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City Council of Gibraltar

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF GIBRALTAR
FOR THE YEAR
1965

BY

**A. BACARESE HAMILTON, Esq., M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O. (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health,**

**WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE REPORT OF THE
CITY PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST.**

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City Council of Gibraltar

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The Medical Officer of Health.
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The Senior Royal Air Force Medical Officer.
The Port Medical Officer.

Secretary:

The Secretary, Medical Department.

To His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
of the City of Gibraltar.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965.

The vital statistics for the year 1965 show a marked improvement in the health of Gibraltar. The Birth Rate has risen to 26.87 which is the highest recorded except in the year 1945, while the Death Rate has increased over the figure for last year, but only by 0.5 per thousand of population.

The infant mortality rate which is a very good indicator of the health of the population has shown a great improvement by dropping to 20.62. The peri-natal mortality rate which takes into account the stillbirths, and the deaths during the first week of life has also shown a great improvement and has dropped to 23.56.

The principal causes of death have again been Cardio-vascular disease (31.3%), Cerebro-vascular disease (23.0%), Malignant disease (18.1%) and Respiratory disease (6.6%) and these percentages are almost identical to those of last year's except for an increase in the number of deaths from Cerebro-vascular disease.

It has been a year of adaptation for our population and I am glad to note that in spite of all the natural anxiety and insecurity which has prevailed there is unanimous determination to "stick it out". It is important that our energies be channelled towards working harder to make Gibraltar a more enjoyable and healthier place in which to live.

I must again make a plea for people to take more exercise in the form of walking as it will prove of greater benefit than a lot of medicines.

Cancer has again taken its toll. This year the respiratory organ, the stomach and the breast have shown the highest incidence. It is worthwhile recalling that cancer is known to be caused by a variety of different factors and that cancer of the different parts of the body is therefore not caused by any one single entity.

The close association between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung has been well established and it should therefore act as a deterrent to all those who persist in smoking their health away.

The incidence of infectious diseases generally was below the average for the past three years. This was the fourth consecutive year in which there has been no case of diphtheria.

There were 21 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, but of these only 9 occurred among the resident population. This disease is still a big problem in the world and we must never relax our watch against it.

A case of leprosy was discovered when the man sought employment in the City Council and this has disturbed me greatly, because of the ease with which some of these exotic diseases can be introduced into Gibraltar.

There occurred only one case of Typhoid, in a young boy, as well as two of paratyphoid, both in babies. There were no cases of undulant (Malta) fever.

There was the expected epidemic of chickenpox which fortunately did not give rise to much anxiety.

The cases which occurred in a minor mumps epidemic were milder than those occurring in the previous outbreak.

We were again free from any cases of rabies but precautions against this disease must be strengthened as there has been an increase of this painful and dreadful disease throughout the world in 1965.

This has been the first complete year that all the immunizations have been carried out in the Public Health Department. Altogether we administered over five thousand doses of vaccine which means that we had an average of 50 attendances per session. It should be noted that the majority of those attending were accompanied by at least one relative. I remark on this so as to emphasize the difficult and cramped conditions under which we have worked. I have nothing but praise for the Staff for a job well done. It is hoped that the new Public Health Department, at the Haven, will commence to be built in 1966.

The number of children attending the Child Welfare Clinic has again increased. There is need to provide a clinic in the Glacis area as well as another in the South District, as by so doing, this essential service will be brought nearer to many of those who need it most.

There was an increase in the number of attendances at the Ante-natal clinics as well as at the Pre-natal physiotherapy clinic. As is to be expected the post-natal clinics are not so well patronised. It is gratifying to note that again the year passed without a maternal death and also that our peri-natal mortality showed a marked improvement.

There have been a number of improvements made in the Maternity Ward so as to try and make it a self-contained unit.

The School Health Service was under some strain due to lack of staff but even so the number of children who were

medically examined was only 52 less than last year. It was not possible to personally visit each school to discuss specific problems with head-teachers, but our liaison continued to be excellent.

The general health of most of the children was satisfactory. It is interesting to note that the number of "fat" children is increasing and parents should realise that this is detrimental to their health. Tuck shops in schools can be quite harmful to some children.

Most of the cases in need of further care were referred to their own General Practitioners which is the most satisfactory solution for the patient.

The good relations between the School Health Service and the General Practitioners continued.

The Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics for School children were very heavily booked.

Home visiting which can be a very frustrating task was increased and we were fortunate in seeing some of the fruits of our efforts.

There is still a lot to be done but the foundations for the future are being well laid.

The short course of lectures on Public Health matters to Students teachers was not given this year, for administrative reasons within the Education Department, but it is expected to restart them next year.

The Speech Therapist continued to do sterling work with the limited time available.

Early in the new year I propose to try and form an Association for the parents of Handicapped Children so that a start may be made on a voluntary organisation to support the training and education of these children. A centre is to be started, but as I have previously stated, the small number involved in each group and lack of funds make it very difficult to obtain proper staffing.

The Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued to work hard to help those in need.

The Homes for the aged have provided shelter for many of our elderly citizens, but unfortunately there are still many old people living alone or under adverse conditions who refuse to enter a home. There are various voluntary and statutory organisations, who pay home visits to these lonely people, but there is a need to build housing units in which the grandparents could be housed in association with, but not within, their children's home.

The number of Geriatric beds in the Hospital will have to be increased in the next few years, to cope with the increased demands.

The appointment of a Mental Welfare Officer is being studied by the Hospital authorities so as to help the mental patient in the community.

The expected increase in delinquency and traffic accidents unfortunately did occur, but this should make us more determined to prevent it increasing again during 1966.

Many more recreational facilities are necessary for our youngsters. The building of an adventure playground in the Rosia district is of great importance as the children living under very squalid surroundings need an outlet for their pent-up emotions.

Organised preventive work in dealing with "problem families" is greatly handicapped by lack of time which our Social Welfare Officers can afford to give them. A number of these families are living under deplorable conditions and the chances for their children to become healthy and stable citizens are not good.

It is very necessary that the Social Welfare Officers be given more time to dedicate themselves to "case work" if we are to avert a very big social problem in the next 10 years.

It is believed that plans are in hand for the erection of a centre to house boys in "need of care and protection"—and we most certainly need it.

The higher standards demanded by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations met with the normal antagonism expected, in some cases, as it meant spending money to improve conditions. Health education played an important part in convincing owners of food premises of the necessity of bringing their establishments up to the required standard.

In isolated cases warning letters had to be sent by the Council in order to obtain compliances. In addition, there were six prosecutions under these Regulations. It must be borne in mind that we have a duty towards the general public to safeguard their health.

Continual improvements of the Public Markets has been carried out throughout the year but it is unfortunate that because of the necessity to flush with brackish water the iron structures cannot be kept free from corrosion no matter how much protective paint is applied to them.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the attendance of customers. A gradual, but positive, increase in shops selling market produce throughout the town has, no doubt, contributed to less people making use of the markets.

It is, however, up to the stallholder to compete in prices against the outsider if he wants to regain lost customers.

This year saw the use of modern insecticides with considerable success. People were also advised on their particular use, always bearing in mind the toxicity of the product in relation to the place of application and the insects involved.

The Rodent Department has carried out active and repressive measures silently but efficiently. It is surprising the amount of damage rodents can do if left uncontrolled, apart from spreading certain diseases.

Two Public Health Inspector Trainees left for the United Kingdom to undergo training for the Diploma of the Royal Society of Health. The course has been extended by one year, so that it now takes three years to get an Inspector qualified.

In conclusion I wish to record my sincere thanks to all members of my Staff for their hard work and loyal support, and to all those who have helped in compiling this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. BACARESE HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATION N.F. GIBRALTAR
Barometer Height 24 ft.

Lat. 36° 09'N. Long. 05° 21'W.

Raingauge 8 ft. above M.S.L.

1965 MONTH	TEMPERATURES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		RAINFALL		SUNSHINE
	Maximum °F	Minimum °F	Highest of the six hourly periods 0300, 0900, 1500, 2100	Lowest of the six hourly periods 0300, 0900, 1500, 2100	Total mm	Maximum in 24 hours	
January ...	63.9	38.1	86	72	107.7	51.9	4.99
February ...	66.2	43.2	80	67	101.3	22.4	5.04
March ...	77.9	41.0	80	60	83.5	55.2	6.95
April ...	78.6	49.1	81	60	6.3	2.3	9.27
May ...	80.8	54.0	79	59	23.4	23.4	11.27
June ...	92.0	58.3	77	63	8.5	6.2	11.07
July ...	89.4	60.6	78	53	Tr.	Tr.	12.26
August ...	95.5	61.7	83	64	Nil	Nil	10.65
September ...	81.5	57.2	85	65	59.4	27.3	8.25
October ...	73.2	56.5	91	81	198.9	54.2	3.93
November ...	74.3	47.3	81	66	66.7	26.7	5.28
December ...	70.3	44.6	80	67	35.5	12.5	5.53
Year ...							

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1965

The following weather details have been kindly supplied by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, B.Sc., Senior Meteorological Officer, Gibraltar.

Rainfall: The year's total was 27 inches which was 4 inches more than last year, but still showed a deficit over the expectation of 33 inches. Had it not been for the rainy period in October this deficit would have been rather marked.

Sunshine: The daily sunshine average of 7.87 hours was higher than the long term North Front figure of 7.75 hours.

Temperature: Although September and October were cold the overall day temperatures were only a little below average. The minimum night temperatures showed a drop, doubtless connected closely in the summer with the low sea temperatures, which were markedly below last year's values. The September average minimum is the lowest reliably measured.

Humidity: Relative Humidity is an inverse function of air temperatures but although temperatures were somewhat low so also were the humidities, mainly by day. March and July were "dry" the latter being a very comfortable month, but October was excessively humid, and August had an excessive amount of Levanter type weather.

Winds: The distribution of direction was little out of the ordinary taken over the whole year, but unusual pressure pattern produced some individual monthly deviations. For instance in October the normal slight preponderance of westerlies was swamped by an over 3 to 1 excess of easterlies, though the wind strength was unusually low. This reversal of type was also seen in May. On the other hand July had a very large number of westerlies, and this was probably instrumental in keeping cool Atlantic surface water around the coast. November was noteworthy for a long day of gale force easterlies, but in general the wind strength remained within bounds.



COMPARATIVE CHART OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION
FOR THE PERIODS 1930-1939 & 1945-1965



1871

1871

1871



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965.

Total area of Gibraltar	1,387 acres
Area of the City.....	104 acres

POPULATION

	Adults		Children		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Gibraltarians	6270	7839	2622	2351	19082
Other British ...	871	1577	1060	1070	4578
Aliens	1079	505	16	10	1610
Total	8220	0921	3698	3431	25270

Number of Births	679
Males	348
Females	331
Birth Rate	26.87
Number of Deaths	243
Males	105
Females	138
Death Rate	9.62
Number of Stillbirths	6
Stillbirth Rate	8.84
Infant Mortality	14
Infant Mortality Rate	20.62
Neo-natal Mortality	10
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	14.73
Peri-natal Mortality	16
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	23.56

These statistics, based on the estimated civil population of Gibraltar as shown in the Police Registration Office, include the families of personnel of Her Majesty's Forces. They do not include the personnel of Her Majesty's Armed Forces or non-resident aliens.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 679 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 348 were males and 331 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 26.87 per 1,000 population, which is the highest since the peak year following World War II. 98% of these births, took place in hospital.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1965

	St. Bernard's Hospital		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside the Hospital	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	8	17	12	4	0	0
February	12	16	4	18	0	0
March	23	21	10	7	0	0
April	16	16	10	8	1	0
May	17	21	18	7	0	0
June	20	18	13	8	1	2
July	23	17	17	9	0	2
August	17	17	12	14	0	0
September	18	15	10	10	1	0
October	26	21	12	14	0	1
November	14	16	4	12	0	0
December	19	8	8	11	2	1
TOTAL ...	213	203	130	122	5	6

Stillbirths

There were six stillbirths during the year of which one was a male and five were females. This gave a stillbirth rate of 8.84 which is below last year's figure.

Illegitimate Births

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 10, which represented 1.47 per cent of all births and is the highest figure for the past 10 years.

Date	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Illegitimate Birth (as percentage of all births)
1945	34.84	—	—
1950	15.79	24.72	3.66
1955	22.59	20	2.8
1960	23.49	7.04	0.7
1961	17.28	10.58	0.5
1962	23.22	17.51	0.17
1963	26.43	18.36	1.25
1964	25.69	14.01	1.11
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47

Deaths

The number of deaths recorded was 243 of which 105 were males and 138 were females. This represented a crude death rate of 9.62 per 1,000 population which is a little above the figure for 1964 but it is still low.

Deaths by months and quarters

January ...	24	April	20	July	20	October ...	15
February ...	25	May	22	August ...	17	Nov.	17
March	26	June	16	Sept.	13	Dec.	28
1st Qr. ...	75	2nd Qr. ...	58	3rd Qr. ...	50	4th Qr.	60

The majority of these deaths, i.e., 194 or (79.8%) occurred in persons over 55 years of age, whereas 143 (68.8%) occurred in those over 65 years of age, and 51 (21%) in those between 55 and 64.

Deaths from the various diseases were evenly distributed throughout the year except for those related to hypertensive heart disease, other than its cerebral complications, all of which occurred from December to April.

The Principal Causes of Death

Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	76 (70)	31.3 (31.5)
Cerebro-vascular disease	56 (34)	23.0 (15.3)
Malignant diseases	44 (41)	18.1 (18.5)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	16 (12)	6.6 (5.4)

(Figures in brackets are for 1964).

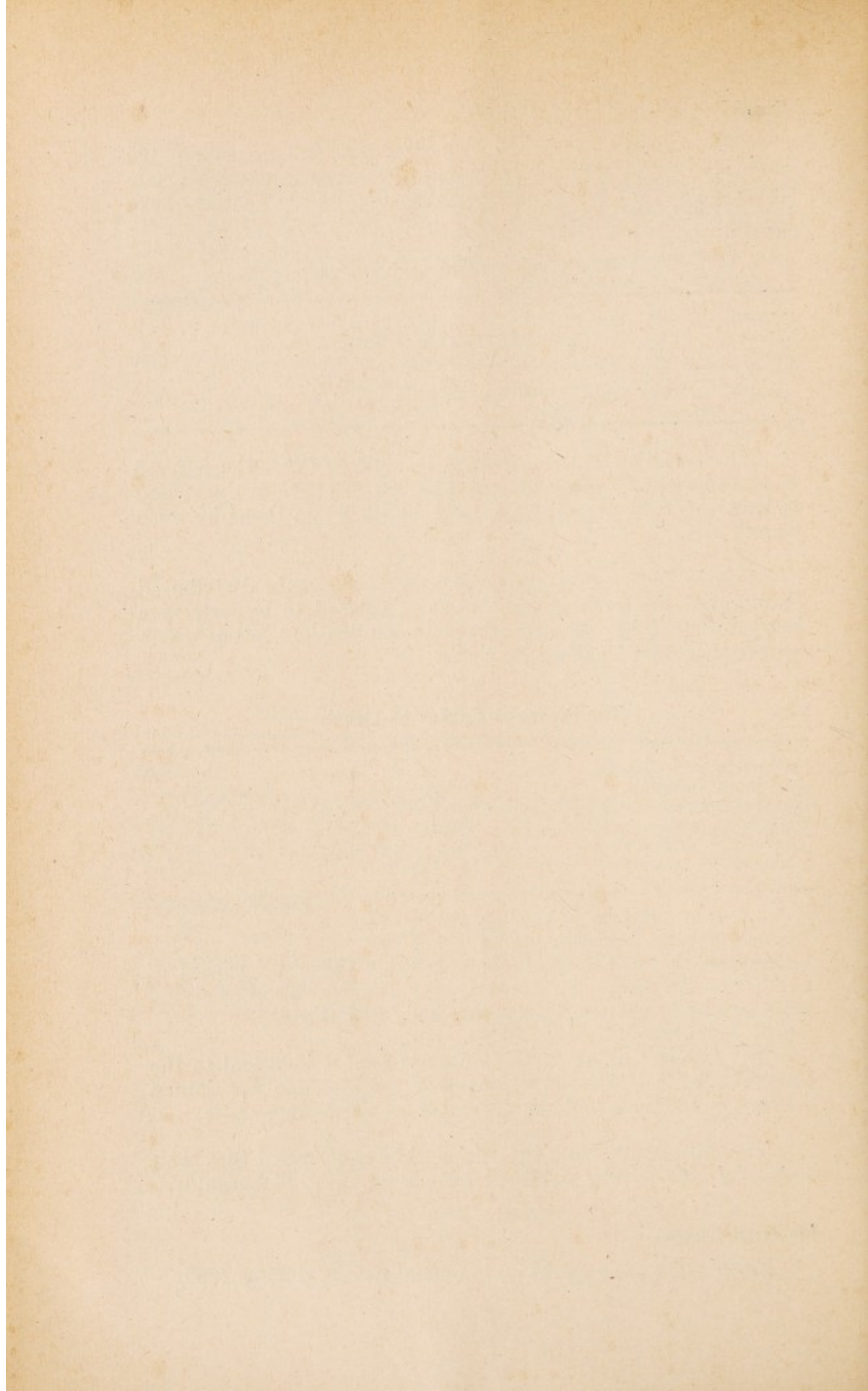
As can be seen from the above table the chief causes of death are the same as for last year but the number dying from cerebro-vascular disease has increased slightly.

The number dying from Cancer is almost identical to the 1964 figures, but this year Cancer of the stomach has joined Cancers of the lung and the breast as the commonest sites.

The only death from infectious disease occurred in a man aged over 50 who was suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Maternal Deaths

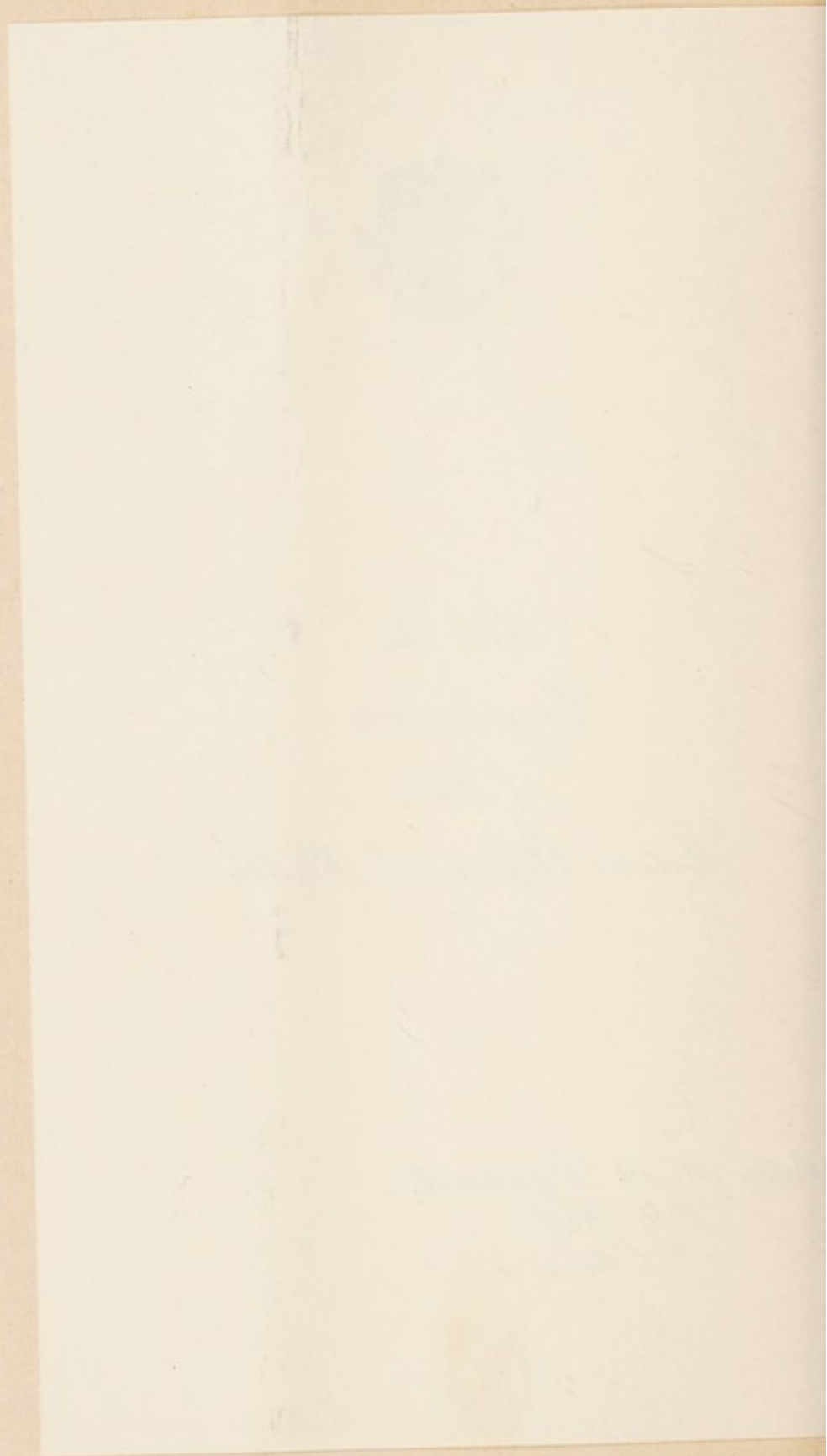
There were once again no maternal deaths during 1965.

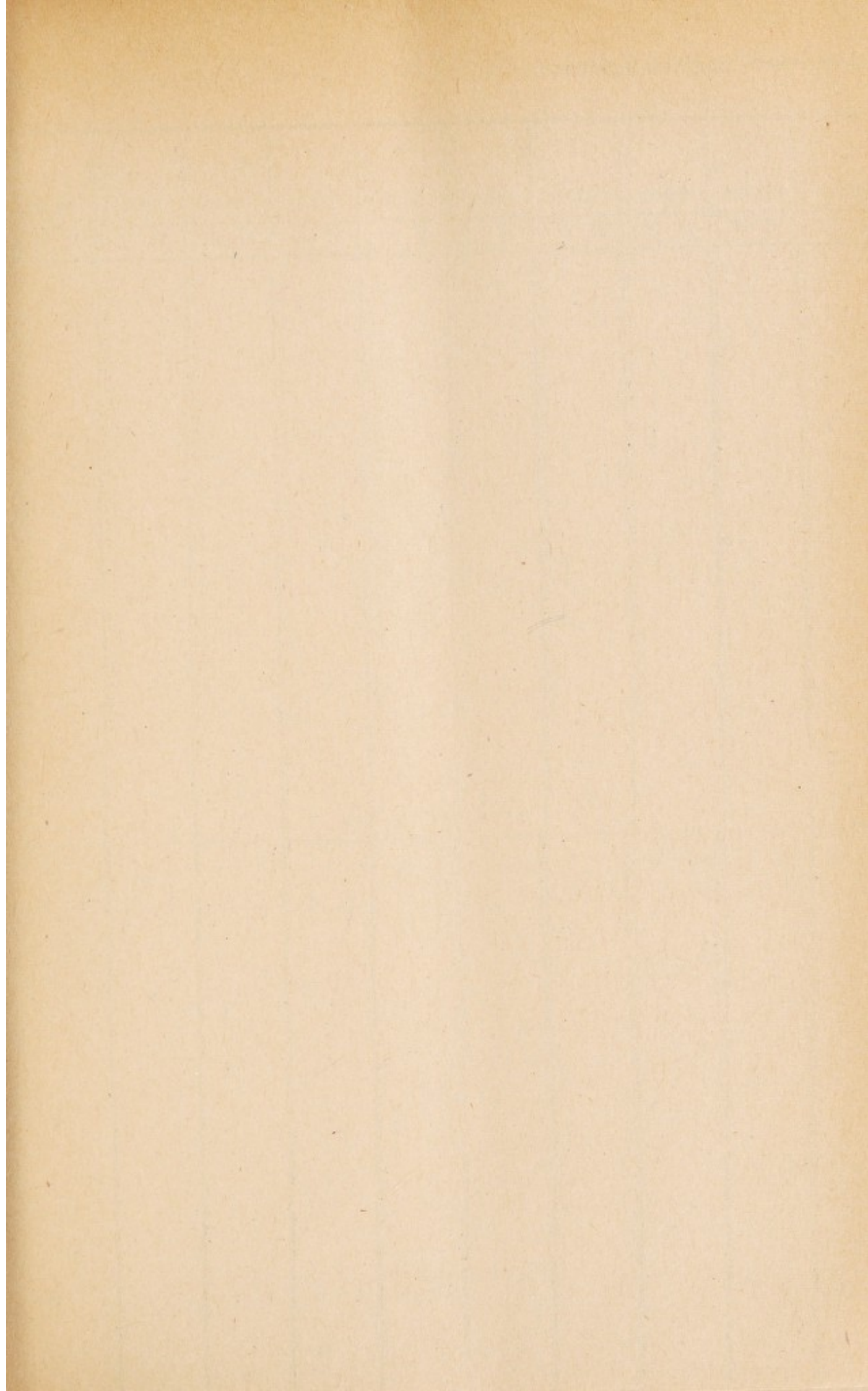




*With the
Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Department,
City Hall,
Gibraltar*





Causes of Death in the Civil Population during 1965, according to the International Intermediate List with Age and Sex Incidence.

Cause of Death	Detailed List of Numbers	All Ages	0		1		2		3		4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85 & over	
			M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F			
A 1 Tuberculosis of Respiratory system ...	001-008	1																																												
A 45 Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus...	150	1																																												
A 46 Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	8																																												
A 47 Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	152-153	6																																												
A 48 Malignant Neoplasm of rectum	154	2																																												
A 50 Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	162-163	8																																												
A 51 Malignant neoplasm of breast	170	8																																												
A 52 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	171	2																																												
A 53 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	172-174	2																																												
A 57 Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	155-160	6																																												
	160, 164, 165, 175, 176, 178, 181, 192, 195, 198, 199.																																													
A 59 Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	200-203	1																																												
A 62 Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	252	1																																												
A 63 Diabetes mellitus	290	5																																												
A 70 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-331	56																																												
A 73 Epilepsy	353	1																																												
A 80 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	8																																												
A 81 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	53																																												
A 83 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	7																																												
A 84 Hypertension without mention of heart disease	444-447	5																																												
A 85 Diseases of arteries	450-456	1																																												
A 86 Other diseases of circulatory system	460-468	2																																												

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 14, which gave an infant mortality rate of 20.62, this being much lower than that for 1964. Ten of these infants died within four weeks of births, which represents a Neo-natal mortality rate of 14.73, and this is appreciably lower than the figure for last year. The first 24 hours of life are the most precarious and during this period there were 5 deaths. Immaturity was again the most common single cause of death during this period. There were unfortunately 4 deaths in infants aged 3-5 months.

Peri-natal Mortality

As is obvious from the foregoing, it seems to be a question of chance whether the child is stillborn or dies in the first hours of life. Hence the importance of grouping stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life as Peri-natal deaths.

The number of such deaths has been 16 which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 23.56, this is the lowest figure since 1960.

Neo-natal, Infant Mortality & Peri-natal Rates 1945-65

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
1945	16.4	32.89	—
1950	8.4	28.16	30.02
1955	5.36	18.76	25.5
1960	14.81	14.81	18.77
1961	29.41	34.75	37.03
1962	17.82	19.60	35.02
1963	28.00	35.80	41.35
1964	22.26	31.79	41.35
1965	14.73	20.62	23.56

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are:—

Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Undulant Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chickenpox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rubella, Trachoma, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal disease.

There were 646 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year which represents an incidence of 25.5. This figure is on the low side because many parents do not bother to call the doctor or report such cases as Mumps, Chickenpox or Measles.

All notified cases are visited by the District Public Health Inspector who investigates and advises the parents on exclusion and fumigation if the case warrants it.

In cases of Tuberculosis we have an assistant Health Visitor who visits the homes and arranges for the investigation of contacts.

This year there was only one death attributed to infectious disease and this occurred in an old case of Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This year we had 21 cases notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 12 of these occurred in Non-residents and are therefore not included in our Statistics. 4 of these cases were diagnosed at the routine X-ray examination which is carried out on new workers entering Gibraltar. Another two cases were landed from the bay for treatment whilst the remaining six cases occurred among the non-resident working population.

The majority of these cases were hospitalized and treated locally, but some were referred back to their respective health authorities for the necessary action and treatment. These as well as the 9 cases which occurred among the resident population had all their contacts checked for possible spread of the disease. There were 155 such contacts checked during the year.

All immigrant workers have their chest X-rayed on entering Gibraltar to exclude tuberculosis and this is proving to be of great benefit in preventing the importation of this disease. Under this scheme each worker is granted a provi-

sional permit of residence by the Immigration Authorities pending the result of the radiological examination by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The total number of workers who underwent chest X-ray examination during 1965 was 1,086.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis among the resident population was 0.36 per 1,000 which is much lower than last year's figure.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS 1935-39 and 1945-65

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence per thousand	Death per thousand
1935	23	15	—	0.88
*1936	30	19	1.90	1.20(*T.B. Officer Appt.)
1939	16	14	0.8	—
Civil population evacuated during the war.				
1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1955	20	2	0.86	0.08
1959	16	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	4	0.36	0.16
1961	6	2	0.27	0.09
1962	14	0	0.57	0.00
1963	6	0	0.29	0.00
1964	13	0	0.53	0.00
1965	9	1	0.36	0.04

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There was only one case of Renal Tuberculosis and this occurred in a young woman.

Leprosy

A young non-resident worker was found to be suffering from this disease on medical examination prior to employment in the City Council. The case was confirmed by laboratory examinations. After some initial treatment he was repatriated under the care of the Anti-Leprosy Authorities in his country.

Enteric Fever

We only had one case of Typhoid and two of para-typhoid fever during the year. Both cases of para-typhoid fever occurred in babies.

Cases of certain Infectious Diseases, by Age and Sex.

Disease	All ages		0-5 month	6-11 month	1	2	3	4	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & +
001-008 Pulmonary T.B.	9	T										2		3	4		
		M										2		1	3		
		F										—		2	1		
010-019 Non Pulmonary T.B.	1	T												1			
		M												—			
		F												1			
021-029 Syphilis	6	T											1	2	2		1
		M											1	2	2		
		F											—	—	—		
030 Gonorrhea	4	T										2	1	1			
		M										2	1	1			
		F										—	—	—			
040 Typhoid	1	T										1					
		M										1					
		F										—					
041 Para Typhoid	2	T	1	1					2								
		M	—	—					—								
		F	1	1					2								
045-048 Dysentery	6	T				1			1	2	2					1	
		M				1			1	—	—					1	
		F				—			—	2	—					—	
		T			1		2	2	5	8	1	1					
050 Scarlet Fever ...	15	M			1		2	2	5	4	1	—					
		F			—		—	—	—	4	—	1					
056 Whooping Cough	40	T	1	2	6	6	6	5	26	14							
		M	—	1	1	2	6	3	13	9							
		F	1	1	5	4	—	2	13	5							
057 Meningococcal Meningitis	2	T					2		2								
		M					2		2								
		F					—		—								
060 Leprosy	1	T												1			
		M												1			
		F												—			
085 Measles	9	T		1	3		2	1	7	1							
		M		—	2		2	—	4	—							
		F		1	1		—	1	3	1			1				
086 Rubella	32	T	1	1	5	4		3	14	13	2			3			
		M	1	—	1	2		2	6	6	1			2			
		F	—	1	4	2		1	8	7	1			1			
087 Chickenpox ...	367	T	4	11	27	37	24	41	144	183	25	8	3	4			
		M	2	6	14	18	10	24	74	103	12	4	2	2			
		F	2	5	13	19	14	17	70	80	13	4	1	2			
		T	1	1	6	12	16	26	62	53	11	8	4	9	2	2	
089 Mumps	151	M	—	1	4	5	9	16	35	25	6	3	3	5	—	—	
		F	1	—	2	7	7	10	27	28	5	5	1	4	2	2	





Brucellosis (Undulant Fever)

There were no cases notified during the year which reflects that the infection in previous years came from across the border.

Dysentery

The number of cases of bacillary dysentery notified during the year was only 7, which is a gross underestimation of the true incident. The reason for this is that most cases are mild in nature and are therefore treated symptomatically without investigations or notification by the practitioners.

Diphtheria

Once again there were no cases of Diphtheria in Gibraltar during the year. This disease is no longer endemic in our population and we are therefore doing our utmost to protect it against its possible re-emergence by advising immunization.

Whooping Cough

The number of cases notified during the year was 40. No serious complication occurred among this small number of cases.

Scarlet Fever

The number of cases notified during 1965 was only 15 and once again the signs and symptoms were very mild.

Measles

There were only 9 cases of this disease during the year which was to be expected following on the epidemic which occurred last year.

Chickenpox

This year we saw an epidemic of Chickenpox and there were 367 cases notified. The majority of these cases occurred among the nursery and infant school children. Most of the cases occurred in the first and second quarters of the year and although there were 20 cases in the third there were none in the last quarter.

Rubella

There were 32 cases of Rubella notified during the year. These were almost equally distributed throughout the year although the greater number occurred in the first six months.

Mumps

There occurred a minor epidemic of mumps. This really started in the last quarter of 1964 and continued chiefly during the first quarter of 1965 and gradually decreased during the year.

Meningococcal Meningitis

There were two cases notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever

This year there were no cases of Puerperal pyrexia notified.

Venereal diseases

There were 6 cases of Syphilis and 4 of Gonorrhoea notified during the year. This showed an increase over the figure for the last two years and I am somewhat concerned at the possible increase in such diseases due to the increased resident alien male population.

Poliomyelitis

Although there have been no cases of this disease notified during the year I have been personally informed by the Paediatrician of a likely case which occurred during the last week of the Year and which because of circumstances has required virological investigations to ascertain its causative organism.

Smallpox

There were no cases of this dreaded disease during 1965.

Vaccination against Smallpox

In Gibraltar we still have compulsory vaccination at the age of three months and re-vaccination at the age of 12 years.

The recommendation of the Ministry of Health, England, that primary vaccination should be postponed until the second year of life may be introduced at a future date since local circumstances do not warrant its immediate implementation.

Vaccination & Immunizations carried out by the Public Health Department

During 1965 all the immunization was carried out in the Public Health Department. The benefit of this centralisation are clearly seen by the fact that there were 4,137 doses issued, which is more than double the total number of doses given during 1964.

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Incidence — Civil Population, 1965.

Cases	Total	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	September	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.
001-008 Pulmonary T.B.	9	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1
010-019 Non-Respiratory T.B.	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
021-029 Syphilis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030 Gonorrhoea	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
040 Typhoid	4	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
041 Para Typhoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
045-048 Dysentery all forms	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
050 Scarlet Fever	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	1	—	2
056 Whooping Cough	15	1	3	3	7	2	—	1	3	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	3
057 Meningococcal Meningitis	40	—	6	—	6	1	17	7	25	1	—	7	8	—	1	—	1
060 Leprosy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
085 Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
086 Rubella	9	4	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
087 Chickenpox	32	—	5	4	9	8	6	1	15	2	1	1	4	—	2	—	4
089 Mumps	367	20	52	71	143	72	83	49	204	17	3	—	20	—	—	—	—
	151	19	39	30	88	21	9	11	41	11	7	2	20	2	—	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Return of Cases Landed from the Bay or brought into Town for Treatment, 1965.

Disease	Total	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	September	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.
001-008 Pulmonary T.B.	8	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	5	1	—	—	1
030 Gonorrhoea	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
045-048 Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	10	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	3	2	—	3	5	1	—	—	1

Note: There were four other cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found at routine chest examination of workers arriving in Gibraltar.

The following is a summary of the year's work:

Smallpox vaccinations	1,009
Polio myelitis (Sabin) type vaccine	2,835
Polio myelitis (Salk) vaccine	34
Triple Antigen	759
Diphtheria Tetanus Vaccine	444
Tetanus Toxoid vaccine	29

The following table is a summary of the primary immunization:—

Vaccine	1st Dose only	2nd Dose only	Course completed
Polio	84	56	1067
Triple or Combined	38	21	360

There have been a number of absentees because of repeated minor illnesses or due to their leaving Gibraltar, but on the whole the response has been better than expected.

Summary of Vaccinations

At 3 months	423	At 12 years	354
At 2-5 years	9	Adults*	223
	<u>432</u>		<u>577</u>

*Most of the adults were re-vaccinated for reasons of travels.

Rabies

We were fortunate in not having any cases of this disease during 1965 considering that this year there has been a world-wide resurgence of this disease.

It is most important that our Animal Quarantine Regulations should be properly enforced if we are to maintain the present situation and prevent the occurrence of a tragedy.

I am indebted to Inspector C. Platt, R.S.P.C.A., for the following information on the work of the Society during 1965.

	Dogs	Cats	Others	Total
Animals Treated	1988	414	137	2539
Animals painlessly destroyed	159	664	46	869

A comparison with the treatment and destruction figures of recent years, show a marked increase. A number of stray cat colonies have been dealt with and this has tended to boost

the destruction figures. Quite a number of these cats were in poor condition and some cases of ring worm noted. During the year there occurred six cases of Leptospirosis and an outbreak of Distemper which affected over 150 dogs. The bulk of treatments still remain, non-specific dermatoses, flea and worm infestation.

	Treatments	Destructions
1960	309	517
1961	269	573
1962	453	448
1963	460	467
1964	1447	358
1965	2539	869

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

The Government are responsible for these services, which are operated under the administrative direction of the Board of Management for the Medical and Health Services.

I am indebted to the Secretary Medical Department for the following information regarding the progress of these services during 1965:—

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards with thirteen beds, two private rooms, a nursery and a labour room containing two beds. Patients requiring surgical procedures are treated in the major operating theatre. For the past few years it had been found that the actual number of beds available is not sufficient to meet the demand at times, particularly in respect of ante-natal cases. Work was started to enlarge the Department so as to provide more beds and to accommodate the ante-natal Clinics which are held at present in the Out-patient Department.

On an average there were 34 deliveries per month, each mother stayed in hospital approximately five days for a normal delivery, five to eight days for a forceps delivery and ten to fourteen days for a caesarian section. Ante-natal admissions for observation and treatment stayed from one to four weeks.

Relaxation exercises were held in the Physiotherapy Department twice a week under qualified Physiotherapists. An appreciable increase in the attendance at these relaxation sessions testified to the increasing popularity in which they are

held by mothers who are finding them helpful both during and after confinement. Post natal exercises were also held in the Physiotherapy Department but these are not yet so well patronised although mothers are advised to attend them when they leave the Maternity Department. Each mother is taught how to carry out exercises by the Physiotherapists and the Midwives during their stay in Hospital and supplied with written instructions concerning these exercises.

The number of attendances at the Ante-natal clinics were 3,423 as compared with 3,111 in 1964.

Ninety-seven percent of the children born among the civilian population, exclusive of births which took place at the Royal Naval Hospital, were delivered at St. Bernard's Hospital.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

	1965	1964
Live Births: Males 214, Females 203.....	417	391
Stillbirths: Males 1, Females 5	6	6
Neo-natal deaths	4	6
Maternal deaths	Nil	Nil
Premature births	15	15
Twins	5 prs.	5 prs.
Caesarian Sections	19	21
Toxaemias	13	9
Exchange Transfusions	Nil	1

NOTE: These figures include non-resident aliens.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre situated in the centre of the town. These clinics are supervised by a Health Visitor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and by the Paediatrician on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Immunization against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus have now been centralized at the Public Health Department.

The two clinics held by the Paediatrician were devoted to advising mothers on infant and child welfare, and early in 1965, a series of ten talks were given. All babies and cases referred by the Health Visitor were seen at these clinics.

The Home Visiting schedule introduced last year continues to work satisfactorily. "Children at risk" were given extra attention.

Liaison continued to be good between all other relevant Government and City Council Departments.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

The number of children registered and attendances were as follows:—

	1965	1964
Number of children registered	1194	1049
Attendances	9405	8289

Year of Birth	Age Group	Number
1960	Over 5 years	44
1961	4-4 years	81
1962	3-4 years	136
1963	2-3 years	219
1964	1-2 years	325
1965	Under 1 year	379

Special clinics held by the Paediatrician.

Number of children Registered	556	799
Number of attendances	1292	1566
Lectures given	10	—

Home visiting—number of visits

	1965	1964
Primary visits, i.e., the first visit paid to a new baby	466	406
To children under one year	828	811
To children over one year	3276	3137
Ante-natal, i.e., advice given to expectant mothers	91	86
Special visits, i.e., to problem families bereaved families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request	347	305
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons	484	510
Number of homes visited	3166	3294

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service continued to work satisfactorily. This service is based on the one introduced in the United Kingdom, following the Education Act 1944. The overall responsibility for its running, is rested on the School Health Service Committee which has representatives from both the Education and Medical Departments.

The children are medically examined on school entry, on entering Secondary school and prior to school leaving.

The day-to-day running of the service was ably carried out by the three School Health Nurses under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer (the Medical Officer of Health). He has himself been assisted in the past by the three Government Medical Officers, but due to staff shortages during 1965 this was not possible. Hence the number of children examined was a little less than in previous years.

The cases requiring investigations, and/or treatment were referred to their family doctor, except in such cases where the parents stated that they normally attended the local hospital for lack of funds.

The number examined this year was 1,271 and the general condition of each child was classified as:—

- (a) 1,198
- (b) 73
- (c) Nil

If (b) and (c) are considered to be unsatisfactory then it means that the health of 5.7% of the children examined was below par, which is a little higher than the figure for last year.

Cases referred to their own doctor

The number referred to their own doctor was 42 and most of these cases were in need of treatment. The commonest cause of ill-health was bronchitis. Over a third of the total number of cases were suffering from upper-respiratory disease.

Cases referred to Paediatrician's Special Clinics

There were 8 cases referred to the Paediatrician for investigation. These included 5 cases of anaemia and one of nephritis.

Cases referred to other Hospital Clinics

This numbered 26. As usual the majority were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat clinic. Among the cases referred for operation were one of Hernia, two boys with a Hydrocele and another two with undescended testicles.

Ophthalmic Clinics

The majority of the 299 cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parents request, were for a refraction, and of these 90 had glasses prescribed. Among the eye complaints were the following cases:

Conjunctivitis	27 cases
Blepharities	9 cases
Sty	5 cases
Strabismus	5 cases
Injury to the eye	2 cases.

Dental clinics

The school dental service was re-organised towards the end of the year by the appointment of one school dental surgeon in place of the two dental surgeons who had previously been running the service. The dental surgeon now holds six sessions a week for teeth conservation, and two for extractions—one under 'gas' and one under local anaesthesia. In addition all new school entries are having their mouth checked so that in future they will all be routinely examined.

All dental treatment is free.

The following is a summary of the work in the Dental Clinics:

Treatment Sessions	267
Teeth Conserved	1077
Teeth Extracted	178
Attendances for scaling and gum treatment	125

Cleanliness

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 5,694.

There were 199 cases of "verminous head", but it must be noted that this number is boosted up by the number of cases which were found to be infested on more than one occasion. We had to exclude from school 13 cases because of persistent infestation.

Home visits

The number of homes visited during the year increased to 170. These were directed at finding out the children's background so as to help and advise parents whose children require supportive treatment. Unfortunately we do not possess the necessary number of social workers to be able to cope with all the cases needing help.

PORT HEALTH WORK

Maritime

The Government are responsible for the control of the port health work which is carried out by two medical practitioners employed part time as Health Officers, together with a number of Boarding Officers under the administrative direction of the Captain of the Port.

Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Medical Officer of Health is also vested with the status of a Health Officer and is thereby empowered to board ships, examine persons, suspected of suffering or who are suffering from infectious disease, and impose quarantine restrictions if and when necessary.

I am indebted to the Captain of the Port for the following information relating to the work of this Department during 1965:—

The statutory function of the service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance, including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 252 medical visits to ships during the year and 176 persons were landed due to illness; of these 63 were landed from British ships and 113 from foreign ships.

169 ships called into the port for the purpose of landing sick seamen.

Air

The Airport is under the control of the Royal Air Force, and their Senior Medical Officer, who is vested with the status and powers of a Health Officer, is responsible for matters concerning the sanitation of the airport and of all service aircraft.

The Government are responsible for the sanitary control, disinfection and disinsectization of Civil Aircraft. The duties concerned are performed by a Government Medical Officer as part of his general duties. Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Medical Officer of Health is vested with the status of a Health Officer in respect of the Airport.

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Mrs. Dorothy Ellicott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1965 on which this section is based.

The number of blind and partially sighted persons in Gibraltar continued to fall in 1965.

No less than 80% of those on the register are over 60 years of age and during the year there were 10 deaths among these elderly blind, while one younger blind woman left Gibraltar. There were only four new additions to the register all aged over 70 years. The total number on the register has been as follows:—

Year	Blind	Partially Blind	Total
1959	109	14	123
1960	111	16	127
1961	100	17	117
1962	93	16	109
1963	91	12	103
1964	87	14	101
1965	84	13	97

Many more people of an advanced age, living in comfortable houses and well looked after by relatives might qualify for registration if they visited the ophthalmologist.

There are sixteen blind persons excellently cared for in the John Mackintosh Homes.

The Christmas Party was the usual great success. It was again held at Mount Alvernia and was graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lathbury.

The Society agreed not to press for the appointment of a full time successor to the teacher for the blind in view of the decreasing number of blind people in Gibraltar. It was nevertheless disappointed in not receiving official financial help to allow him to run a club for the elderly blind at his home.

The Government does give the Society £100 each year, but this is earmarked for preventive work, and it is used to provide spectacles for schoolchildren whose parents claim hardship in having to provide them.

Spectacles are also provided to adults including some Spanish workers, who always give generously on flag days.

The Society loans out a number of radios and helps maintain and repair these as well as those privately owned by some blind persons.

The Government provides every blind and partially sighted person with free medical service and a free wireless licence. If they are on Public Assistance they are given a special rate above what they would otherwise obtain; 6/- a week if blind and 3/- if partially sighted.

The bus companies of Gibraltar generously allow blind persons to travel free on their buses, those totally sightless being allowed one companion.

The Gibraltar Branch of the Red Cross kindly allows the Society the use of their van, and permits their welfare worker to work part time for the Society.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

I am indebted to the City Engineer, Mr. W. E. Chiappe, M.I.C.E., A.M.I., Mun.E., for assistance in the preparation of this part of the report.

WATER SUPPLY

Potable Water

The population obtain potable water by two methods: (a) from roof catchments and underground tanks attached to each individual house, and (b) from City Council's supply. The latter is distributed mainly direct by pies through permanent meters, but a small proportion is drawn by bucket or barrel from the Council's street fountains. The demand for supplies from fountains has decreased considerably in consequence of the large number of premises which are being provided with direct supplies from the City Council mains. In addition potable water is supplied to private underground tanks during the dry season through temporary meters and flexible hoses and in smaller quantities by tank lorry to those consumers whose premises are not within reasonable distance from the distributing mains.

All barrels are sterilized at weekly intervals. The public health staff are constantly on the watch for possible pollution of underground tanks. Two hundred and twenty-four samples from suspected tanks and other sources were taken in 1965.

The year started with reservoirs less than half full—a very bad start indeed—and to make matters worse rain was well below the average during the wet season. The dry season started with stocks at 11 million gallons in spite of continuous distilling throughout the rainy season. A tanker had to be ordered which arrived when the stocks had reached 3 million gallons. During the latter part of the year rain was again

below the average and the offer by the Admiralty of a small tanker early in November was accepted. The distilling plant was working throughout the year except for short maintenance periods and produced 12,465,270 gallons. The year ended with stocks over 10 million gallons, slightly better than when it started, but the outlook for next year was, however, not very bright.

Close on thirty-four million gallons were pumped from the potable water wells and softened by the Base Exchange Water Softening Plant. The hardness of the water from the wells is reduced approximately thirty-two degrees to zero, and blended with raw water to the optimum degree of hardness, viz., ten degrees. The blended water after chloramination is pumped into a service tank and then lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution to the public, after it has been subjected to bacteriological examination to establish its purity.

73,406,018 gallons were issued during the year from the various Council's sources.

Rainfall at the Catchments during the calendar year 1965 totalled 29.62 inches.

BRACKISH WATER

Brackish water is supplied by the Council for general sanitary purposes, fire fighting and other requirements.

The quantity of brackish water pumped during the year amounted to 424 million gallons.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

Domestic refuse is collected and disposed of daily by the City Council.

In addition to an average of 30 tons of domestic refuse which is collected by the Council's refuse lorries, approximately 30 cubic yards of trade refuse consisting of tobacco dust, wood shavings, sawdust, waste paper, coffee waste, condemned foods and other materials are carried by private lorries to the Refuse Destructor and burnt every day.

Sewage Disposal

The whole of the sewage of Gibraltar eventually discharges into the sea at Europa Point Outfall.

Numerous storm overflows exist along the line of their main sewer and come into operation during the times of heavy floods. The configuration of the Rock is such that very large volumes of storm water rapidly reach the lower levels and the main sewer is then taxed to the utmost. The rate of run-off

is such that during heavy rains boulders and much silt reach the sewers. The quantity of sewage and storm water pumped from the low level was one million eight hundred thousand gallons during 1965.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND STREET CLEANSING

The production of materials for road works by the Asphalt Mixing Plant installed at Catalan Bay Depot totalled 3421 tons 7 cwts. made up as follows:—bitumen macadam —1674 tons 15 cwts., hot asphalt 1450 tons 2 cwts. and cold asphalt 296 tons 7 cwts.

The remaining new roads at Laguna Estate were resurfaced, and other surfacing work undertaken on behalf of Government were at the Fair Ground at Alameda Parade and at Waterport Wharf.

Road improvements, comprising re-alignments, regrading and re-surfacings were carried out in Trafalgar Road at the bottom of Europa Road, Line Wall Road (south end), and the junction of Willis's and Castle Roads, St. Bernard's Road, Engineer Road, and Cumberland Road.

An interesting work undertaken for the M.P.B.W. was the hockey pitch at the Naval Officers' Pavilion. The finished surface is of cold asphalt, and has proved a successful playing surface.

Another number of paths in Alameda Gardens were also resurfaced.

Other public highways were maintained in as good a condition as possible, patching and potholing being carried out as and when circumstances permitted.

Flushing of streets was carried out periodically and intensified during the dry season. The permanent parking of cars on one or both sides of the public thoroughfares makes it increasingly difficult to carry out this task properly. Fairly often, cars were parked over the street watering valves and a whole morning or afternoon was lost in trying to have the obstruction removed.

Sweeping of districts was done in the normal way but again the parking of cars along the main thoroughfares at all times of the day and night made it very difficult to maintain the desired degree of cleanliness.

PUBLIC BATHS

The Tarik hot and cold fresh water slipper baths were open throughout the year and the Sea Bathing Establishment at Montagu continued to be well patronized in summer. Fresh water shower baths introduced a few years ago are a popular feature.

Catalan Bay, Eastern Beach, Sandy Bay and Camp Bay, which are much favoured by the residents, particularly this summer due to the Spanish Frontier restrictions, are controlled by the City Council during the bathing season. The beaches are patrolled by a boat throughout the day and chalets provided with sanitary accommodation are available free of charge to bathers for use as changing rooms, at Eastern Beach, Catalan Bay and Camp Bay. Fresh water showers are also available in the chalets at Eastern Beach. The chalets are kept open until half an hour after sunset.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The following information kindly furnished by the Commissioner of Lands & Works details the progress of the Government Housing Scheme during 1965:—

Flats Allocated

Block	Flats	Families	Persons
Rodney House	20	20	83
Maidstone House	20	20	75
Key House	20	20	92
53 Prince Edward's Road	1	1	9
			(Ex W.D.)
14 Flat Bastion Road	12	12	46
			(Ex W.D.)
51 Prince Edward's Road	9	10	43
			(Ex W.D.)
TOTALS ...	82	83	348

Flats Under Construction

Block	Flats
Schomberg Cottage	56
Block 24 Laguna	20
Block 25 Laguna	20
Additional Stories Lake Chad	18
Glacis Blocks 1 & 4	240
Block 26 Laguna	20
Total	374

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspections

Nine thousand and seven inspections were carried out by Public Health Inspectors during the year, in the course of which four thousand three hundred and seventy-four nuisances were discovered. Appropriate action was taken and subsequently, two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven visits were paid to ensure that the remaining nuisances had been effectively abated.

These inspections included two hundred and ninety investigations carried out at the request of the Housing Manager for the purpose of reporting on the living conditions of applicants for accommodation in Government owned premises or following complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons living in overcrowded homes. In addition, three hundred and seventy-eight inspections were made to determine the fitness of apartments for subletting referred to this Department by the service and Dockyard Authorities.

Food catering establishments, ice-cream depots, dairies, and mineral water factories were inspected on one thousand three hundred and nine occasions. Advantage was taken on these visits to health educate food handlers.

Sixty-seven underground tanks were inspected after cleansing and white washing and forty were found to be not insect proof.

Hairdressers and barber shops were inspected on one hundred and fifty-six occasions.

Legal Proceedings

Two hundred and eighty-two statutory notices were served. Court proceedings were instituted in fourteen cases — thirteen for non-compliance with the requirements of notices served under the Public Health Ordinance, two for infringement of the Markets, Hawkers and Pedlars Ordinance, one for infringement of the spitting Bye-laws, and six for contravention of the (Food (General) Bye-laws) and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

Water

Two hundred and twenty-four samples of water from underground tanks and City Council supplies were taken during the year in addition to those taken regularly by the City Engineer Department from their own supply.

Drain Testing

One hundred and sixteen tests were effected. A new smoke/air pressure machine 'Murphex' was obtained and proved most efficient and practical in its use.

Disinfection and Desinfestation

Nineteen premises were disinfected with formalin following serious cases of infectious diseases and eighty-one desinfestations were carried out against vermin. The range of insecticides was increased throughout the year.

Interceptors and sewers were also treated in co-operation with the personnel from the City Engineer's Department, in an effort to keep down the cockroach population.

DISINFECTION

Dtails of work done at the Disinfection Station during 1965

Months	Beds and Matt- resses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Coun- ter panet	water vendors Barrels	Sun- dries	Totals
January	2	2	4	—	—	35	—	43
February	3	2	2	—	—	28	—	35
March	2	13	7	17	—	28	10	77
April	4	3	2	3	—	28	4	44
May	2	2	—	2	—	32	9	47
June	1	2	—	2	—	28	11	44
July	4	2	—	—	—	35	1	42
August	3	2	—	—	—	28	15	48
September	—	—	—	—	—	28	4	32
October	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
November	3	3	6	3	—	28	8	51
December	—	5	10	2	—	35	30	82
Totals	24	36	31	29	—	368	92	580

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Identification: Thirty-two samples of mosquito larvae from various localities were examined for identification and the following varieties were found:—

21 samples	<i>Culex pipiens</i>
11 samples	<i>Theobaldia longerolata</i>

Intensive Campaigns: The usual fortnightly one was held from the 28th March to the 10th April. *Another one was held from the 15th November to the 20th November.

*In autumn because of a sudden increase in mosquitoes it was decided to have a small intensive campaign for one week. Although hampered by early rains, which tended to wash away the insecticides used, the increase was checked. (It is curious to note that the sudden increase in mosquitoes coincided with a similar increase in house flies and blue bottles during the same period).

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1965

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding places found — by districts					Total
		Town Lower	Town Middle	Town Upper	South	North	
January	443	—	—	—	—	1	1
February	412	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	394	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	530	—	—	—	16	4	20
May	508	—	1	—	1	—	2
June	392	—	—	—	15	—	15
July	668	2	1	—	1	—	4
August	546	—	—	1	—	—	1
September	586	—	—	1	1	—	2
October	656	—	—	—	18	—	18
November	560	—	1	3	1	—	5
December	465	—	2	3	1	2	8
TOTAL ..	6,160	2	5	8	54	7	76

Breeding places found consisted of: Flower pots, iron drums, street gullies, galvanised iron water tanks, underground tanks, yard gullies, galvanised baths, swimming pools, valve closet, barrels etc.

RODENT CONTROL

The measures adopted in recent years for the extermination and repression of this pest were continued during the year under review with very favourable results.

The poisons at present being used are warfarin, zinc phosphide and arsenious oxide. Of these, the most popular, as also the safest, is warfarin. It has not got the short acute knock down action of the other two, but has certainly proved to be a most effective poison for rodents. It is supplied free to members of the public for ordinary treatments. Complaints received are investigated at once, by the Rodent Officer, who then decides on the best treatment to be applied, either by the complainant himself, or by the Rodent Department's team.

Excluding the number of rodents killed privately, an estimated kill of 880 is recorded from treatments carried out by the Rodent section of the Public Health Department.

Under Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations vessels are inspected, as required, for the presence of rats, and deratting Exemption certificates are issued when appropriate. Ten vessels were inspected and ten certificates issued during 1965.

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1965

Service	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
Civilian	193	7941	4142	2735	8	2	418	558
Electric light Telephone Pits	144	—	148	41	2	2	—	64
City Council Sewers	93	—	372	142	—	—	—	258
TOTALS ...	430	7941	4662	2918	10	4	418	880

No. of Vessels inspected 10
 Deratization certificates issued 10
 Amount of Warfarin issued to the Public413 lbs.
 No. of carcasses sent to the Laboratory for examination 9

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED:

Written	10
Verbal	827

PREMISES INSPECTED:

General inspection	9
House-to-House inspection	9007
Statutory notices served	282
Visits to Transit Centre	66

NUISANCES FOUND:

Defective drains	372
Obstructed drains	347
Drain tests	116
Defective W.C.'s	89
Defective W.C. fittings	317
" water fittings	142
" rainwater pipes	86
" eavesgutters	110
" roofs	126
" ceilings	81
" wall plaster	191
" floors	59
" yard paving	29
Dampness	156
Premises dirty	313
Defective or no Dustbins	217
Other Minor Defects	1623
Samples of water taken for analysis	224
Underground tanks not insect proof	40
Underground tanks inspected	67
Water tank not insect proof or no cover	24
Brackish water running to waste	172
Potable water	18
Smoke and soot nuisance.....	9
Samples of food and Drugs taken for analysis	59
Premises disinfected for infectious disease	19
Premises disinfected for vermin, etc.	89
Stables disinfected	2
Articles disinfected at Disinfecting Station	582
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	181
Visits of enquiry re Housing	668
Visits of Milk-shops	1
Visits to Eating-house, Bakeries, Shops, etc.	1309
Visits to Factories, Workshops	173
Visits to Hairdressers and Barber shops	156

Visits to premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	2477
Vaccination notices served	3
Legal Proceedings instituted	23
Street water fittings found defective	96
Inspection of Vessels (deratting Exemption Certificate)	10

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

Public Markets

Continual improvements were carried out during the year under review.

The iron work of the poultry stalls were painted in a light blue with white background, and the fruit and vegetables in light cream with a white background.

Ample use has been made of whitewash, lime being a sterilant and pleasant to the eye; the appearance of drab concrete facades have been pleasantly changed by such method.

Coloured plastic bins were also provided at certain points within the markets.

A gradual but positive increase in shops selling market produce throughout the town has, no doubt, contributed to less people making use of the markets. It is, however, up to the stall-holder to compete in prices against the outsider if he wants to regain lost customers.

Food

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

Meat

All supplies of beef were imported frozen from Brazil, Argentine, Kenya, Bechuanaland, Denmark, Germany and Australia. The retail price ranged from 3/11d. to 4/10d. a pound.

Frozen pork and veal were imported from Denmark, Australia, Holland, Ireland and New Zealand. Prices ranged from 4/6d. to 6/6d. a pound, according to quality and cut.

Frozen mutton was imported from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Argentine. Prices ranged from 2/- to 3/6d. a pound.

Prices of frozen offal, imported from Argentine, Brazil, Kenya and Holland, have ranged from 2/- to 4/- a pound. Some hotels and restaurants also imported fresh meat from U.K.

Small quantities of Kosher meat were imported from Spain, Tangier and U.K. for the exclusive use of the Hebrew Community.

All meat must be accompanied by an official certificate from the Health Authority of the Country of origin, and it is again inspected by the Public Health Inspectors before it is allowed to be sold to the Public.

Adequate supplies of poultry, locally reared, were available throughout the year. Frozen poultry was also imported from Denmark and the United States of America, and rabbits from Australia.

Slaughtering

The only slaughtershouse in Gibraltar is at Dalli's Farm, (old Lewis Battery) on the Upper Rock. Adjoining this slaughterhouse, are the piggeries which house fine specimens of pigs of English Berkshire and Landrate strains, not common in these surroundings.

Sixty-five pigs were slaughtered during 1965, with a total weight of 9,815 lbs. These were duly inspected (ante mortem and post-mortem) by Public Health Inspectors and passed as fit for consumption.

Eggs

Adequate supplies have been imported from U.K., Morocco, Belgium and Holland throughout the year, prices ranging from 2/11d. to 6/6d. per dozen.

Fish

With the exception of small consignments brought in by local fishing boats, and from Morocco, all fish was imported from Spain and the average daily import throughout the year has been 1,400 pounds.

Fruit and Vegetables

Abundant supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables, mostly of excellent quality, have been introduced from Spain and Morocco, and sold at the Markets, shops in town or in the streets by licensed itinerant vendors.

Milk

The amount of fresh milk consumed by the public is negligible, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

From eighty to one hundred litres of fresh milk were imported from Spain daily. This milk is boiled and filtered at the dairy in the Markets, before it is sold to the public.

Small quantities of sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles were imported from Holland and also the new Long Life milk from the United Kingdom. Filled milk processed locally from skimmed milk powder by the addition of edible fats, and vitamins, and subsequently pasteurized, was also available during the year.

Groceries

Supplies of groceries imported from the United Kingdom and other countries have been adequate and generally of satisfactory quality.

Ice-Cream

All premises wherein ice-cream are manufactured must be registered with the City Council in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise manufacturers on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible, and numerous samples were taken during the course of these visits and examined bacteriologically in the Council's Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of ice-creams manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain were also imported regularly during the hot season. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers, and subject to the same sanitary requirements as those produced locally.

Eating Houses, Confectioneries and Cafes

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture of preservation of food products as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets, and shell fish must be registered with the City Council.

All food eating establishments were inspected regularly at frequent intervals by the Department's Inspectors. One thousand three hundred and nine visits were paid during the year, in the course of which advice was given to the owners on food hygiene and on all matters concerning the storing, handling and preparation of food destined for human consumption.

SAMPLING

The various samples taken under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1965, are classified in the following table:—

	Official Samples		Informal Samples		Total Number
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Cow's Milk	1	—	—	—	1
Goat's Milk	2	—	—	—	2
Reconstituted Milk	3	—	—	—	3
Skimmed Milk	1	—	—	—	1
Sterilized Homogenized Milk	4	—	—	—	4
Evaporated Milk	8	—	—	—	8
Condensed Milk	1	—	—	—	1
Non-fatty Milk Powder...	1	—	—	—	1
Ice-cream (loose)	—	—	13	—	13
Ice-cream (wrapped) ...	—	—	8	—	8
Coca-Cola	—	—	2	—	2
Fanta	—	—	2	—	2
Lemonade (La Casera)..	—	—	8	—	8
Orange Crush	—	—	1	—	1
Aerated waters	—	—	3	—	3
Peeled Plum Tomatoes (tinned) ...	—	—	1	—	1
Tomato Puree (tinned)	—	—	1	—	1
Plum Jam	—	—	1	—	1
Agua de Azahar	—	—	1	—	1
Express Long Life Milk	—	—	1	—	1
	21	—	42	—	63

NOTE: In addition to the above, samples of production of canned meat at the Canneries (Gibraltar Packers Ltd.) Bayside, were taken daily. Samples of water used for the cooling of tins for free chlorine content were also taken periodically.

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD 1965

Beef	4564 lbs.
Pork	46 "
Chicken	563 "
Turkey	53 "
Liver	10 "
Fish	1971 "
Pears	1650 "
Ham	1749 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Luncheon Meat	338 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salami	2760 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pigs Feet	500 "
Sausages	178 "
Italian Sausage	78 "
Tongue	52 "
Gammon	80 "
Bacon	16 "
Pork & Ham	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Corned Beef	59 "
Flour	2040 "
Cheese	203 "
Vermicelli	73 "
Curried Prawns & Rice	105 "
Salmon	6 "
Jam	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Biscuits	88 "
Confectionery	88 "
Cakes	737 "
Tinned Fruit	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Bananas	408 "
Mince Pies	18 "
Fried Potatoes	2400 "
Caviar	48 tins.
Evaporated Milk	142 lbs.
Heinz's Products (expired)	77 tins.

MEDICAL WORK DONE FOR THE COUNCIL

Two hundred and eighty-eight Council employees were medically examined during the year, an increase of ninety compared with the preceding year. The majority were routine examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for employment, and a few were for the purpose of making recommendations related to retirement from the Council's service for reasons of health.

Certain categories of workmen were sent to the X-ray Department of the St. Bernard's Hospital for radiological examination prior to their being medically examined.

Applicants suspected of suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were referred to the Government Medical Specialist at King George V Hospital for radiological examination.

January	24
February	27
March	26
April	20
May	13
June	19
July	27
August	15
September	39
October	55
November	14
December	9
	288

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST GIBRALTAR

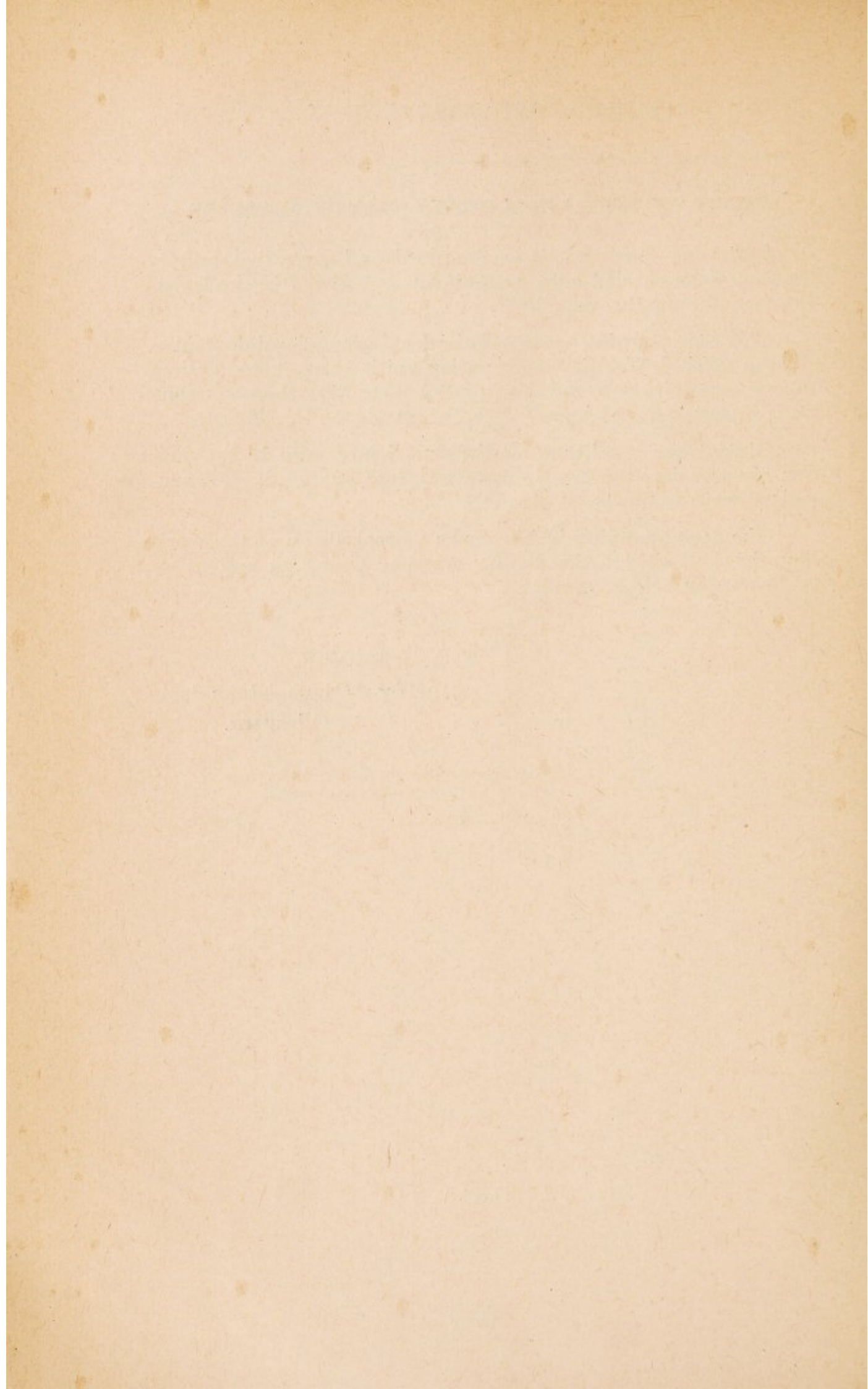
Fifty-one thousand, three hundred and sixty-five investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1965.

The Laboratories are recognized as a Vaccination Centre by the World Health Organisation with respect to Yellow Fever immunization and during the year fifty-three persons were inoculated and issued with International Certificates.

Sixty-three specimens of different foods, milk in its various forms being the most numerous, were analysed. All specimens were found to be genuine.

The accompanying Table shows a break-down of the work done in the Laboratories during the year giving an indication of the wider field covered.

E. A. J. IMOSI,
City Pathologist-Analyst,
Gibraltar.



SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE LABORATORIES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR FOR 1966

INVESTIGATIONS		Old	St. Mark's Hospital	St. Mary's Hospital	Total
BLOOD					
(1) Cytological	Revs. When differential count is required, e.g. in cases of leukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, etc.	1284	7476	4944	14904
(2) Biochemistry	Protein, albumin, globulin, A/G ratio, urea, creatinine, glucose, cholesterol, etc.	901	1364	4962	6327
(3) Immunology	Antibody titres, e.g. in cases of infectious diseases, etc.	3	24	27	64
(4) Haematology	Haemoglobin, red cell count, etc.	290	1780	1055	3125
(5) Transfusion	ABO grouping, Rh factor, etc.	48	1814	446	2308
(6) Coagulation	Prothrombin time, etc.	34	63	517	1002
(7) Rheumatology	Rheumatoid factor, etc.	—	2	17	19
(8) Endocrinology	Thyroid function tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(9) Toxicology	Alcohol, drugs, etc.	—	—	—	—
(10) Microbiology	Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.	—	—	—	—
(11) Serology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(12) Histology	Smears, etc.	—	—	—	—
(13) Pathology	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(14) Radiology	X-rays, etc.	—	—	—	—
(15) Other	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
URINE					
(1) Cytological	Revs. When differential count is required, e.g. in cases of leukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, etc.	11	224	19	254
(2) Biochemistry	Protein, albumin, glucose, etc.	80	2234	367	2621
(3) Immunology	Antibody titres, etc.	809	620	61	1490
(4) Haematology	Haemoglobin, red cell count, etc.	23	30	66	117
(5) Transfusion	ABO grouping, Rh factor, etc.	34	100	706	902
(6) Coagulation	Prothrombin time, etc.	201	560	1876	2137
(7) Rheumatology	Rheumatoid factor, etc.	26	135	66	227
(8) Endocrinology	Thyroid function tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(9) Toxicology	Alcohol, drugs, etc.	—	—	—	—
(10) Microbiology	Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.	—	—	—	—
(11) Serology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(12) Histology	Smears, etc.	—	—	—	—
(13) Pathology	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(14) Radiology	X-rays, etc.	—	—	—	—
(15) Other	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
SPUTUM					
(1) Cytological	Revs. When differential count is required, e.g. in cases of leukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, etc.	47	117	17	181
(2) Biochemistry	Protein, albumin, glucose, etc.	10	3	31	44
(3) Immunology	Antibody titres, etc.	5	11	40	56
(4) Haematology	Haemoglobin, red cell count, etc.	—	—	—	—
(5) Transfusion	ABO grouping, Rh factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(6) Coagulation	Prothrombin time, etc.	—	—	—	—
(7) Rheumatology	Rheumatoid factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(8) Endocrinology	Thyroid function tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(9) Toxicology	Alcohol, drugs, etc.	—	—	—	—
(10) Microbiology	Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.	—	—	—	—
(11) Serology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(12) Histology	Smears, etc.	—	—	—	—
(13) Pathology	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(14) Radiology	X-rays, etc.	—	—	—	—
(15) Other	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
GASTRIC CONTENTS					
(1) Biochemistry	Protein, albumin, glucose, etc.	—	—	—	—
(2) Immunology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(3) Haematology	Haemoglobin, red cell count, etc.	—	—	—	—
(4) Transfusion	ABO grouping, Rh factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(5) Coagulation	Prothrombin time, etc.	—	—	—	—
(6) Rheumatology	Rheumatoid factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(7) Endocrinology	Thyroid function tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(8) Toxicology	Alcohol, drugs, etc.	—	—	—	—
(9) Microbiology	Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.	—	—	—	—
(10) Serology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(11) Histology	Smears, etc.	—	—	—	—
(12) Pathology	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(13) Radiology	X-rays, etc.	—	—	—	—
(14) Other	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
URINES					
(1) Cytological	Revs. When differential count is required, e.g. in cases of leukaemia, lymphoma, myeloma, etc.	52	407	405	864
(2) Biochemistry	Protein, albumin, glucose, etc.	595	805	405	1805
(3) Immunology	Antibody titres, etc.	1700	2403	1111	5614
(4) Haematology	Haemoglobin, red cell count, etc.	180	80	229	529
(5) Transfusion	ABO grouping, Rh factor, etc.	11	14	10	35
(6) Coagulation	Prothrombin time, etc.	84	94	10	188
(7) Rheumatology	Rheumatoid factor, etc.	726	1000	508	2234
(8) Endocrinology	Thyroid function tests, etc.	4	2	—	6
(9) Toxicology	Alcohol, drugs, etc.	30	15	—	45
(10) Microbiology	Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.	—	—	—	—
(11) Serology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(12) Histology	Smears, etc.	—	—	—	—
(13) Pathology	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(14) Radiology	X-rays, etc.	—	—	—	—
(15) Other	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
WATER					
(1) Bacteriology	Culture for bacteria, etc.	230	—	—	230
(2) Biochemistry	Protein, albumin, glucose, etc.	504	—	—	504
(3) Immunology	Antibody titres, etc.	12	—	—	12
(4) Haematology	Haemoglobin, red cell count, etc.	—	—	—	—
(5) Transfusion	ABO grouping, Rh factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(6) Coagulation	Prothrombin time, etc.	—	—	—	—
(7) Rheumatology	Rheumatoid factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(8) Endocrinology	Thyroid function tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(9) Toxicology	Alcohol, drugs, etc.	—	—	—	—
(10) Microbiology	Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.	—	—	—	—
(11) Serology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(12) Histology	Smears, etc.	—	—	—	—
(13) Pathology	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(14) Radiology	X-rays, etc.	—	—	—	—
(15) Other	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
FOOD AND DRUGS ORIGIN					
(1) Bacteriology	Culture for bacteria, etc.	100	—	—	100
(2) Biochemistry	Protein, albumin, glucose, etc.	167	—	—	167
(3) Immunology	Antibody titres, etc.	100	—	—	100
(4) Haematology	Haemoglobin, red cell count, etc.	—	—	—	—
(5) Transfusion	ABO grouping, Rh factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(6) Coagulation	Prothrombin time, etc.	—	—	—	—
(7) Rheumatology	Rheumatoid factor, etc.	—	—	—	—
(8) Endocrinology	Thyroid function tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(9) Toxicology	Alcohol, drugs, etc.	—	—	—	—
(10) Microbiology	Culture for bacteria, fungi, etc.	—	—	—	—
(11) Serology	Antibody titres, etc.	—	—	—	—
(12) Histology	Smears, etc.	—	—	—	—
(13) Pathology	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
(14) Radiology	X-rays, etc.	—	—	—	—
(15) Other	Various tests, etc.	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL					
		5726	28236	17960	61922

