

# Morbidity and Mortality



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

POOL-ASSOCIATED RASH ILLNESS - North Carolina

Eighty-one junior high school students accompanied by 6 adults from Garner, North Carolina, took a field trip to Washington, D.C., in April 1975. They stayed at a hotel in Arlington, Virginia, where many of the students swam in the indoor swimming pool, used the whirlpool, and sat on the grass outside the pool area. Over the next 5 days, skin rash erupted on 49 of the 73 students surveyed; in 19 cases the rash was macular or maculopapular, and in the other 30 it was pustular or vesicular. Most of the students had rash on the stomach, arms, and buttocks. They also complained of pruritus and malaise.

The mean incubation period for onset of the pustular or vesicular rash, measured from the date of pool use, was

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2.2 days (range 1-4 days) and for macular or maculopapular rash, 2.8 days (range 2-5 days). Several different physicians examined the students, and most thought that the rash was either an allergic reaction to straw mites (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) or the result of insect bites. Other hotel guests reportedly had similar rash illnesses.

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES (Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1970-1974	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 41 WEEKS		
	October 11 1975	October 12 1974		October 11 1975	October 12 1974	MEDIAN 1970-1974
Aseptic meningitis . . . . .	171	97	186	3,059	2,433	3,675
Brucellosis . . . . .	12	7	4	195	142	152
Chickenpox . . . . .	576	610	---	118,719	101,396	---
Diphtheria . . . . .	-	2	4	225	195	147
Encephalitis	Primary	137	28	1,579	818	1,180
	Post-Infectious	3	4	257	210	232
Hepatitis, Viral	Type B	219	203	9,066	7,650	6,763
	Type A	679	817	27,453	32,942	43,229
	Type unspecified	111	135	1,014	6,502	---
Malaria . . . . .	9	12	12	341	197	729
Measles (rubeola) . . . . .	90	171	171	21,524	20,324	27,507
Meningococcal infections, total	21	25	18	1,161	1,058	1,117
Civilian . . . . .	21	24	18	1,136	1,030	1,091
Military . . . . .	-	1	-	25	28	43
Mumps . . . . .	403	501	636	48,320	45,987	58,792
Pertussis . . . . .	24	48	---	1,196	1,366	---
Rubella (German measles) . . . . .	99	87	128	15,120	10,426	26,386
Tetanus . . . . .	1	1	1	74	71	86
Tuberculosis . . . . .	702	567	---	26,326	24,086	---
Tularemia . . . . .	3	3	3	90	123	126
Typhoid fever . . . . .	12	16	11	263	332	303
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever) . . . . .	15	7	8	763	726	483
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea						
Civilian . . . . .	20,502	18,269	---	782,147	697,980	---
Military . . . . .	559	584	---	23,394	24,096	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary						
Civilian . . . . .	501	493	---	20,031	19,969	---
Military . . . . .	27	9	---	290	381	---
Rabies in animals . . . . .	47	58	57	1,954	2,385	2,794

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: . . . . .	-	Poliomyelitis, total: . . . . .	5
Botulism: . . . . .	14	Paralytic: . . . . .	5
Congenital rubella syndrome: . . . . .	20	Psittacosis: . . . . .	36
Leprosy: * Penn. 1, Tex. 1 . . . . .	120	Rabies in man: . . . . .	2
Leptospirosis: * Conn. 1, Fla. 4, Ark. 1, La. 2 . . . . .	47	Trichinosis: * Tex. 2 . . . . .	97
Plague: * Ariz. 1 . . . . .	14	Typhus, murine: . . . . .	29

\* Delayed Reports: Psittacosis: Penn. delete 1

**RASH ILLNESS – Continued**

Health officials from the Wake County (N.C.) Health Department analyzed the data further and found that there was a statistically significant association between using the swimming pool or whirlpool and having a pustular or vesicular rash ( $p < .0001$ , Fisher's exact test). Although everyone who used the whirlpool had also used the swimming pool, not all swimmers had used the whirlpool; for swimmers there was a significant association between using the whirlpool and having a rash ( $p = .018$ , Fisher's exact test). The skin pustules of 4 students were cultured and yielded *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

After these associations had been found, investigators from the Virginia State Department of Health inspected the swimming pool and the whirlpool on May 1 and 2. They learned that chlorine levels in both pools had been measured several times a day by the orthotolidine test and had been found to be adequate; however, no records were kept on the day that the students swam. Investigators also learned that on that day a large amount of detergent had been added to the pools as a prank. They collected 38 environmental and water samples from both pools, pool skimmers and deck drains, and bathroom facilities. Samples from the pools, which had been cleaned and chlorinated before the investigation, were negative, but samples from a pool deck drain near the swimming pool and from a shower drain in the men's bathroom grew *P. aeruginosa*. All isolates were sent to CDC for serotyping, and those from the 4 students and the deck drain had the same serotype, type O 11; the isolate from the shower drain was nontypable. Since fewer than 10% of all *P. aeruginosa*

isolates tested at CDC (from all states) are type O 11, these findings supported the epidemiologic link between pool use and illness.

(Reported by Jane Wooten, MD, Assistant Director, and Mitchell Duke, Chief Sanitarian, Wake County Health Department; JN MacCormack, MD, Head, Communicable Disease Branch, and MP Hines, MD, State Epidemiologist, North Carolina Division of Health Services; Robert S Jackson, MD, State Epidemiologist, Virginia State Department of Health; and 2 EIS Officers.)

**Editorial Note**

The recovery of *P. aeruginosa* from skin lesions following outbreaks of pool-associated rash illness has been described before (1,2). Whirlpools appear to be the more likely source of infection because of the greater difficulty in maintaining adequate disinfection in the presence of high temperatures and turbulent flow. The orthotolidine test used to measure chlorine is often inaccurate and cannot distinguish between combined chlorine and bioactive free chlorine. The diethyl-paraphenyline-diamine (DPD) method is more reliable.

Other factors such as chemical irritants may play a role in pool-associated rash illness. Reporting and investigating other outbreaks may clarify such aspects of this recently noted problem.

**References**

1. McCausland WJ, Cox PJ: *Pseudomonas* infection traced to motel whirlpool. *J Environ Health* 37:455-459, 1975
2. Center for Disease Control: *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Rep* 24(19):166-171, 10 May 1975

**STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOOD POISONING – Georgia**

Between 4 and 5 hours after attending a luncheon at an Atlanta restaurant on August 14, 1975, 81 of the 150 guests—all women—were admitted to the emergency rooms of 2 local hospitals. Their symptoms, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, had started approximately 3 hours after lunch. All recovered uneventfully.

The luncheon menu consisted of chicken salad, potato salad, cole slaw, peach halves, boiled egg halves, artichokes, sliced tomatoes, and macaroon pie with whipped cream. Since nearly all of the guests had eaten the same things, attack rates by item could not be calculated. However, results of laboratory tests on 4 foods left from the luncheon suggested that the chicken salad was the vehicle of transmission (Table 1).

By questioning the restaurant's staff and inspecting the kitchen facilities, investigators found that the chickens for the chicken salad had been cooked 2 days before the luncheon. They were boiled whole in a steam kettle for 3 to 4 hours, and then the chef put them in 2 large stainless steel pans to cool at room temperature. After the chicken had cooled, the pans were wrapped in plastic and stored in a walk-in cooler; the temperature varied between 7° and 11°C. Twenty-four hours later the chef deboned the chicken by hand, ground it, and mixed it with mayonnaise and other ingredients. The chicken salad was then refrigerated briefly at approximately 5°C before being served.

The chef who made the chicken salad had had an open lesion on his thumb. A swab of the lesion yielded *Staphylococcus aureus*, phage type 3A/3C/+, the same phage type found in the chicken salad, and a swab of the grinder used to grind the chicken yielded *S. aureus*, phage type 29/53/27/+. Cultures from the lesion and the grinder yielded enterotoxin A.

**Table 1**  
Results of Laboratory Tests on Luncheon Items  
Atlanta, Georgia – August 1975

Food	Results
Chicken salad	<i>S. aureus</i> , phage type 3A/3C/+,* enterotoxin A
Artichokes	negative
Macaroon pie	negative
Peach halves	negative
Potato salad	not available for testing
Boiled egg halves	not available for testing
Cole slaw	not available for testing
Tomato slices	not tested

\*No. of organisms:  $5.8 \times 10^7$  per gm

Investigators concluded that the chef had inadvertently inoculated the chicken with *S. aureus* and that afterwards it had been refrigerated at too high a temperature to keep the *S. aureus* organisms from growing and producing enterotoxin.

(Reported by William Walker, MD, Grady Memorial Hospital; RE Ransbothan, Bill Summers, and Jim Fuller, Food Sanitation, and William Elsea, MD, Director, Fulton County Health Department; Jerry N Cleveland and Ellen Daugherty, Special Studies Laboratory, JD Smith, Assistant Epidemiologist, and JE McCroan, PhD, Director, Epidemiology Section, Georgia Department of Human Resources; Bob Creasy, Bob Coleman, Chet Morris, Consumer Safety Officers, Atlanta District Office, and Reginald Bennett, PhD, Research Microbiologist, Bureau of Foods, Washington, Food and Drug Administration.)

# Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1975 AND OCTOBER 12, 1974 (41st WEEK)**

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	CHICKEN- POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS, VIRAL			MALARIA	
						Primary: Arthropod- borne and Unspecified		Post In- fectious	Type B	Type A	Type Unspecified		
						1975	1974	1975	1975	1975	1975		
<b>UNITED STATES</b> .....	<b>171</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>
Maine *	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
New Hampshire *	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Massachusetts	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	7
Rhode Island	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	-	-	4
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>
Upstate New York	11	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	5	20	2	-	7
New York City	8	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	14	24	-	-	22
New Jersey *	-	-	NN	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
Pennsylvania *	2	-	42	-	-	8	5	-	11	13	2	1	43
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b> .....	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
Ohio	15	-	18	-	-	33	1	1	6	30	-	-	2
Indiana	-	-	8	-	-	22	-	-	2	11	-	-	-
Illinois	4	-	35	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	5
Michigan	14	-	87	-	1	11	-	-	7	25	2	1	2
Wisconsin	-	-	108	-	-	5	5	-	6	13	-	-	-
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b> .....	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>
Minnesota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Iowa	2	-	49	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	-
Missouri *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	-	7
North Dakota *	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
South Dakota *	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kansas	-	1	22	-	-	10	2	-	4	3	3	-	-
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Maryland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	12	2	-	10
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	6	-	1	10
Virginia	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	6	2	-	7
West Virginia	2	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
North Carolina	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	4	-	6
South Carolina	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	-	-	2
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	9
Florida	2	2	20	-	-	3	1	-	9	56	15	-	5
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>
Kentucky	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	3
Tennessee	6	2	NN	-	-	6	4	-	5	23	1	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	6
Mississippi	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	2
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>
Arkansas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1
Louisiana	1	-	NN	-	-	6	-	-	5	7	5	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	16	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	2
Texas	9	3	20	-	6	4	1	-	19	101	13	-	18
<b>MOUNTAIN</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>
Montana *	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Colorado	2	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	4	-	8
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	3
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PACIFIC</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>119</b>
Washington	1	-	16	-	181	2	1	-	8	13	2	-	5
Oregon	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	13	1	-	10
California *	23	1	-	-	4	4	4	-	71	149	21	4	99
Alaska	1	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	2
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	3
<b>Guam *</b> .....	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Virgin Islands</b> .....	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

- - - Data Not Available

NN: Not Notifiable

\* Delayed Reports: Aseptic Meningitis: N. J. 28, Chickenpox: Maine 5, Calif. 1, Guam 6  
 Primary Encephalitis: N. J. 4, Mo. 2, N. Dak. 2  
 Hepatitis B: N. H. delete 1, S. Dak. 1, Guam 2  
 Hepatitis A: Maine 2, N. H. 1, S. Dak. delete 1, Mont. delete 2, Guam 2  
 Malaria: Penna. delete 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1975 AND OCTOBER 12, 1974 (41st WEEK) - Continued

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1975	Cumulative		1975	Cumulative		1975	Cum. 1975	1975	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975
		1975	1974		1975	1974						
UNITED STATES	90	21,524	20,398	21	1,161	1,076	403	48,320	24	99	15,120	74
NEW ENGLAND	3	317	943	2	65	60	13	1,655	-	5	2,063	3
Maine *	-	14	43	-	6	3	-	76	-	1	40	-
New Hampshire	-	21	211	1	3	10	-	74	-	-	305	-
Vermont	-	49	56	-	-	11	1	17	-	-	71	-
Massachusetts	-	114	395	1	24	15	1	225	-	3	1,209	1
Rhode Island	-	3	61	-	3	7	11	610	-	1	27	-
Connecticut	3	116	177	-	29	14	-	653	-	-	411	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	8	1,800	8,093	2	119	159	23	2,643	7	7	1,722	11
Upstate New York	1	597	957	1	36	61	1	939	5	-	279	1
New York City	3	151	608	1	30	35	9	803	-	4	173	2
New Jersey	4	467	5,561	-	20	44	4	357	-	2	995	3
Pennsylvania *	-	585	967	-	33	19	9	544	2	1	275	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	16	6,416	7,961	2	165	135	124	19,908	2	36	4,276	6
Ohio	-	110	3,049	1	47	54	11	2,284	-	1	617	2
Indiana	3	407	253	-	9	14	9	2,039	-	3	992	-
Illinois	-	1,827	2,057	-	21	10	18	2,306	1	-	305	3
Michigan	-	3,016	2,059	-	67	41	26	8,150	-	25	1,451	-
Wisconsin *	13	1,056	543	1	21	16	60	5,129	1	7	911	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	21	4,997	692	3	70	80	46	3,444	-	-	1,465	5
Minnesota	-	182	85	-	16	26	1	59	-	-	37	1
Iowa	19	593	134	-	6	13	17	1,097	-	-	30	2
Missouri *	-	271	260	1	34	20	1	914	-	-	734	1
North Dakota	-	1,053	30	-	-	3	10	478	-	-	66	-
South Dakota	-	356	27	-	1	3	-	6	-	-	18	-
Nebraska	-	395	2	-	2	3	1	39	-	-	21	-
Kansas	2	2,147	154	2	11	12	16	851	-	-	559	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	351	569	4	242	214	35	3,270	7	15	1,573	16
Delaware	-	35	12	-	7	5	-	10	-	-	19	-
Maryland	-	48	24	-	28	22	1	262	-	-	37	1
District of Columbia	-	1	3	-	5	1	-	127	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	38	34	1	20	37	5	769	-	3	318	1
West Virginia	5	162	214	-	5	7	17	1,086	3	-	213	1
North Carolina	-	2	5	1	45	45	-	105	4	-	43	6
South Carolina	-	-	54	-	35	17	4	57	-	11	762	2
Georgia	-	40	4	-	14	8	-	17	-	-	4	-
Florida	-	25	219	2	83	72	8	837	-	1	177	5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	300	246	1	166	106	35	4,520	2	3	964	4
Kentucky	-	92	180	-	71	39	10	1,717	-	-	239	2
Tennessee	-	178	35	-	51	50	15	2,110	-	3	697	-
Alabama	-	5	18	1	30	10	4	387	-	-	21	1
Mississippi	-	25	13	-	14	7	6	306	2	-	7	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	14	344	216	3	177	174	41	4,373	3	6	724	16
Arkansas	-	-	7	-	10	12	-	174	-	-	20	-
Louisiana	-	1	13	1	33	41	2	339	3	-	279	4
Oklahoma	8	142	28	1	11	18	3	200	-	1	88	-
Texas *	6	201	168	1	123	103	36	3,660	-	5	337	12
MOUNTAIN	1	1,411	749	-	36	35	5	906	-	-	511	-
Montana	-	50	373	-	7	1	1	29	-	-	252	-
Idaho	-	12	52	-	5	2	-	12	-	-	74	-
Wyoming	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	1,158	31	-	9	8	4	606	-	-	131	-
New Mexico	-	13	61	-	4	3	-	21	-	-	16	-
Arizona	1	80	17	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	-	69	15	-	7	8	-	139	-	-	28	-
Nevada	-	27	199	-	1	3	-	97	-	-	8	-
PACIFIC	22	5,588	929	4	121	113	81	7,601	3	27	1,822	13
Washington	-	290	68	-	17	14	10	3,769	-	4	278	1
Oregon	-	197	-	-	6	13	10	641	1	2	178	-
California	22	5,037	795	3	91	80	61	3,104	2	21	1,349	11
Alaska	-	-	-	1	6	3	-	45	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	64	66	-	1	3	-	42	-	-	17	1
Guam *	-	22	17	-	2	2	-	25	-	-	7	-
Puerto Rico	17	655	612	-	1	6	55	803	-	1	24	13
Virgin Islands	-	8	35	-	-	-	-	221	-	-	3	3

- - - Data Not Available

\* Delayed Reports: Measles: Penna. delete 2, Wisc. delete 2, Mo. delete 1  
Meningococcal Infections: Mo. 1  
Mumps: Maine 1, Guam 1  
Pertussis: Texas delete 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1975 AND OCTOBER 12, 1974 (41st WEEK) - Continued

AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (RMSF)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS
	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 975	1975	Cum. 1975	GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		Cum. 1975		
								1975	Cumulative		1975		Cumulative	
									1975	1974			1975	1974
UNITED STATES	702	26,326	90	12	263	15	763	20,502	782,147	842,583	501	20,031	17,969	1,954
NEW ENGLAND	19	1,021	-	1	11	-	6	630	21,350	18,927	19	715	703	55
Maine *	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	40	1,581	1,559	-	21	35	33
New Hampshire *	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	14	582	608	-	13	10	2
Vermont	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	21	530	508	1	7	1	-
Massachusetts	2	579	-	1	7	-	2	333	9,897	8,654	15	471	497	11
Rhode Island	5	116	-	-	-	-	3	45	1,732	1,611	-	16	14	2
Connecticut	10	219	-	-	4	-	1	177	7,028	5,987	3	187	146	7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	184	4,836	4	-	48	2	75	2,538	90,798	231,269	91	3,646	4,312	83
Upstate New York	20	700	3	-	8	-	30	595	16,251	160,670	4	340	422	66
New York City	61	1,934	-	-	24	-	-	1,071	38,672	37,434	56	2,103	2,489	-
New Jersey	20	920	1	-	7	-	9	442	13,200	12,423	18	585	685	-
Pennsylvania	83	1,282	-	-	9	2	36	430	22,675	20,742	13	618	716	17
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	72	3,627	5	1	29	-	19	2,880	128,462	111,191	35	1,619	1,702	55
Ohio *	21	1,033	-	-	10	-	16	1,246	35,725	28,701	7	391	244	5
Indiana	14	474	-	-	-	-	1	134	11,548	10,823	-	128	151	8
Illinois	7	1,002	-	-	12	-	1	1,219	44,422	36,560	9	762	879	22
Michigan *	23	988	1	1	6	-	1	54	24,442	24,996	19	275	343	8
Wisconsin	7	130	4	-	1	-	-	227	12,325	10,111	-	63	85	52
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	17	953	14	-	13	-	26	1,145	39,268	36,581	5	478	517	430
Minnesota	2	130	-	-	3	-	-	116	7,849	7,607	-	93	66	115
Iowa	-	97	1	-	1	-	-	328	5,670	4,856	-	25	34	85
Missouri	10	468	10	-	7	-	13	358	14,273	12,297	4	226	340	45
North Dakota	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	15	612	566	-	5	6	82
South Dakota	1	55	-	-	-	-	-	42	1,512	1,687	-	5	2	48
Nebraska	1	31	1	-	1	-	2	89	3,517	3,093	-	15	10	4
Kansas *	2	160	2	-	1	-	11	197	5,835	6,475	1	109	59	51
SOUTH ATLANTIC	138	5,805	17	1	36	5	388	4,774	192,192	180,180	131	6,205	4,262	287
Delaware	1	110	-	-	-	-	4	59	2,753	2,477	-	70	66	5
Maryland	35	946	1	-	6	-	28	658	23,289	18,681	5	448	617	7
District of Columbia	2	304	1	-	1	-	-	202	11,075	15,555	10	550	511	-
Virginia	15	693	6	-	6	3	108	487	18,934	16,495	15	472	606	88
West Virginia	2	208	-	1	5	-	4	74	2,436	2,126	1	51	14	3
North Carolina	21	939	-	-	2	-	122	906	27,442	24,244	15	788	729	10
South Carolina	13	364	3	-	6	1	84	633	18,268	16,970	18	452	560	11
Georgia	13	833	5	-	1	-	32	766	35,906	35,341	24	840	927	136
Florida	36	1,408	1	-	9	1	6	989	52,089	48,291	43	2,534	232	27
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	60	2,304	10	1	23	4	104	1,916	66,291	59,479	28	907	993	130
Kentucky *	16	441	1	-	7	1	10	263	8,805	7,362	3	135	228	85
Tennessee	22	864	9	-	10	3	70	590	26,110	23,572	9	347	374	21
Alabama	11	661	-	-	2	-	8	763	18,320	16,476	10	205	193	24
Mississippi	11	338	-	1	4	-	16	300	13,056	12,069	6	220	198	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	72	2,958	36	4	16	3	137	2,692	96,366	90,872	55	1,767	1,773	420
Arkansas	15	397	14	-	1	-	20	216	10,111	9,345	2	55	79	69
Louisiana *	13	374	2	4	8	-	-	582	17,377	18,845	10	407	483	6
Oklahoma	5	248	9	-	1	-	89	275	9,306	7,870	3	71	105	93
Texas	39	1,939	11	-	6	3	28	1,619	59,572	54,812	40	1,234	1,106	252
MOUNTAIN	29	779	2	-	7	1	7	611	31,473	27,033	4	452	453	211
Montana	5	48	1	-	-	-	4	24	1,656	1,498	-	4	3	144
Idaho	1	27	-	-	-	1	2	55	1,578	1,383	-	11	9	1
Wyoming	-	22	1	-	1	-	-	13	734	605	-	10	2	5
Colorado *	7	163	-	-	1	-	1	258	8,479	7,517	1	74	107	-
New Mexico	-	107	-	-	2	-	-	-	5,488	3,866	-	122	68	37
Arizona	15	333	-	-	3	-	-	222	8,402	7,758	2	171	201	21
Utah	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	39	1,969	1,564	1	14	11	3
Nevada	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,167	2,842	-	46	52	-
PACIFIC	111	4,043	2	4	80	-	1	3,316	115,947	87,051	133	4,242	3,254	243
Washington	13	334	1	-	5	-	1	251	10,561	9,521	-	152	102	3
Oregon	6	149	-	-	-	-	-	183	8,810	8,861	-	111	79	7
California	79	3,052	1	4	73	-	-	2,777	91,856	64,625	133	3,930	3,044	229
Alaska	-	48	-	-	1	-	-	51	2,806	2,211	-	6	5	4
Hawaii	13	460	-	-	1	-	-	54	1,914	1,833	-	43	24	-
Guam *	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	12	-	-
Puerto Rico	8	404	-	2	6	-	-	66	2,371	2,606	11	574	709	37
Virgin Islands	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	10	166	609	-	29	48	-

- - - Data Not Available

\* Delayed Reports: Tuberculosis: N. H. 1, Ohio delete 10, Mich. delete 1, Kansas delete 1, N. C. delete 5, Ky. delete 1, La. delete 2, Guam 2  
Typhus-Fever Tick-Borne (RMSF): N. C. delete 1  
Gonorrhea: Maine 101, N. H. delete 2 civil., 2 mil., Colorado 2, Guam 23  
Syphilis: La. delete 2, Guam 4

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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK OCTOBER 11, 1975

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

Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages
	All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year			All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b> .....	643	379	190	37	19	22	<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	1,095	640	292	82	37	41
Boston, Mass. ....	194	99	61	19	7	11	Atlanta, Ga. ....	110	67	27	6	2	2
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	38	24	13	1	—	2	Baltimore, Md. ....	246	127	79	19	7	4
Cambridge, Mass. ....	23	11	12	—	—	—	Charlotte, N. C. ....	32	17	10	—	3	—
Fall River, Mass. ....	32	23	6	1	—	1	Jacksonville, Fla. ....	100	68	19	6	2	4
Hartford, Conn. ....	53	28	19	1	4	—	Miami, Fla. ....	96	63	22	4	4	4
Lowell, Mass. ....	32	22	5	4	—	1	Norfolk, Va. ....	39	21	13	2	2	4
Lynn, Mass. ....	16	10	6	—	—	1	Richmond, Va. ....	79	43	18	15	—	4
New Bedford, Mass. ....	28	18	9	—	—	—	Savannah, Ga. ....	49	28	14	1	3	8
New Haven, Conn. ....	47	28	13	2	2	1	St. Petersburg, Fla. ....	71	62	8	1	—	5
Providence, R. I. ....	54	28	16	5	3	3	Tampa, Fla. ....	56	33	15	5	—	6
Somerville, Mass. ....	11	5	4	2	—	—	Washington, D. C. ....	170	89	44	21	14	4
Springfield, Mass. ....	28	18	7	—	2	1	Wilmington, Del. ....	47	22	23	2	—	—
Waterbury, Conn. ....	32	23	8	1	—	1	<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b> .....	671	370	191	40	34	28
Worcester, Mass. ....	55	42	11	1	1	—	Birmingham, Ala. ....	102	58	25	7	3	5
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b> .....	2,846	1,740	765	179	82	116	Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	40	21	14	2	—	4
Albany, N. Y. ....	41	26	12	2	1	1	Knoxville, Tenn. ....	37	24	9	1	3	—
Allentown, Pa. ....	35	18	15	1	—	2	Louisville, Ky. ....	127	74	33	6	7	10
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	148	83	43	8	10	16	Memphis, Tenn. ....	170	92	46	11	11	—
Camden, N. J. ....	46	28	16	1	—	2	Mobile, Ala. ....	52	28	18	2	2	2
Elizabeth, N. J. ....	19	12	5	1	—	—	Montgomery, Ala. ....	43	21	10	5	4	2
Erie, Pa. ....	43	23	9	5	2	3	Nashville, Tenn. ....	100	52	36	6	4	5
Jersey City, N. J. ....	53	22	21	6	1	1	<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b> .....	1,188	652	325	95	57	32
Newark, N. J. ....	62	29	23	7	1	—	Austin, Tex. ....	37	25	9	—	1	3
New York City, N. Y. †	1,388	879	348	94	37	47	Baton Rouge, La. ....	43	27	8	3	1	1
Paterson, N. J. ....	32	23	8	1	—	5	Corpus Christi, Tex. ....	31	20	7	1	—	2
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	408	217	128	34	12	4	Dallas, Tex. ....	172	95	52	13	5	1
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	193	114	58	8	6	17	El Paso, Tex. ....	47	22	8	7	3	3
Reading, Pa. ....	32	21	6	4	—	4	Fort Worth, Tex. ....	82	48	21	7	4	—
Rochester, N. Y. ....	111	86	18	3	2	3	Houston, Tex. ....	287	130	92	27	23	6
Schenectady, N. Y. ....	30	17	10	—	1	2	Little Rock, Ark. ....	69	44	13	5	6	4
Scranton, Pa. ....	43	32	9	1	—	3	New Orleans, La. ....	152	80	52	12	3	—
Syracuse, N. Y. ....	80	51	19	3	6	1	San Antonio, Tex. ....	156	95	37	11	6	4
Trenton, N. J. ....	42	28	10	—	2	3	Shreveport, La. ....	44	27	10	2	1	2
Utica, N. Y. ....	16	13	3	—	—	1	Tulsa, Okla. ....	68	39	16	7	4	6
Yonkers, N. Y. ....	24	18	4	—	1	1	<b>MOUNTAIN</b> .....	492	265	126	37	33	18
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b> .....	2,250	1,308	606	154	93	55	Albuquerque, N. Mex. ....	50	19	15	9	4	2
Akron, Ohio ....	63	33	18	5	6	—	Colorado Springs, Colo. ....	36	22	2	7	—	4
Canton, Ohio ....	36	24	11	1	—	1	Denver, Colo. ....	137	73	32	11	11	4
Chicago, Ill. ....	579	324	158	48	23	9	Las Vegas, Nev. ....	22	13	6	1	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio ....	141	92	34	5	5	4	Ogden, Utah ....	21	12	7	1	—	2
Cleveland, Ohio ....	203	107	65	19	9	5	Phoenix, Ariz. ....	114	64	32	3	9	1
Columbus, Ohio ....	87	49	25	4	6	2	Pueblo, Colo. ....	9	4	4	—	1	3
Dayton, Ohio ....	93	51	28	6	6	3	Salt Lake City, Utah ....	50	29	13	1	4	1
Detroit, Mich. ....	300	156	95	25	6	7	Tucson, Ariz. ....	53	29	15	4	3	—
Evansville, Ind. ....	49	28	15	1	2	4	<b>PACIFIC</b> .....	1,539	969	340	115	55	42
Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	53	37	9	4	2	1	Berkeley, Calif. ....	27	16	8	2	1	—
Gary, Ind. ....	26	12	7	4	1	2	Fresno, Calif. ....	49	28	12	3	4	3
Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	62	42	16	1	2	—	Glendale, Calif. ....	21	13	6	2	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	142	92	26	6	11	3	Honolulu, Hawaii ....	46	22	13	6	4	1
Madison, Wis. ....	25	14	5	3	1	5	Long Beach, Calif. ....	109	71	28	5	3	2
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	127	88	25	5	4	2	Los Angeles, Calif. ....	474	299	103	36	11	12
Peoria, Ill. ....	38	21	7	2	5	1	Oakland, Calif. ....	89	47	19	14	4	1
Rockford, Ill. ....	33	23	6	2	—	3	Pasadena, Calif. ....	21	15	2	2	—	—
South Bend, Ind. ....	35	24	7	3	—	2	Portland, Oreg. ....	104	65	26	6	5	5
Toledo, Ohio ....	100	55	35	7	—	1	Sacramento, Calif. ....	74	49	17	2	3	—
Youngstown, Ohio ....	58	36	14	3	4	—	San Diego, Calif. ....	95	52	24	11	5	1
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b> .....	766	474	202	27	33	27	San Francisco, Calif. ....	139	85	33	14	5	7
Des Moines, Iowa ....	47	30	12	1	1	2	San Jose, Calif. ....	50	35	9	2	—	2
Duluth, Minn. ....	32	25	5	—	1	1	Seattle, Wash. ....	138	97	23	4	8	1
Kansas City, Kans. ....	29	18	7	1	1	2	Spokane, Wash. ....	62	44	8	5	2	6
Kansas City, Mo. ....	133	76	45	2	6	1	Tacoma, Wash. ....	41	31	9	1	—	1
Lincoln, Neb. ....	25	17	4	1	—	4	<b>Total</b> .....	11,490	6,797	3,037	766	443	381
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	113	82	15	7	6	5	<b>Expected Number</b> .....	11,874	7,072	3,152	806	366	373
Omaha, Neb. ....	98	55	27	5	5	—							
St. Louis, Mo. ....	178	100	60	5	6	4							
St. Paul, Minn. ....	55	37	12	4	2	2							
Wichita, Kans. ....	56	34	15	1	5	6							

†Delayed Report for Week Ending October 4, 1975

**CURRENT TRENDS**  
**RESULTS OF SCREENING FOR GONORRHEA – United States**  
 12-Month Period Ending June 30, 1975

In the 12-month period ending June 30, 1975, a total of 8,863,899 specimens were taken from women as a part of gonorrhea screening programs; 375,863 (4.2%) were found to be positive. Table 2 reflects the results of such screening by the type of health care facility securing the specimen. Although the positivity rates were highest (19.0%) in venereal disease clinics, some 91% of all tests were performed in other settings. In these settings, culture positivity rates in women ranged from 1.7% among dependents examined at military installations, at student health centers, and among private

family planning groups to 5.1% for women in detention centers. Among 2,492,435 women tested by private physicians, cultures from 48,683 (2.0%) were positive.

Provisional data indicate that an additional 1,510,918 women were tested at all types of facilities in July and August 1975, or about 755,000 per month. For this period, the overall positivity rate of cultures from all sources was 4.7%.

(Reported by the Venereal Disease Control Division, Bureau of State Services, CDC.)

Table 2  
 Results of Gonorrhea Culture Tests on Females  
 United States\* – July 1974-June 1975\*\*

Source of Test	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Source of Test	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
<b>Health Care Providers (Excluding VD Clinics)</b>				<b>Health Care Providers (Cont'd)</b>			
Health Dept. Non-VD Clinic	8,046,589	220,199	2.7	Private Physicians	2,492,435	48,683	2.0
Family Planning	1,743,155	57,214	3.3	Private Family Planning Groups	872,811	15,048	1.7
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	1,242,371	40,259	3.2	Group Health Clinics	121,509	2,758	2.3
Cancer Detection	182,084	5,893	3.2	Student Health Centers	233,316	4,081	1.7
Combinations or Other	37,174	355	1.0	Manpower Training Agencies	15,612	716	4.6
<b>Public/Private Hospital</b>				Industrial Screening	5,538	104	1.9
– Outpatient	1,487,024	61,619	4.1	Military/Dependents	143,677	2,445	1.7
Family Planning	154,743	4,603	3.0	Correction or Detention Centers	46,363	2,359	5.1
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	355,402	12,387	3.5	Not Specified	112,863	2,788	2.5
Cancer Detection	15,977	352	2.2	Venereal Disease Clinics	817,310	155,664	19.0
Combinations or Other	960,902	44,277	4.6				
<b>Public/Private Hospital</b>							
– Inpatient	63,838	1,720	2.7				
Obstetric	7,423	236	3.2				
Gynecologic	1,801	61	3.4				
Combinations or Other	54,614	1,423	2.6				
<b>Community Health Centers</b>	708,448	20,664	2.9				
Family Planning	280,557	4,879	1.7				
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	44,737	965	2.2				
Cancer Detection	5,918	128	2.2				
Combinations or Other	377,236	14,692	3.9	<b>Total (All Clinics)</b>	<b>8,863,899</b>	<b>375,863</b>	<b>4.2</b>

\*Includes reports from Puerto Rico and Trust Territories

\*\*Excludes reports from Guam (July 1974-June 1975), Iowa (April-June 1975), and Pennsylvania (January-March 1975)

Source: HSM 9.124, CDC, Venereal Disease Control Division, Atlanta, Georgia

**EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS**  
**RABIES IN A HUMAN – California**

A 16-year-old Mexican girl living in Los Angeles was admitted to the Los Angeles County–University of Southern California Medical Center on August 15 with suspected rabies. The most prominent symptom was hydrophobia; she gagged and choked when sipping water from a glass, even though she could drink with a straw. Besides gagging at the sight of water, she seemed to be afraid to wash her hands.

For 2 weeks before admission, she had had dysuria and pain in the lower part of her abdomen, and for 5 days she had

had fever and difficulty swallowing food and drinking water. Two days before admission she had had a burning sensation in the sole of her left foot, and the day before, auditory hallucinations.

When the patient was examined, she had a temperature of 38.8°C and was oriented and talkative. The only abnormal physical findings were abdominal pain in the left lower quadrant, and tenderness in the left costovertebral angle. Neurologic examination was normal. A white blood cell count

## RABIES - Continued

showed 15,500 cells per ml with 88% polymorphonuclear leukocytes, 10% lymphocytes, and 2% monocytes. A urinalysis showed 5-10 white blood cells, many red blood cells, 3+ protein, and 4+ bacteria.

The day after admission, the patient became confused, and no deep tendon reflexes could be elicited. A lumbar puncture performed that day showed the following: opening pressure 170 mm Hg, 14 white blood cells per ml with 9 polymorphonuclear leukocytes and 5 monocytes, and no red blood cells. Cerebrospinal fluid glucose was 95 mg per dl, and protein was 25 mg per dl. A gram stain was negative.

The next day, the patient's condition worsened, and loss of sensation to pin prick, hypoventilation, and flaccid paralysis developed in rapid succession. She underwent endotracheal intubation and was put on a respirator. An electroencephalogram taken that day showed diffuse slow waves with no focal lesions.

Four days after admission, on August 19, a corneal touch preparation tested for rabies antigen by the fluorescent antibody (FA) test was reported negative. However, material from a skin biopsy obtained on the same day from the posterior nuchal region was reported positive for rabies antigen by the FA technique, and a serum specimen obtained on August 25 had a rabies titer of 1:256 by the indirect fluorescent antibody test. Hypotension associated with vasomotor and autonomic instability developed on August 25. Despite receiving vigorous support in the intensive care unit, the patient died on August 31 after her fourth cardiac arrest in 24 hours.

Mice inoculated intracerebrally with saliva obtained from the patient on August 19 died or exhibited paralysis by September 8, when they were killed; their brains were positive for rabies antigen by the FA technique. The patient's brain was also FA-positive on postmortem examination.

Although the patient and her family were questioned repeatedly, they could not remember the patient's having been bitten or scratched. The family had lived in Mexico until December 1974 and had had 5 pet dogs. They said that 1 dog, a puppy, had seemed especially vicious in the late summer of 1974 and had bitten several of their relatives before running away in September. In November, the puppy's mother had been inactive for 2 days, refusing to eat or drink, and had died.

*(Reported by Larry J Baraff, MD, Evan Steinberg, MD, Paul F Wehrle, MD, and Allen W Mathies, MD, LAC/USC Medical Center; Robert Gunn, MD, Deputy Director, Acute Communicable Disease Control, Community Health Services of Los Angeles; Richard W Emmons, MD, Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory, and James Chin, MD, Chief, Infectious Disease Section, California State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)*

## Editorial Note

This is the second case of rabies in a human reported in the United States this year (MMWR, Vol. 24, No. 7) and represents the rare occurrence of disease without a history of known exposure. The average incubation period for rabies is 20-60 days; however, fewer than 1% of rabies cases in humans have been reported to have incubation periods of 1 year or more. In these cases the possibility of a more recent exposure cannot be ruled out.

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The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials.

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