43	17	25	10.2	-	-
Criggleshstone	8.6.42	13	22	11.0	31.12.44	-
Dalton	21.2.44	17	25	14.4	-	-
Dinnington	28.2.44	13	22	14.7	-	-
Earby	16.2.43	13	22	14.0	-	-
Elland	20.9.43	13	22	16.9	-	-
Featherstone North	13.9.43	13	22	7.3	-	-
Featherstone South	-	13	22	-	-	Ministry of Health decided not to open.
Guiselley	3.3.43	13	22	23.9	-	-
Hobden Bridge	16.11.42	13	22	17.1	-	-
Horbury	22.12.42	13	22	15.3	-	-
Horsforth	12.10.42	13	22	14.5	-	-
Kirk Sandall	12.6.42	13	22	2.5	-	-
Knarborough	31.1.44	13	22	23.4	-	-
Maltby (two)	22.6.42	(13 (13	(22 (22)	26.9	1.12.44	-
Nexborough	17.1.44	17	25	11.4	-	-
Normanton (Benson Lane)	13.12.43	13	22	11.1	-	-
Normanton (Queen Street)	13.9.43	13	22	5.3	6.5.44	-
Otley (two)	12.10.42	(13 (13	(22 (22)	22.9	-	One hut closed 1.7.44
Silsden	12.10.42	13	22	10.6	15.3.44	-
Skipton	1.8.42	13	22	19.9	-	-
Sowerby Bridge	20.12.43	17	25	16.5	-	-
Sprotborough	17.1.44	13	22	11.7	-	-
Stainforth	8.6.42	13	22	16.0	-	-
Swinton	30.11.42	13	22	14.1	-	-
Thorne	5.10.42	13	22	11.7	-	-
Woodlands	31.8.43	13	22	13.5	-	-
Yeadon South View	20.12.43	13	22	1.1	30.4.44	-
Yeadon Whack House Lane	23.8.43	13	22	17.2	-	-

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1944, to the 31st December, 1944, in the area of the West Riding Administrative County.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Noti- fica- tions
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases.												
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males	-	12	8	10	54	66	128	121	86	71	26	582	595
Pulmonary Females	-	3	10	12	62	100	130	77	45	20	8	467	483
Non-Pulmonary Males	-	34	36	21	16	18	24	11	11	5	1	177	185
Non-Pulmonary Females	2	27	48	28	17	25	25	15	4	6	-	197	204

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1944 to the 31st December, 1944, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total.
Pulmonary Males	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	10	4	18	17	57
Pulmonary Females	1	1	-	-	4	2	5	6	3	4	1	27
Non-Pulmonary Males	3	7	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	27
Non-Pulmonary Females	6	7	5	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	35
Total												146

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained are given below:-

Source of Information.	No. of cases.	
	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pul-monary
Death Returns (From local Registrars (Transferable deaths from Registrar-General	52	27
Posthumous notifications	24	31
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	1	1
Other Sources, if any (specify)	7	3
	-	-
Total	84	62

Patients Awaiting Admission to Sanatoria.

Although, owing to shortage of staff, it has not been possible during the year 1944 to utilise all the beds available for Tuberculosis patients thereby retaining considerable waiting lists, the position at the 31st December, 1944, showed some improvement on the previous year. It will be noticed in the schedule set out hereunder that the total waiting list at the 31st December, 1944 was 113 as against 127 at the 31st December, 1943, a decrease of 14. The average number of patients awaiting treatment in 1944 on a week by week basis was 178 as against 170 in 1943. These figures show a slight increase in the year 1944.

Table showing the position of patients awaiting sanatorium treatment as at the 31st December, 1944.

	Pulmonary.					Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
	OBS	TB-	I+	II+	III+		
Men	1	5	-	5	2	2	15
Pensioners	-	2	1	2	-	-	5
Women	2	37	-	21	7	7	74
Children	-	3	-	-	-	16	19
Totals	3	47	1	28	9	26	113

Return relating to the work of the Dispensaries
during the Year ended 31st December, 1944.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year.	2210	1516	207	109	488	538	656	552	6366
(2) Transfers from other Authorities	54	51	1	3	4	3	3	-	119
(3) Cases lost sight of who have returned	7	3	-	-	2	3	1	-	16
B. Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous:-									
(1) Class T.B. minus	305	265	19	15	-	-	-	-	604
(2) Class T.B. plus	236	148	2	1	-	-	-	-	387
(3) Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	74	91	76	100	341
C. Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register as:-									
(1) Recovered	98	85	17	14	45	69	67	54	449
(2) Dead (all causes)	265	175	2	2	22	13	7	3	489
(3) Removed to other Areas	88	83	6	6	8	16	13	14	234
(4) For other reasons	41	26	3	1	12	14	16	4	117
D. Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the Year	2320	1614	201	195	481	523	633	577	6544

Table showing X-ray Examinations undertaken by the County Radiographers at Dispensary Centres, County Hospitals and Sanatoria, during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

X-ray Centre.	Cases from Dispensary Areas.					Total Dispensary Cases.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium	298					298
Scotton Banks Sanatorium		202				202
Otley County Hospital	180					180
Staincliffe County Hospital				480		480
Barnsley Dispensary				772		772
Doncaster do.			1751			1751
Pontefract do.		116	2048	359		2523
Rotherham do.				719		719
Shipley do.					792	792
Sowerby Bridge Dispensary					904	904
Totals	478	318	5799	2530	1696	8621

In addition to the foregoing, X-ray examinations were undertaken for 8 ante-natal patients at the Sowerby Bridge Dispensary, and of 17 cases under the County Orthopaedic Scheme.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

Deaths in 1944 at different periods of life.

	Sex	Age Groups.						All Ages
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	
<u>RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.</u>								
Urban Districts	M.	2	3	2	129	87	30	253
	F.	-	-	3	109	20	6	138
Rural Districts	M.	-	2	-	42	36	3	83
	F.	1	-	-	48	7	1	57
<u>OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.</u>								
Urban Districts	M.	3	11	4	16	4	6	46
	F.	3	8	7	26	7	3	54
Rural Districts	M.	-	2	6	3	3	2	16
	F.	3	4	3	7	2	-	19
<u>TOTALS:-</u>								
Urban Districts		8	22	16	282	118	45	491
Rural Districts		4	8	9	100	48	6	175
Respiratory Tuberculosis		3	5	5	328	150	40	531
Other Tuberculous Diseases		9	25	20	54	16	11	135
<u>GRAND TOTAL for the Administrative County - All Forms of Tuberculosis</u>								
		12	30	25	382	166	51	666

Institutional Treatment of West Riding Patients during 1944.

	In resi- dence 1.1.44	Admissions.				Discharges.				In resi- dence 31.12.
		M.	W.	C.	Total	M.	W.	C.	Total	
<u>SANATORIA.</u>										
Middleton Sanatorium, Ilkley	200	247	-	26	273	286	-	29	315	158
Scotton Banks Sanatorium, Knaresborough	145	-	167	45	212	-	190	44	234	123
Cardigan Sanatorium, Wakefield	41	-	80	-	80	-	83	1	84	37
Crookhill Hall Receiving Home, Conisbrough	36	117	-	-	117	117	-	-	117	36
Bradford City Sanatorium, Grassington	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Branston Hall Sanatorium, Lincs.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oakwood Hall, Sanatorium, Rotherham	18	5	23	7	35	2	15	8	25	28
Tickhill Road Sanatorium, Doncaster	17	18	16	4	38	18	19	4	41	14
Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop	5	4	6	-	10	4	5	-	9	6
British Legion Sanatorium, Preston Hall	-	4	1	-	5	2	-	-	2	3
" " " Nayland	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1
Grampian Sanatorium, Kingussie	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Papworth Village, Cambridge	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Wensleydale Sanatorium, Aysgarth	1	-	4	-	4	-	5	-	5	-
<u>HOSPITALS.</u>										
County Hospital, Otley	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	-
Staincliffe County Hospital, Dowsbury	6	6	10	-	16	9	13	-	22	-
White Rose County Hospital, Wakefield	11	24	2	-	26	34	2	-	36	1
County Welfare Institution, Pontefract	4	14	2	-	16	16	2	-	18	2
" " " Tadcaster	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Balby Institution, Doncaster	4	5	8	-	13	5	7	-	12	5
Adela Shaw O.H. Kirbymoorside	13	-	-	2	2	-	-	7	7	8
Belmont Road Hospital, Liverpool	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Harlow Wood O.H. Mansfield	1	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	3	1
King Edward VII Hospital, Sheffield	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	5
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe	15	-	3	5	8	-	4	5	9	14
Marguerite Home, Boston Spa	30	-	-	10	10	-	-	12	12	28
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt O.H. Oswestry	23	18	32	2	52	21	26	-	47	28
Rechdale Crippled Childrens' Home	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Royal Cripples Hospital, Birmingham	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Royal Liverpool Child Hosp., Heswall	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
St. Loe's College, Eborac	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
St. Nicholas O.H. Pyrford, Surrey	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1
Wrightington Hospital, Lancs.	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Harrogate and District Gen. Hospital	2	6	20	5	31	5	20	7	32	1
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	-	4	6	8	18	4	6	8	18	-
Ilkley Coronation Hospital	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lodds General Infirmary	2	24	6	29	59	23	6	27	56	5
" Moanwood Hospital	-	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	-
" St. James's Hospital	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Manchester Royal Infirmary	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	1	3	-
Pontefract General "	1	-	-	3	3	-	1	3	4	-
Skipton and District Hospital	-	1	4	3	8	1	4	3	8	-
Wakefield Clayton Hospital	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	2	5	1
" Pinderfields Hospital	1	2	2	-	4	2	2	-	4	1
Wellington Infirmary, Shropshire	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
York City Hospital	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
" County Hospital	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-
Total	586	513	404	163	1080	563	419	170	1152	514

Immediate Results of Treatment of Patients Discharged
from Residential Institutions during the year, 1944.

(a) Pulmonary.

Classifi- cation on admission	Condition on dis- charge.	Duration of Treatment.												Total
		Under 3 months			3 - 6 months			6 - 12 months			Over 12 months			
		M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
T.B.-	Quiescent	19	13	5	33	25	4	19	6	8	4	5	4	145
	Not "	15	4	1	17	4	-	9	5	-	-	1	1	57
	Died	3	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	10
I+	Quiescent	1	-	-	4	7	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	18
	Not "	1	-	-	4	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	11
	Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II+	Quiescent	2	3	-	9	6	-	14	9	-	3	1	-	47
	Not "	23	6	-	47	11	-	51	18	1	18	3	2	180
	Died	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	7
III+	Quiescent	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	17
	Not "	15	8	-	12	26	1	10	29	-	5	15	-	121
	Died	15	8	2	11	10	1	10	8	-	5	6	1	77
		97	44	8	138	97	6	118	92	10	38	34	8	690

(b) Non-Pulmonary.

Classifi- cation on admission	Condition on dis- charge.	Duration of Treatment.												Total
		Under 3 months			3 - 6 months			6 - 12 months.			Over 12 months			
		M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
Bones and Joints	Quiescent	1	2	4	3	4	3	2	1	5	8	8	25	66
	Not "	10	5	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	37
	Died	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	10
Abdomen	Quiescent	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	-	6	-	-	1	14
	Not "	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Died	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Organs	Quiescent	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	11
	Not "	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Died	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent	-	-	5	-	1	3	1	-	3	-	-	1	14
	Not "	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15	14	14	10	13	19	6	3	18	15	11	29	167

(c) Observation Cases.

		For Pulmonary T.B.						For Non-Pulmonary T.B.						Total.		
		Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
		M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.
Tuberculous	A:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-T.B.	B:	2	2	3	14	6	8	2	-	1	2	1	-	20	9	12
Doubtful	C:	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
		2	4	3	14	6	8	2	-	1	2	1	-	20	11	12

Institutional Treatment provided in County Sanatoria during the year ended 31st December, 1944,
for other than West Riding patients.

Institution.	In 1.1.44.	Admissions.				Discharges				In 31.12.44
		M.	W.	C.	Total.	M.	W.	C.	Total	
Middleton Sanatorium.	64	329	-	-	329	317	-	-	317	76
Scotton Banks Sanatorium.	54	-	173	3	176	-	164	1	165	65
Cardigan Sanatorium.	5	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	4	2
Crookhill Hall Receiving Home	2	8	-	-	8	9	-	-	9	1
Total	125	337	174	3	514	326	168	1	495	144

The following is a summary of the origin of these cases.

Beds provided for	In 1.1.44.	Admissions.				Discharges.				In 31.12.44
		M.	W.	C.	Total.	M.	W.	C.	Total.	
H.M. Service Cases	26	221	61	-	282	209	60	-	269	39
Local C.B. Cases	81	76	91	-	167	78	86	-	164	84
Other Local Authorities	16	32	17	3	54	36	17	1	54	16
Evacuees, Refugees	2	6	5	-	11	3	5	-	8	5
Total	125	337	174	3	514	326	168	1	495	144

Ancillary Treatment.

Extra Nourishment.

The County Council continues to provide suitable necessitous tuberculous patients with grants of extra nourishment consisting of two pints of milk daily. During the year, 77 new grants were approved, 64 were discontinued, and 160 patients were receiving grants on the 31st December.

In the last financial year a sum of £1,458 was spent on this service.

Surgical Appliances.

For patients undergoing institutional treatment surgical appliances are provided as part of such treatment without cost to the patient.

For patients under domiciliary treatment surgical appliances are provided free in necessitous cases only. During 1944 a total of 26 applications for assistance from such patients were submitted for approval. The cost of the several appliances and for the repair thereof totalled £96, towards which sum contributions of £15 were paid by, or on behalf of, the patients. The balance of £81 was met by the County Council.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

Selected dispensary patients are afforded artificial sunlight treatment at suitably situated clinics. The cost thereof, and of necessary travelling expenses, is borne wholly by the County Council. Patients have been sent for such treatment to the following centres:-

Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.
Leeds General Infirmary.
Pontefract General Infirmary.
Sheffield Royal Infirmary.
Dr. J. Grieve, Burnley.
Dr. G. W. Wigg, Doncaster.
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment was provided during the year to necessitous patients and contributions to the cost thereof were made by Approved Societies.

West Riding Distress Fund.

Applications for assistance from this fund were made on behalf of 16 tuberculous patients. Grants were made for the provision of beds and bedding, dental and ophthalmic treatment and for the repair of a surgical appliance for a non-tuberculous condition, at a total cost of £69. In addition approval was given to the payment of relatives' travelling expenses to enable visits to be made to patients undergoing institutional treatment.

Tuberculosis Care Committees.

The work of the Voluntary Care Committee has continued during the past year and has been largely concentrated in the three districts covered by the Castleford, Doncaster and Osgoldcross Committees. As a result of the war-time calls on voluntary workers activities have come to a standstill elsewhere.

The efforts of the Committees are of the utmost value in dealing with those features which affect the individual tuberculous patient and for which provision has not been made otherwise under the County Tuberculosis Scheme. In addition to the supply of extra nourishment and clothing, the latter generally for patients about to undergo institutional treatment, particular attention has been directed to the care of the young children in homes where there are infective tuberculous patients and inadequate facilities for segregation. In order to safeguard the children from the ever potent danger of infection, arrangements are made for them to be boarded out with selected foster parents in neighbouring rural areas.

The expenditure incurred by the Committees during 1944 totalled £524, towards which the County Council contributed £230. For 1945 a contribution of £360 has been made, this larger amount being proportionate to the increased expenditure for 1944.

Maintenance Allowances.

This was the first complete year for the operation of the Government's Scheme for the issue of maintenance allowances, etc. to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T., dated April, 1943.

The limitations of the Scheme have been the subject of discussion throughout the Tuberculosis Service but are necessarily imposed as a result of the Scheme being initiated under Emergency War-time Legislation.

Subject to this qualification, the assistance provided has been generally welcomed. With the continued shortage of Sanatorium beds there remains a long period of waiting before a patient can enter on a period of institutional treatment and it is during this waiting period that the allowances have been of particular benefit. Hitherto, rather than have recourse to Public Assistance, many patients have continued to follow their employment during this waiting period, with a consequent deterioration in their condition.

During 1944 a sum of £29,000 was expended under the scheme; £28,020 represented standard maintenance allowances paid to or on behalf of 557 patients and the remainder Discretionary Allowances and Special Payments. These latter allowances are considered by the Assessments Sub-Committee to which 281 applications were submitted at 10 Meetings held during the year. The additional assistance required was approved, in full or part, in 165 cases.

In the treatment of tuberculosis the financial aspect, important as it is, forms but one facet of a medico-sociological problem, the whole of which has been disturbed throughout the war years. There must be a period of stability, following a return to more normal conditions, before it is possible to give an accurate assessment of the true value of this additional form of assistance for the tuberculosis patient.

Co-operation with Local Authorities.

Relations with other Tuberculosis Authorities continue on a basis of cordial co-operation. This is particularly evident in Doncaster, which Authority is at present served conjointly by the County Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for the Area. Under this arrangement also Doncaster cases requiring surgical treatment are transferred to Middleton and Scotton Banks Sanatoria, in return for which facility a more than equivalent number of beds are provided for County patients at the Tickhill Road Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium.

Co-operative effort in this way provides for the most efficacious use of the facilities of the two authorities and is of the greatest benefit to the patients concerned. It is pleasing to report that during the past year this process of co-operation has been extended by arrangements made with the Dewsbury and Wakefield Corporations.

It has been agreed that Dewsbury cases requiring chest surgery should be transferred to Middleton and Scotton Banks Sanatoria for that purpose, the Corporation being responsible for the costs of transfer, maintenance and Surgeons' fees.

Owing to the continued shortage of medical personnel, the Wakefield Corporation found itself unable to arrange for the medical examination of staff employed in the Tuberculosis Wards at the Municipal Hospital and at its War-time Nurseries, as required in accordance with the Ministry of Health Memoranda 33/44 and 111/44. It was agreed, with the Wakefield Corporation that this work should be undertaken by the County Dispensary Staff on a suitable financial basis.

TREATMENT OF HEAD LICE AND VERNINOUS CONDITIONS.

The action which has been taken by the County Council in an endeavour to improve the general standard of cleanliness and to combat pediculosis has been the augmentation of the depleted health visiting staff by the appointment of temporary assistants, either state registered or assistant nurses. Where a particular area has been unduly affected secondation of nursing staff has been effected until the condition has been brought under control. Every effort has been made to provide cleansing facilities in different areas of the County for those cases in which domiciliary treatment has failed. Drugs and medicinal preparations have been provided free of cost to the patient, and having regard to the general housing shortage with consequent over-crowding a higher standard of cleanliness is being maintained. The improvement is also attributable to the educative measures which have been taken and the general mental awakening of the population as a whole to a state of becoming more health conscious.

J. Wood Wilson.

Deputy County Medical Officer.

December, 1945.

