Morbidity and Mortality

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Prepared by the NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS Executive 3-6300, Ext. 4744

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Weekly Report

Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended October 19, 1957

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Influenza and influenza-like disease occurred in all parts of the country during the past week—sporadic but widespread In some States, and causing high absenteeism rates in many schools in others. It appears that epidemics are becoming less extensive or intensive in some of the Southern States but more so in many of the Northern States. A reasonable and satisfactory estimate of the number of new cases for the week ended October 19 cannot be made because of the diverse nature of reports from individual States. It could be in the range of a million or more.

Since precise morbidity data for the Nation as a whole are not available, the excess in the total number of deaths in large cities has been found to be one of the most reliable measures of the impact of an epidemic, and as such has been accepted extensively in the past. Currently, data are available from 108 cities on the number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia. Since September 1, 1957, there have been 2,517 deaths from these causes as compared with 1,825 for 1956 (1956 is used for comparison because there was no influenza epidemic occurring during September and October of that year).

In epidemics occurring prior to 1954 there were increases in the number of deaths from all causes as well as from influenza and pneumonia. Currently, the numbers of deaths from all causes are available on a weekly basis for 114 cities located in those sections of the Nation which contain about one-third of the population of the country as a whole. Since Continued on page 2

Table I. Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: Continental United States

(Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

		42d WEE	ĸ	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10		CUMULATIVE	NUMBER		12.24	
	Ended			Fin	rst 42 wee	ks	Since seasonal low week			Approxi- mate
DISEASE	Oct. 19, 1957	Ended Oct. 20, 1956	Median 1952-56	1957	1956	Median 1952-56	1956-57	1955-56	Median 1951-52 to 1955-56	seasonal low point
Anthrax	11	-	1	17	34	25	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Botulism049.1	-	7		11	12	10	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Brucellosis (undulant fever) 044	15	24	24	799	872	1,368	(2)	(²) (²)	(2)	(2) (2)
Diphtheria055	41	42	70	816	1,132	1,470	352	306	612	July J
Encephalitis, infectious082 Hepatitis, infectious,	40	62	39	1,526	1,813	1,625	966	1,184	1,032	June 1
and serum092, N998.5 pt.	210	309	409	12,603	16,029	26,194	1.593	1,950	3,194	Sept. 1
Malaria110-117	3	5	22	132	208	604	(2)	(²)	(2)	(2)
Measles085	1,087	1,392	1,145	456,291	583,522	583,522	6,637	6,820	5,705	Sept.
Meningococcal infections057	43	48	61	1,960	2,223	3,469	275	258	360	Sept.
Meningitis, other340	36	42		1,934	1,260					
Poliomyelitis080	112	396	1,169	³ 5,335	13,529	30,733	4,809	12,477	28,841	Apr.
Paralytic080.0,080.1	61	154		³ 1,826	5,790		1,552	5,207		Apr.
Nonparalytic080.2	33	158		32,653	5,293		2,490	5,023		Apr.
Unspecified080.3	18	84		856	2,446		767	2,247		Apr.
Psittacosis096.2	3	8	1	209	438	217	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rabies in man094	-	1	1	4	8	8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Typhoid fever040	43	44	44	1,128	1,539	1,884	871	1,227	1,482	Apr.
Typhus fever, endemic101	-	3	3	102	91	146	77	72	116	Apr.
Rabies in animals	56	73	105	3,591	3,957	5,755	188	205	332	Oct.

¹Reported in Alabama. ²Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.

Includes revised report from Arkansas.

Symbols. -1 dash [-]: no cases reported; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS-Continued

September 1 of this year, there have been 73,839 deaths from all causes in the 114 cities as compared with 69,660 for the same period last year. Thus, the two figures of excess deaths, 692 for influenza and pneumonia and 4,179 from all causes, can be interpreted as a rough measure of the effect or impact of influenza in the 114 cities. It cannot be assumed, however, that that impact is of the same magnitude in the remaining two-thirds of the country.

The Puerto Rico Department has supplied the following figures, by age, for 1,197 cases of influenza in persons seen in 26 outpatient clinics.

	Percentage Distribution						
Age	Cases of influenza	Total population					
Under 1 year	1.4	3.5					
1 to 4 years	13.2	12.2					
5 to 14 years	34.6	26.3					
15 to 24 years	20.1	18.3					
25 to 44 years	17.0	23.0					
45 to 64 years	10.8	12.4					
65 and over	2.9	4.3					

Dr. N. J. Rose, Illinois Department of Health, has reported an epidemic of influenza occurring in a State school for the mentally retarded in which 1,243 of 4,800 are ill. The peak of the epidemic has now been passed in the female division, where 7 deaths occurred, and the male division is now actively affected.

Dr. Clayton Loosli, University of Chicago, has reported a well delimited outbreak of Asian influenza in the university clinic population during the past 4 weeks. Asian strain influenza virus was isolated from 29 of the 56 cases studied.

Dr. W. S. Jordan, Western Reserve University, has submitted studies of 5 deaths associated with Asian influenza. In 3 of the cases the deaths appeared to be due primarily to influenza. In the other 2 cases, underlying chronic disease processes were contributory factors.

The Weekly Influenza Statement by the British Ministry of Health for the week endedOctober 12 shows that the numbers of cases and the deaths from pneumonia showed increases of 395 and 81 respectively, and deaths attributed to influenza showed an increase of 149 over the previous week. New claims on the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance showed an increase of 26,023 over the previous week. Incidence in the Northern and North Western regions, the East and West Ridings, and South Wales showed signs of declining.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau has received information that an epidemic of influenza started in Surinam in September. About 16,000 cases were reported in a 3-week period. Attack rate in a surveyed group was 64 percent. The epidemic has been confirmed as type A, and sera of many patients showed antibodies against the A/Singapore/ 1/57 virus.

Diphtheria

Dr. G. E. McDaniel, South Carolina State Board of Health, has supplied additional information on the outbreak of diphtheria in Dorchester County mentioned in last week's report. An investigation revealed that none of the persons ill had received immunization. Not all were clinical cases of diphtheria since 1 of 3 doctors reported as cases all family contacts who had positive throat cultures. This was not disproved by the State Board of Health because the outbreak was well past its peak when it came to the attention of the Board. The peak occurred with the report of 18 cases during the week of September 14, with fewer cases reported during the following 2 weeks. No cases have been reported during the past 2 weeks.

Rabies in man

Dr. G. E. McDaniel has also reported a fatal case of rables in a 14-year-old boy in South Carolina. This boy's home was in a rural area near Sumter. About August 10 he was bitten by a dog which had been given to the family a short time before. The dog exhibited symptoms of excitement and bit and killed chickens in the yard. When he bit the boy the family killed the dog. Twenty-one days later the boy, in a somewhat nervous state was seen by his physician. He did not exhibit symptoms of rables at that time, but the next day he had difficulty in swallowing, with evidence of some spasm of the throat. The boy was admitted to a hospital where he died a few days later. Post-mortem examination of the boy's brain revealed Negri bodies. Sumter County has been having an increase in the number of animal cases of rabies over the years immediately preceeding.

Brucellosis

Dr. E. J. Witte, Pennsylvania Department of Health, has supplied information about the investigation of a case of brucellosis in a 4%-year-old girl. The first evidence of disease was a tender mass in the posterior cervical region. There was a positive tuberculin reaction and a strong positive reaction to a cat-scratch skin test. The enlarged lymph node which showed acute necrotizing lymphadenitis was removed but it was not completely typical of cat-scratch disease. Agglutination tests were negative for various organisms including Brucella abortus. One year later the child had a lump at the angle of her jaw. The node was removed and it showed a necrosis suggestive of tularemia. The brucellergin skin test was negative, as were all other routine serologic tests, including those for Pasteurella tularensis and Brucella. A blood culture yielded organisms specifically identified as Br. melitensis. A possible source of infection was thought to be contact with young goats in a zoo, since cheese, milk, and contact with other animals did not appear likely sources. The patient's agglutination titer to Br. melitensis never exceeded 1 to 80.

Typhoid fever

The Pennsylvania Department of Health has given preliminary information on 3 cases of typhoid fever reported in Schuylkill County. An investigation was initiated after several cases were reported by the local board of health. The diagnosis was based on serologic evidence and was later confirmed for one case by the isolation of Salmonella typhosa. The source of these cases has not been determined as yet, and the investigation is being continued.

The Washington State Department of Health has given preliminary information on 3 cases of typhoid fever reported for the week ended October 12. Prior to this date only 2 cases had been reported for the year. These cases were in different parts of the State and do not represent an outbreak. The investigation is not complete, but laboratory tests on

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED OCTOBER 20, 1956 AND OCTOBER 19, 1957

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

	BRUCEL (UNDU FEV	LANT		DIPHTH	GRIA 055		ENCEPHA INFECT				NFECTIOUS, ,N998.5 pt	
AREA	04	4	42d v	veek	Cumul first 4	ative 2 veeks	08	2	42d 1	veek	Cumulative first 42 weeks	
ter frank frank i sol	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
CONT. UNITED STATES	15	24	41	42	816	1,132	40	62	210	309	12,603	16,029
NEW ENGLAND	1		2		23	12		- 1	2	10		
Maine			1		3	16	1		7	19 5	701 223	1,041
New Hampshire	-	-	100	- 1 -	1	1		-	-	-	8	252 31
Vermont		-				100		-	- 1		88	145
Rhode Island	1	- I	2	S. 19	20	ш		2	-	4	206	263
Connecticut	-		-		-		1	-	3	2	67	125
MIDDLE ATLANTIC		Contraction of the		4.945					2	8	109	225
New York	1	1	3	-	67	51	ш	5	46	71	2,040	3,436
New Jersey	- 2	-	1		33 10	18 14	8	3	32	48	1,264	1,817
Pennsylvania	1	2	2	11112	24	19	3	2	5	8 15	249	321
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	3		2				1920			527	1,298
Ohio	4	-		2	44 12	188 14	7	5	20	39	2,109	2,389
Indiana	1	-	_	1.1	11	88		4	8	5	537 296	585
Illinois	1	1		1 1 - 1	3	8	3	1	8	ů	485	337 529
Michigan		2	-	2	16	76	1	100	3	10	564	663
Wisconsin		17 C - 1	0.000	1.1	2	2	3	2		7	227	275
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	12	9	1	66	97	2	15	10	14	721	1,318
Minnesota	-	2	7	-	31	26	-	-	10	4	265	422
Iova	1	4	3	-	7	17		-	_	3	168	336
Missouri		2	-	-	1	11	-	- 1	-	2	115	84
North Dakota		-	-	32.5-	3	5	2	1	-	5	90	114
South Dakota	-	3	-	1	6	8			-	-	34	161
Kansas		1	2	285	12	26					24	91
	1.0	1				4		14	-		25	110
SOUTH ATLANTIC		4	13	21	264	282	3	1	21	16	967	1,043
Delaware	1.1	ī	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	9	30
District of Columbia					3	2	5965			1	87	82
Virginia	100	1	2	2 1 - 1	14	26	1	- 1	12	6	10	19
West Virginia		1		_	5	7	1000	-	12	6	382 85	413
North Carolina	-	1	2	5	32	44	1	-	1		92	56
South Carolina			3	7	78	67	1	-	ī	-	29	57
Georgia		-	5	1 :	65	64	1		3	6	109	138
Florida		1	1	8	67	71	-	<	2	3	164	137
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	3	6	16	126	161	1	2	31	27	1,637	1,404
Kentucky	3	1	1	1	15	11	-	-	18	9	699	435
Tennessee	4	1	100 m		ш	20	-	1	6	10	603	587
Alabama Mississippi	1	1	5	12	56	86	1	-	5	4	220	183
		1		3	44	44	1.1	1	2	4	115	199
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1		7	1	164	262	1	17	15	23	981	1,168
Arkansas	1	-	1	1.5	25	20		-		10	68	122
Oklahoma			2		17	28	-		-	2	50	115
Texas			3	1	20 102	58 156	1	1 16	3	1	115	90
				-		10 10 10		1. 1. 1 mar	12	10	748	841
MOUNTAIN	1	2	1	1.0	28	27	1	1	13	20	1,069	1,399
Montana	-	1		1.1	9	3 1	-		1		153	344
Wyoming					1	17		1	3	2	87	182
Colorado		1		- 11	2	3		ĩ	1	4	48 167	91
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	9	5		÷.	5	í	341	319 118
Arizona		-	-	-	4	5	-		3	4	194	270
Otah	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	- 1.5	123-3	-	49	67
Nevada			-	-	-	-	S20 -	-	-	2	30	8
PACIFIC	-			1	34	52	13	16	47	80	2,378	2,831
Washington	-	1 (-)	1 T - 1	-	23	10	12	AU-1	5	7	326	563
Oregon	-	-	-		3	11	-	-	6	28	448	572
California	-	-	-	1	8	.31	13	16	36	45	1,604	1,696
Alaska	- 1	-	8 7 - 1	A	-	35		-	8		85	72
Bawaii	1000-5			-		-	-	-	1	1	53	52
Puerto Rico	-		3	2	46	64	-	-	4	4	149	206

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAH, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED OCTOBER 20, 1956 AND OCTOBER 19, 1957-Continued (By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

The second s			P	OLIOMYELIT	IS 080			<u> </u>				
		T	otal ¹		Paral	ytic	Nonpar	alytic	MALA	RIA	MEAS	les
AREA	42d -	week	Cumula first 4		080.0,	080.1	080	.2	110-	117	08.	5
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
CONT. UNITED STATES	112	396	² 5,335	13,529	61	154	33	158	3	5	1,087	1,392
NEW ENGLAND	2	7	77	236	1	2	-	4			129	66
Maine	25 S - 1		6	21 3	1		- 1	- 1	- 1-	1	10 30	7 1
New Hampshire			4	21	1 - E						2	7
Massachusetts	1	3	24	104		1		1			91	24
Rhode Island	- 1	- 4	- 38	9 78	-1	-	-	-3		-	2	27
the second se	100				1.00	1	- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A					207
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	ш	36	320 197	1,066 699	5	9 8	3 1	8	_	-	131 69	108
New Jersey	63	23 3	197	199	ĩ	1	1	í			17	57
Pennsylvania	2	10	46	168	1	. î	2	-			45	42
	-											188
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	36 9	99	1,416	3,736	14	39 7	13	41 3	-	-	236 17	188
Indiana	9	18 18	240 159	555 338	4	10		5			6	52
Illinois	7	20	331	1,755	2	5	4	12			48	27
lichigan	15	28	480	607	6	13	9	15			24	51
lisconsin		15	206	481	-	4		6	-	-	141	40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	39	428	1,566	2	12	2	19		-	46	63
linnesota	ĭ	ĩ	50	188		1	ĩ	-			5	13
CV8		11	80	² 591		ī	-	9	-	-	3	24
lissouri	1	17	112	385	1	7	-	7	-	-		5
forth Dakota	-	2	11	32	- 1	-		1			13	6
South Dakota	-	3	38	33	1	1	-	-		120.00		7 8
lebraska		3	75	160		2	5.8	1	A. 1	-	25	0
ansas	3	2	62	177	1	10 C	1	1	-			1000
SOUTH ATLANTIC	7	41	751	1,298	12	19	4	14	1		67	97
elavare	-	- CO	5	26	-	-		-	-	-	-	1 2
laryland	3	4	19	86	2	3	1	1	-	-	16	6
District of Columbia	2	-	59	9	1		1				3	7
Virginia	5 2	7	102 44	206	5 1	4	Sec.1	3		-	22 19	6
orth Carolina	3	12	207	276	1	8	2	3	ī		2	10
South Carolina		2	122	99	1	1	-	-	1		4	18
leorgia	2	6	72	181	2	1	1.1	1	-	-	1	7
lorida	-	8	121	313	-		-	6	-		-	46
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	10	20	372	593	5	8	2	3		-	50	363
lentucky	3	2	97	154	1	1	-	1			4	221
Cennessee	5	3	137	115	2	1	2	2	1.0110-0		27	123
labama	-	6	44	77		10 T	-	-87 Qel	100 m	-	10	18 1
dississippi	2	9	94	247	2	6	-	- C -	1000	-	9	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	10	29	² 1,020	2,109	8	11	2	12	-	3	84	83
rkansas	1	3	² 57	171	1	1		2	-	-	1	18
ouisiana	4	9	170	580	2	4	2	5		2	-	2
klahoma	1	6	118	194	1	-			-	1	2	63
exas	4	ш	675	1,164	4	6	-	5		-	81	
MOUNTAIN	4	22	227	688	3	9	1	6		-	89	145 20
Iontana	-	-	12	36	•	-	-				33	20
daho	-	4	25	99	Ē	1	R -	2	64 S-1		7	25
lyoming	2	8	13 43	29 132	ĩ	- 6	ī	2	-	-	10	14
Colorado	1	2	43	67	1	2	-	4	1		21	12
rizona	î	2	51	115	i	-		2			8	20
tah		5	31	177	1	-	-	-		-	10	49
levada		1	4	33	-	-	-			-	-	
PACIFIC	17	103	724	2,237	11	45	6	51	2	2	255	180
ashington	-	13	12	164		ĩ	-	6	-	-	71	59
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Iava11		2	9	65		2	- 1				1	127 31
		1	31	47	and the second se	1					14	21

¹Includes cases not specified by type, category number U80.3.

²Includes revised report.

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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED OCTOBER 20, 1956 AND OCTOBER 19, 1957-Continued

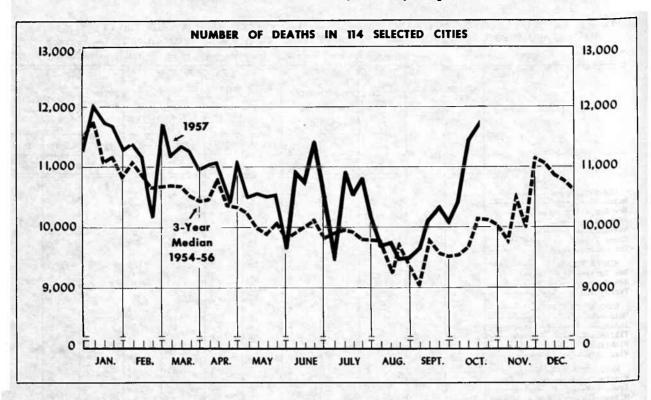
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

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COMP. District District <thdistrict< th=""> District <th< th=""><th>AREA</th><th>05</th><th>7</th><th>340</th><th>096</th><th>.2</th><th>42d -</th><th>week</th><th></th><th></th><th>101</th><th>ANIM</th><th>ALLO</th></th<></thdistrict<>	AREA	05	7	340	096	.2	42d -	week			101	ANIM	ALLO
NY ENCLAND 4 2 3 1 - - 2 1000 - 000 Maine - - - - - - 2 1000 - - 2 1000 - - 2 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <th></th> <th>1957</th> <th>1956</th> <th>1957</th> <th>1957</th> <th>1956</th> <th>1957</th> <th>1956</th> <th>1957</th> <th>1956</th> <th>1957</th> <th>1957</th> <th>1956</th>		1957	1956	1957	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1956
Maine - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td>CONT. UNITED STATES</td> <td>43</td> <td>48</td> <td>36</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> <td>43</td> <td>44</td> <td>1,128</td> <td>1,539</td> <td>-</td> <td>56</td> <td>73</td>	CONT. UNITED STATES	43	48	36	3	8	43	44	1,128	1,539	-	56	73
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Vermati		-				-	2014				-		÷.,
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Includes 8 delayed cases

Symbol. -- 1 dash [-] : no cases reported.





The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 114 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, and, for comparison, the median of the number of deaths reported for the corresponding weeks of the 3 previous calendar years. (The median is the central one of the three values arranged in order of magnitude.) If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week, an estimate is made to maintain comparability for graphic presentation.

The figures reported represent the number of death certificates received in the vital statistics offices during the week indicated for deaths occurring in that city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the interval between death and receipt of the certificate.

While week-to-week changes in the total number of deaths reported for all major cities generally represent a change in mortality conditions, this may not be true for variations in weekly figures for each city. For example, in a city with a weekly average of 50 deaths, the number of deaths occurring in a week may be expected to vary by chance alone from 36 to 64 ($d \pm 2\sqrt{d}$, where d represents the average number of deaths per week).

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of their populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to population increases or decreases.

Table 3.	DEATHS	IN SELECTED) CITIES BY	GEOGRAPHIC	DIVISIONS

(By	place of	occurrence,	and	week	of	filing	certificate.	Excludes	fetal	deaths)
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	42d week ended	41st week ended	42d week	Percent change, median	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 42 WEEKS			
AREA	Oct. 19, 1957	Oct. 12, 1957	med1an 1954-56	to current week	1957	1956	Percent	
TOTAL: 113 REPORTING CITIES	11,668	11,434	10,137	+15.1	449,481	435,990	43 .	
New England	712	672 3,378	668	+6.6	28,907	28,179	+2. +1.	
Middle Atlantic(19 cities) Rast North Central(19 cities)	3,505 2,615	2,596	3,011 2,226	+16.4	129,156	126,862	+2.	
west North Central(9 cities)	791	809	721	+9.7	32,020	30,812	+3.	
South Atlantic(11 cities)	1,052	964	826	+27.4	37,952	36,653	+5.	
Sast South Central(8 cities)	539	479	450	+19.8	20,250	19,718	+2.	
West South Central(13 cities)	849	898	774	+9.7	37,679	35,234	+6	
Mountain(8 cities)	314	304	233	+34.8	11,338	10,242	+10	
Pacific(12 cities)	1,291	1,334	1,216	+6.2	54,628	53,290	+2	

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Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

AREA	ended ended FIRST Oct. Oct.			e number 2 weeks	AREA	42d week ended Oct.	41st week ended Oct.	CUMULATIVE FIRST 42	
	19, 1957	12, 1957	1957	1956		19, 1957	12, 1957	1957	1956
NEW ENGLAND	8.4			19.1	WEST NORTH CENTRAL-Con.		+		
Boston, Mass	259	221	9,788	9,489	St. Louis, Mo	245	305	9,920	9,69
Bridgeport, Conn	46	34	1,572	1,550	St. Paul, Minn	72	59	2,745	2,76
Cambridge, Mass	25	23	1,225	1,229	Wichita, Kans	37	55	1,839	1,72
All River, Mass	26	32	1,136	1,152	SOUTH ATLANTIC			Sec. March	
owell, Mass	48 24	45 26	2,053	1,991	Atlanta, Ga	125	120	4,537	4,52
ynn, Mass.	32	28	1,158 884	991 866	Baltimore, Mi	274	238	9,946	9,64
lew Bedford, Mass	27	33	1,015	950	Charlotte, N. C	37	37	1,389	1,28
tew Haven, Conn	53	42	1,926	1,885	Jacksonville, Fla	77	53	2,272	2,12
rovidence, R. I	63	57	2,570	2,587	Miami, Fla.	54	67	2,111	2,10
pringfield, Mass	8	13	551	647	Norfolk, Va	43 76	35	1,497	1,34
Aterbury, Conn.	31 21	39 24	1,735	1,721	Richmond, Va	42	80 36	3,114 1,248	2,93 1,18
orcester, Mass	49	55	1,047	1,049 2,072	Tampa, Fla.	64	52	2,565	2,42
The second se			-,		Washington, D. C	231	208	7,752	7,6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			1.2. 20		Wilmington, Del	29	38	1,521	1,40
lbany, N. Y	44	45	2,036	2,051	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	12.23		100 100	
Allentown, Pa	45	44	1,576	1,545	the second se			7	
Buffalo, N. Y	50	198	5,881	5,928	Birmingham, Ala	93	68	3,299	3,10
Camden, N. J	54	34	1,672	1,623	Knoxville, Tenn	44 29	35	1,915 1,135	1,74
Slizabeth, N. J	27	23	1,175	1,154	Louisville, Ky	117	106	4,382	4,4
frie, Pa	29	38	1,477	1,381	Memphis, Tenn	134	109	4,482	4,0
ersey City, N. J	76	72	2,834	2,926	Mobile, Ala	35	48	1,516	1,4
lewark, N. J	108 1,979	137	4,287	4,029	Montgomery, Ala	36	33	1,080	1,19
Paterson, N. J	1,575	1,810	66,289	64,781 (1,543)	Nashville, Tenn	51	53	2,441	2,20
Philadelphia, Pa	507	439	20,012	19,902	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1.1.1			
Pittsburgh, Pa	225	195	7,556	7,566	Austin, Tex	31	23	1,219	1,1
Reading, Pa	20	20	963	896	Baton Rouge, La	32	19	1,033	93
Rochester, N. I	124	115	4,060	3,972	Corpus Christi, Tex	28	21	881	8
Schenectady, N. Y	19 27	18	969	925	Dallas, Tex	112	110	4,552	4,4
Syracuse, N. Y	65	43	1,540 2,425	1,428 2,432	El Paso, Tex	32	41	1,318	1,13
Drenton, N. J	58	42	1,877	1,826	Fort Worth, Tex	41	71	2,579	2,44
Utica, N. Y	24	27	1,300	1,270	Houston, Tex	130	151	6,249	5,6
Ionkers, N. Y	24	39	1,227	1,227	New Orleans, La	48	39 163	2,204 7,231	1,98
	11.000	and Bri			Oklahoma City, Okla	35	61	2,548	2,6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	6.00			The state of the s	San Antonio, Tex	96	98	3,978	3,6
Akron, Ohio	66	60	2,266	2,174	Shreveport, La	57	49	1,950	1,88
Canton, Ohio	34	31	1,292	1,170	Tulsa, Okla	39	52	1,937	1,9
Chicago, Ill	887	850	31,531	30,565	MOUNTAIN	1.00	14.11		
Cincinnati, Ohio	187	152	6,334	6,322	Albuquerque, N. Mex	29	15	1,071	9
Cleveland, Ohio	205	217	8,615	8,515	Colorado Springs, Colo	12	20	566	5
Columbus, Ohio	111	110	4,667	4,460	Denver, Colo	134	122	4,643	4,5
Detroit, Mich	75 356	82 380	2,977	2,716	Ogden, Utah	9	22	520	5
Evensville, Ind	36	32	13,525	13,216	Phoenix, Ariz	39	43	1,289	1,0
Tint, Mich	53	34	1,562	1,609	Pueblo, Colo Salt Lake City, Utah	13 55	10	534 1,868	5 1,8
Fort Wayne, Ind	50	44	1,506	1,479	Tucson, Ariz	23	14	847	1,0
Sery, Ind.	29	33	1,208	1,182		10000			Casto
Frand Rapids, Mich	43	45	1,697	1,721	PACIFIC	16:3:1	1.50	M. Children	
Indianapolis, Ind	125	151	4,982	4,861	Berkeley, Calif		28	818	6
Peoria, Ill.	137	142	5,461	5,205	Long Beach, Calif		55	2,244	2,1
Bouth Bend, Ind	18	26	1,241	1,216 1,020	Los Angeles, Calif			19,718	19,4
Coledo, Ohio	101	91		3,902	Oakland, Calif		112	3,945	3,7
loungstown, Ohio	65	72	3,979 2,301	3,902 2,281	Portland, Oreg	84	105	4,023	1,4 3,9
	1.2.2	- V	and the	1.4	Sacramento, Calif		43	2,135	1,9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5.00				San Diego, Calif		80	3,299	3,1
Des Moines, Iowa	60	50	2,275	2,077	San Francisco, Calif	151	186	7,966	7,9
Duluth, Minn	31	25	1,093	1,089	Seattle, Wash		121	5,468	5,2
Ansas City, Kans	27	27	1,211	1,279	Spokane, Wash.		45	1,904	1,9 1,5
Minneapolis, Minn	112	100	4,891 5,214	4,528	Tacoma, Waah			1,631	1,0
	1 100	1 101	1 0,000	2,709	Honolulu, Hawaii	(42)	(40)	(1,612)	(1,4

Symbols.-parentheses [()]: data not included in table 5; 5 dashes [---]: data not available.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS-Continued

specimens from one patient show the organism recovered to be phage type C_1 . The sources of infection of these cases have not been determined as yet, but for one it is believed that a relative is a chronic carrier.

Histoplasmosis

Dr. Mason Romaine, Virginia Department of Health, has reported a case of histoplasmosis in a 55-year-old woman. She was admitted to a hospital with diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. Thoracotomy was done, with a biopsy of the right middle lobe. Microscopic studies revealed evidence of histoplasmosis, and the patient was transferred to another hospital. On the third day of hospitalization the patient experienced rectal bleeding. This was determined to be an ulcerated hemorrhoid. Later she had another episode of rectal bleeding and was transferred to the operating room. She withstood an operation well and went back to her room in good condition. However, an examination of blood drawn revealed an electrolyte imbalance. Attempts to restore the balance failed and the patient went into shock. She died on the eleventh day of hospitalization, but no autopsy was done, The final diagnosis, however, was extensive pulmonary histoplasmosis.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. C. B. Tucker, Tennessee Department of Public Health, has also reported an outbreak of gastro-enteritis among persons who held a picnic. An investigation revealed that of the 350 persons attending, 46 became ill from 3 to 18 hours after eating various food items. The food consisted of baked ham, barbecue, wieners, cheese, soft drinks, coffee, and other picnic items. The barbecue was prepared by a local restaurant and was carried to the picnic area about 6 hours before being served. Hams were baked at a local bakery and were not refrigerated for about 24 hours. No food was available for bacteriologic examination.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel Public Health Service Publication No. 384

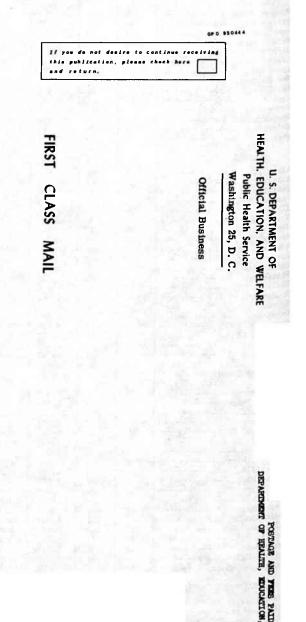
Changes Reported

The following name should be deleted from the list of Designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers, Section 6: Office, Director of Public Health, Hospital of American Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa.

<u>America.—Panama Canal Zone</u>, (Supplement, p. 10) now requires cholera vaccination of arrivals (over 6 months of age) from infected areas. All other information remains the same.

SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from health departments of each State and of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Cases of anthrax, botulism, and rabies in man are not shown in table 2, but a footnote to table 1 shows the States reporting on these diseases. In addition, when diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, louse-borne relapsing fever, smallpox, louse-borne epidemic typhus, and yellow fever) are reported, this will be noted at the end of table 1.



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AND AND