

Morbidity and Mortality



**WEEKLY
REPORT**
For 1975
Week Ending
October 25, 1975
ATLANTA, GA. 30333

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

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS DENGUE FEVER - Puerto Rico

Dengue fever has been diagnosed in residents of metropolitan San Juan for the first time since the 1969 epidemic. A 27-year-old male from Santurce experienced a dengue-like illness which began on September 18, and seroconversion was demonstrated by the hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test. Dengue-like illness was also detected in Carolina, another community in the greater San Juan area, where preliminary investigations on October 15 and 18 revealed 23 suspect cases. Virus was identified by fluorescent antibody test in *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes inoculated intrathoracically with serum from 2 of these cases, and serum from an additional 5 cases had high HI antibody titers ($>1:280$), consistent with secondary antibody response to recent infection with a group B arbovirus, probably dengue. A survey from a ran-

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domly selected sample of households in the area has been undertaken, and results are pending.

Additionally, recent dengue activity has been confirmed in Villalba and Guayanilla in southwest Puerto Rico. Villalba experienced an epidemic of dengue-2 in 1973 (MMWR,

CORRECTED 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 43 WEEKS		
	OCTOBER 25, 1975	OCTOBER 26, 1974		OCTOBER 25, 1975	OCTOBER 26, 1974	MEDIAN 1970-1974
Aseptic meningitis	113	83	140	3,318	2,596	3,895
Brucellosis	6	2	3	210	151	159
Chickenpox	959	1,104	---	120,664	103,216	---
Diphtheria	10	---	3	239	197	157
Encephalitis	Primary	23	33	1,895	866	1,265
	Post-Infectious	3	3	262	215	241
	Type B	269	160	9,569	8,065	7,161
Hepatitis, Viral	Type A	732	987	28,821	34,666	45,320
	Type unspecified	202	178	6,593	6,819	---
Malaria	5	6	10	353	216	751
Measles (rubeola)	203	112	156	21,804	20,510	27,830
Meningococcal infections, total	17	27	27	1,196	1,103	1,159
Civilian	16	27	25	1,170	1,075	1,140
Military	1	---	---	26	28	44
Mumps	539	555	761	49,431	46,960	60,031
Pertussis	22	18	---	1,237	1,422	---
Rubella (German measles)	98	145	184	15,318	10,679	26,641
Tetanus	5	5	2	81	80	90
Tuberculosis	615	560	---	27,491	25,189	---
Tularemia	2	2	2	92	126	128
Typhoid fever	14	10	10	292	350	333
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	10	5	8	781	741	503
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	Civilian	21,358	18,269	---	821,863	734,518
	Military	519	585	---	24,296	24,681
Syphilis, primary and secondary	Civilian	515	493	---	21,120	20,954
	Military	6	10	---	298	391
Rabies in animals	42	43	49	2,034	2,475	2,915

CORRECTED TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	---	Poliomyelitis, total:	5
Botulism:	14	Paralytic:	5
Congenital rubella syndrome:	20	Psittacosis: Tex. 1, Cal. 1	37
Leprosy: Nev. 1, Cal. 1	128	Rabies in man:	2
Leptospirosis:	48	Trichinosis:	100
Plague:	14	Typhus, murine:	29

DENGUE FEVER — Continued

Vol. 22, No. 45). Investigation of suspect cases in other towns is in progress.

During the past 5 years dengue activity has been limited to the south and southwest region of the island. In view of the potential for widespread dengue activity, surveillance has been intensified, focal mosquito control measures have been

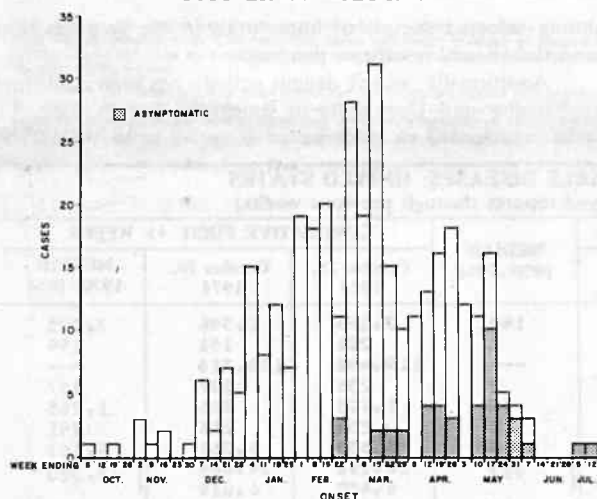
initiated in areas of known transmission, and plans are being formulated for vigorous islandwide control efforts if needed. (Reported by Victor Gonzalez, MD, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Margarita Alicea, RN, Preventive Medicine Section, Caguas Subregional Hospital; Ulpiano Santa, MD, Medical Director, Carolina Health Center; and the San Juan Laboratories, Bureau of Laboratories, CDC.)

GIARDIASIS — In Residents of Rome, New York, and in U.S. Travelers to the Soviet Union

Rome, New York

Three hundred fifty-nine residents of Rome, New York, had giardiasis in the 7-month period November 1, 1974, to June 7, 1975. Most had vomiting and diarrhea, few had fever. Although cases began in November, the outbreak did not become apparent until mid-December. By February the occurrence of cases had markedly increased, and surveillance activities were initiated. Cases peaked during the week of March 15, when 31 were reported, and subsequently leveled off to 5-15 a week (Figure 1).

Figure 1
STOOL-POSITIVE CASES OF GIARDIASIS, ROME, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 1974-JULY 1975



Since drinking water had been implicated epidemiologically as a source of infection in similar epidemics of giardiasis, investigators hypothesized that this outbreak was also waterborne. However, a preliminary analysis of attack rates by age, sex, and census tract showed that cases were not distributed uniformly throughout the city, as would have been expected if the drinking water had been contaminated.

Because the preliminary analysis had included only persons who had voluntarily consulted their physicians and because no control groups had been surveyed, further studies were undertaken. During the week of May 5, a total of 1,421 persons from 443 randomly selected households were interviewed and asked to submit stool specimens; 150 cases of giardiasis (defined as a diarrheal illness lasting at least 5 days) were identified, for an overall attack rate of 10.6%. Cases were found in every census tract, and the distribution of cases was essentially uniform. Further analysis of cases by age group showed that the proportion of ill persons 30 to 59 was greater than that of all other ages combined ($p = 0.0084$); few cases occurred in residents under 10.

Examination of exposure histories revealed no correlation between having giardiasis and coming in contact with animals, dining in restaurants, purchasing certain brands of milk, or using the city sewerage system. However, there was a significant association between having giardiasis and using city water ($p = 0.0384$) and drinking 1 or more glasses of water a day ($p = 0.0015$). Of the 656 stool specimens submitted from interviewed residents between May 19 and July 24, 645 were examined for ova and parasites, and 22 were positive for *Giardia lamblia*.

The Rome watershed, 185 square miles of heavily wooded, rolling hills, is sparsely populated. However, the presence of settlements suggests that the water supply could have been contaminated by untreated human waste. To test the infectivity of the water in the area, 10 samples of raw water obtained on different days from the inlet of a reservoir used as part of the city water supply were fed to 10 pathogen-free beagle puppies at Colorado State University. Giardiasis developed in 2 puppies that drank separate sediment samples but did not develop in controls. A microscopic examination of the water sediments at CDC uncovered a *G. lamblia* cyst in 1 sample.

(Reported by Charles P Hibler, PhD, Director, Wild Animal Disease Center, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Science, Colorado State University; Kenneth MacLeod, MD, Commissioner of Health, Oneida County, Donald O Lyman, MD, Director, Bureau of Disease Control, New York State Department of Health; the Parasitic Diseases Branch and the Bacterial Diseases Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC.)

U.S. Travelers to the Soviet Union

On April 1, 1975, a city official in an upstate New York county was admitted to a local hospital with a 22-day history of fever, diarrhea, malaise, weakness, and a total weight loss of 27 lbs. His stool was positive for cysts of *Giardia lamblia*. The patient had recently returned from a 7-day tour of the Soviet Union, sponsored by the National League of Cities and the United States Conference of Mayors (NLC/USCM). In addition to the patient, 3 other residents of the same county who had also been on the tour had symptoms compatible with giardiasis; stools from these individuals were also positive for *G. lamblia*. The tour group of 179 persons was composed of city officials and their families from 24 states as well as employees of the NLC/USCM from Washington, D.C. The group left Washington on March 4 and arrived in Moscow the next day. On March 8 they traveled by train to Leningrad and stayed there until March 11, when they departed for the United States.

A questionnaire survey was conducted in April and May, and information was obtained from 177 of the 179 members.

(Continued on page 371)

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CORRECTED TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1975 AND OCTOBER 26, 1974 (43rd 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		
UNITED STATES	113	6	959	10	239	145	23	2	269	732	202	5	353
NEW ENGLAND	5	-	103	-	-	1	-	-	3	13	18	1	20
Maine	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
New Hampshire	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1
Vermont	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Massachusetts	2	-	57	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	16	-	8
Rhode Island	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Connecticut	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	26	-	65	-	-	15	4	-	57	94	67	-	85
Upstate New York	3	-	30	-	-	6	-	-	3	13	1	-	7
New York City	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	-	-	25
New Jersey	8	-	NN	-	-	2	2	-	17	28	60	-	12
Pennsylvania	4	-	28	-	-	7	2	-	24	34	6	-	41
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	21	-	383	-	5	59	5	1	27	97	12	-	10
Ohio	1	-	31	-	-	20	3	-	2	35	-	-	2
Indiana	6	-	45	-	-	27	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	29	-	4	-	-	-	5	17	9	-	5
Michigan	8	-	145	-	1	10	1	1	14	29	3	-	3
Wisconsin	6	-	133	-	-	2	1	-	6	8	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	1	165	-	7	32	-	-	19	36	8	-	16
Minnesota	2	-	7	-	-	16	-	-	10	18	-	-	6
Iowa	1	-	152	-	-	6	-	-	2	4	1	-	-
Missouri	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	6	-	7
North Dakota	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	2
Kansas	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	2	1	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	20	2	92	-	-	6	2	-	28	128	21	-	51
Delaware	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	7	-	10
District of Columbia	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Virginia	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	10	3	-	7
West Virginia	2	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
North Carolina	3	-	NN	-	-	2	-	-	6	19	5	-	6
South Carolina	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	-	2
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	9
Florida	7	1	12	-	-	2	1	-	13	62	1	-	5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	16	1	10	-	-	16	2	-	25	45	5	-	11
Kentucky	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tennessee	3	1	NN	-	-	10	-	-	11	25	3	-	-
Alabama	8	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	13	17	2	-	6
Mississippi	5	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	1	3	-	-	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	6	-	52	-	6	6	4	-	23	107	26	-	21
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	-	1
Louisiana	2	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-
Oklahoma	2	-	13	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	2
Texas	2	-	39	-	6	5	-	-	20	91	11	-	18
MOUNTAIN	1	-	9	1	19	7	-	1	11	34	20	1	14
Montana	-	-	3	1	2	6	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	6	-	8
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	10	3	-	3
Utah	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	2
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
PACIFIC	13	2	80	9	202	3	6	-	76	178	25	3	125
Washington	-	-	77	8	192	-	1	-	9	11	8	-	5
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	33	2	-	10
California	10	2	-	-	4	3	5	-	56	127	14	3	105
Alaska	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2
Hawaii	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NN: Not Notifiable

*Delayed Reports: Aseptic Meningitis: Texas 6, Chickenpox: Me. 2, N. H. 1, Texas 12, Calif. 13, Guam 5
 Encephalitis, Primary: Mo. delete 2, N.D. 2, W. Va. 4, Ala. 2, Okla. 1, Texas 1
 Hepatitis B: Mo. delete 1, N.D. 1, Ala. 1
 Hepatitis A: Me. 2, N. H. 1, Mo. delete 3, Ala. 1, Texas 25, Guam 5
 Hepatitis, Unspec: Mo. delete 1, Va. delete 1, Texas 5

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CORRECTED TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1975 AND OCTOBER 26, 1974 (43rd WEEK) - Continued

AREA	MEASLES (Rubella)			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	203	21,804	20,324	17	1,196	1,058	539	49,431	22	98	15,318	81
NEW ENGLAND	3	319	942	4	70	60	26	1,713	-	2	2,071	3
Maine	-	15	43	-	6	3	1	83	-	-	42	-
New Hampshire	-	21	210	-	3	10	-	81	-	-	305	-
Vermont	1	50	56	2	2	11	-	17	-	-	71	-
Massachusetts	-	112	395	1	25	15	6	234	-	-	1,211	1
Rhode Island	-	3	61	-	3	7	12	626	-	-	28	-
Connecticut	2	118	177	1	31	14	7	672	-	2	414	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	26	1,837	8,068	1	121	157	37	2,696	2	16	1,742	13
Upstate New York	16	618	953	1	37	59	3	942	2	7	286	1
New York City	3	161	606	-	30	35	9	813	-	-	174	2
New Jersey*	3	471	5,542	-	20	44	5	371	-	7	1,003	3
Pennsylvania	4	587	967	-	34	19	20	570	-	2	279	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	61	6,505	7,940	4	171	134	218	20,378	5	43	4,377	6
Ohio	-	109	3,046	3	50	53	19	2,325	-	2	626	2
Indiana	16	426	253	-	9	14	30	2,125	-	5	1,007	-
Illinois	4	1,833	2,055	1	22	10	36	2,381	4	4	317	3
Michigan*	28	3,062	2,050	-	68	41	72	8,305	1	21	1,493	-
Wisconsin*	13	1,075	536	-	22	16	61	5,242	-	11	934	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	14	5,013	690	-	73	78	39	3,548	1	-	1,467	7
Minnesota	-	182	85	-	17	24	15	92	-	-	37	1
Iowa	13	606	134	-	6	13	22	1,155	1	-	30	3
Missouri*	-	270	259	-	36	20	2	916	-	-	735	1
North Dakota	1	1,057	29	-	-	3	-	479	-	-	66	-
South Dakota	-	356	27	-	1	3	-	6	-	-	18	-
Nebraska	-	395	2	-	2	3	-	39	-	-	21	-
Kansas	-	2,147	154	-	11	12	-	861	-	-	560	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2	356	561	2	245	208	73	3,385	-	4	1,582	16
Delaware	-	35	11	-	7	5	-	11	-	-	19	-
Maryland	-	49	24	1	29	22	7	283	-	-	37	1
District of Columbia	-	1	3	-	5	1	10	148	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	38	34	-	21	34	3	776	-	-	319	1
West Virginia	2	166	210	-	5	7	53	1,148	-	4	221	1
North Carolina	-	2	5	-	45	43	-	105	-	-	43	6
South Carolina	-	-	52	1	36	16	-	58	-	-	762	2
Georgia	-	40	4	-	14	8	-	17	-	-	4	-
Florida	-	25	218	-	83	72	-	839	-	-	177	5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	302	246	1	169	103	21	4,564	5	9	979	6
Kentucky	2	94	180	-	71	39	1	1,723	2	3	242	2
Tennessee	-	178	35	1	54	47	9	2,136	2	6	709	1
Alabama	-	5	18	-	30	10	10	398	-	-	21	1
Mississippi	-	25	13	-	14	7	1	307	1	-	7	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	346	214	2	180	170	31	4,419	3	3	728	17
Arkansas	-	-	7	-	10	12	-	174	1	-	20	1
Louisiana	-	1	13	1	34	39	-	340	2	-	282	4
Oklahoma*	-	143	28	-	12	17	-	214	-	-	88	-
Texas*	-	202	166	1	124	102	31	3,691	-	3	338	12
MOUNTAIN	42	1,455	748	1	37	35	6	940	-	2	514	-
Montana	-	50	373	-	7	1	1	30	-	-	252	-
Idaho	-	12	52	-	5	2	-	13	-	-	74	-
Wyoming*	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	1,158	30	-	9	8	1	612	-	1	132	-
New Mexico	-	13	61	-	4	3	1	31	-	-	16	-
Arizona	-	80	17	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	42	113	15	-	7	8	1	153	-	1	30	-
Nevada	-	27	199	-	1	3	2	99	-	-	8	-
PACIFIC	53	5,671	915	2	130	113	88	7,788	6	19	1,858	13
Washington	-	290	66	-	17	14	53	3,869	-	2	288	1
Oregon	-	199	-	-	7	13	4	658	-	-	180	-
California	53	5,118	783	2	98	80	28	3,170	6	17	1,373	11
Alaska	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	48	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	64	66	-	2	3	1	43	-	-	17	1
Guam*	-	31	17	-	2	2	-	26	-	-	7	-
Puerto Rico	3	658	607	-	1	6	15	866	7	-	30	15
Virgin Islands	-	8	35	-	-	-	-	221	-	-	3	3

*Delayed Reports: Measles: Wisc. delete 2, Guam 1
Meningococcal Inf.: N. J. delete 1, Okla. delete 1, Guam 1
Mumps: Texas 29, Guam 3
Pertussis: Wyoming 1
Rubella: Michigan 4, Mo. delete 1, Texas 3

CORRECTED TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1975 AND OCTOBER 26, 1974 (43rd WEEK) - Continued

AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (RMSF)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS
								GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)			
	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 975	1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cumulative		1975	Cumulative		Cum. 1975
									1975	1974		1975	1974	
UNITED STATES	615	27,491	92	14	292	10	781	21,358	821,863	734,518	515	21,120	20,954	2,034
NEW ENGLAND	18	1,054	-	1	12	-	6	589	22,620	19,937	16	759	740	60
Maine	2	63	-	-	-	-	-	96	1,827	1,653	-	30	37	37
New Hampshire	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	9	596	645	-	14	11	2
Vermont	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	16	564	531	-	7	2	-
Massachusetts	9	594	-	1	8	-	2	316	10,476	9,127	13	502	522	11
Rhode Island	2	122	-	-	-	-	3	15	1,785	1,700	3	19	15	2
Connecticut	3	226	-	-	4	-	1	137	7,372	6,281	-	187	153	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	95	5,061	4	4	54	2	78	1,819	95,371	91,102	101	3,825	4,515	84
Upstate New York	22	748	3	1	9	-	30	450	17,025	16,897	5	350	441	67
New York City	32	1,997	-	-	26	1	1	612	40,157	39,394	65	2,214	2,609	-
New Jersey	27	986	1	2	9	-	9	198	13,600	12,957	12	611	713	-
Pennsylvania	14	1,330	-	1	10	1	38	559	24,589	21,854	19	650	752	17
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	97	3,802	5	-	30	-	19	4,274	135,993	117,415	43	1,708	1,789	101
Ohio	20	1,051	-	-	10	-	16	1,498	37,899	30,383	13	419	260	5
Indiana	4	489	-	-	-	-	1	72	11,693	11,399	-	129	159	8
Illinois	43	1,077	-	-	12	-	1	1,417	47,389	38,726	17	801	923	22
Michigan *	25	1,047	1	-	7	-	1	950	25,944	26,282	13	293	359	8
Wisconsin	5	138	4	-	1	-	-	337	13,068	10,625	-	66	88	58
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	36	1,007	16	-	15	2	28	1,222	41,341	38,509	17	508	542	441
Minnesota	7	142	-	-	3	-	-	372	8,396	7,953	3	97	70	121
Iowa	3	105	1	-	1	-	-	101	5,900	5,097	4	33	35	86
Missouri	21	496	11	-	7	2	15	381	14,920	13,000	6	238	354	45
North Dakota	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	10	645	601	-	5	6	84
South Dakota	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	63	1,607	1,767	-	5	2	48
Nebraska	1	33	1	-	3	-	2	96	3,693	3,269	-	16	10	4
Kansas	3	163	3	-	1	-	11	199	6,180	6,822	4	114	65	53
SOUTH ATLANTIC	167	6,076	17	5	46	3	396	5,071	202,059	189,160	137	6,596	6,557	306
Delaware *	5	115	-	-	-	-	4	90	2,919	2,612	2	73	68	5
Maryland	17	981	1	1	11	-	29	744	24,709	19,755	11	468	645	7
District of Columbia	7	319	1	2	4	-	-	252	11,538	16,172	13	577	538	-
Virginia	23	738	6	-	6	-	109	449	19,808	17,385	1	508	624	91
West Virginia	3	214	-	-	5	-	4	69	2,607	2,226	1	52	15	3
North Carolina	22	972	-	-	2	3	125	924	29,134	25,588	19	828	760	11
South Carolina	10	379	3	1	7	-	84	295	18,883	17,743	7	465	583	11
Georgia	18	867	5	1	2	-	35	1,108	37,761	36,986	24	913	968	147
Florida	62	1,491	1	-	9	-	6	1,140	54,700	50,693	59	2,712	2,356	31
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	42	2,431	10	1	25	1	106	1,970	69,421	62,350	29	955	1,040	135
Kentucky	7	511	1	-	7	1	12	186	9,145	7,742	3	142	235	87
Tennessee	19	893	9	1	11	-	70	1,096	27,510	24,728	10	364	390	21
Alabama	13	682	-	-	2	-	8	405	19,095	17,284	7	215	204	27
Mississippi	3	345	-	-	5	-	16	283	13,671	12,596	9	234	211	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	58	3,033	36	1	17	1	139	2,417	100,006	95,527	38	1,814	1,852	439
Arkansas	-	406	14	-	1	-	20	288	10,971	9,822	2	55	82	74
Louisiana *	4	383	2	1	9	-	-	484	18,255	19,699	13	429	498	8
Oklahoma	7	258	9	-	1	1	91	256	9,819	8,308	4	77	111	97
Texas *	47	1,986	11	-	6	-	28	1,389	60,961	57,698	19	1,253	1,161	260
MOUNTAIN	16	809	2	-	7	1	8	875	33,184	28,491	12	476	480	216
Montana	-	49	1	-	-	1	5	35	1,744	1,582	1	5	3	144
Idaho	2	29	-	-	-	-	2	64	1,688	1,453	-	12	10	1
Wyoming	1	23	1	-	1	-	-	14	780	645	-	10	2	9
Colorado	6	172	-	-	1	-	1	224	8,931	7,885	10	84	115	-
New Mexico	-	110	-	-	2	-	-	229	5,835	4,090	-	125	73	37
Arizona	7	345	-	-	3	-	-	161	8,750	8,138	-	177	212	22
Utah	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	68	2,077	1,678	-	15	11	3
Nevada *	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	80	3,379	3,020	1	48	54	-
PACIFIC	86	4,218	2	2	86	-	1	3,121	121,868	92,027	122	4,479	3,439	252
Washington	4	344	1	-	5	-	1	289	11,105	10,047	-	152	108	4
Oregon	6	157	-	-	-	-	-	212	9,268	9,379	5	120	86	7
California	65	3,184	1	2	79	-	-	2,497	96,495	68,327	114	4,154	3,213	236
Alaska	-	48	-	-	1	-	-	67	2,985	2,351	-	6	7	5
Hawaii	11	485	-	-	1	-	-	56	2,015	1,923	3	47	25	-
Guam *	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	-	-	16	-	-
Puerto Rico	6	410	18	1	7	-	-	52	2,460	2,684	11	597	748	37
Virgin Islands *	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	5	171	638	1	30	48	-

*Delayed Reports: TB: Mich. delete 2, Delaware 3, La. 1, Texas 70, Guam 3
Gonorrhea: Texas 1557 Civ. 49 Mil., Nev. 18, Guam 25, V.I. 8
Syphilis: Texas 36, V.I. 4

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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 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	
NEW ENGLAND	628	416	149	25	18	42	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,110	603	337	91	41	33
Boston, Mass.	182	110	49	9	6	12	Atlanta, Ga.	135	73	34	16	9	1
Bridgeport, Conn.*	36	24	9	1	1	3	Baltimore, Md.	249	129	87	19	7	3
Cambridge, Mass.	21	15	2	2	—	1	Charlotte, N. C.	81	36	30	7	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	25	20	5	—	—	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	74	46	11	9	6	—
Hartford, Conn.	59	41	11	3	3	5	Miami, Fla.	71	40	25	2	1	1
Lowell, Mass.	20	14	3	2	—	1	Norfolk, Va.	38	19	14	3	1	5
Lynn, Mass.	23	15	6	1	—	—	Richmond, Va.	90	56	23	7	1	4
New Bedford, Mass.	18	14	2	—	—	—	Savannah, Ga.	44	21	17	5	1	5
New Haven, Conn.	43	30	8	2	1	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	71	57	10	1	1	1
Providence, R. I.	66	42	18	2	4	5	Tampa, Fla.	53	26	20	3	2	5
Somerville, Mass.	5	5	—	—	—	—	Washington, D. C.	159	80	45	17	10	7
Springfield, Mass.	48	30	13	2	2	4	Wilmington, Del.	45	20	21	2	—	—
Waterbury, Conn.	21	16	3	—	1	3							
Worcester, Mass.	61	40	20	1	—	6							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,678	1,649	694	185	79	101	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	724	387	228	42	33	49
Albany, N. Y.	50	24	20	3	2	1	Birmingham, Ala.	125	57	39	10	16	1
Allentown, Pa.	17	11	4	1	—	1	Chattanooga, Tenn.	66	44	17	3	1	8
Buffalo, N. Y.	123	73	35	6	7	5	Knoxville, Tenn.	38	29	5	1	1	—
Camden, N. J.	31	17	10	2	2	1	Louisville, Ky.	102	50	37	7	5	15
Elizabeth, N. J.	37	30	6	1	—	3	Memphis, Tenn.	192	95	70	11	5	10
Erie, Pa.	38	27	8	1	—	3	Mobile, Ala.	62	34	22	3	—	—
Jersey City, N. J.	52	32	14	1	4	—	Montgomery, Ala.	44	25	12	2	4	5
Newark, N. J.	60	22	20	11	7	2	Nashville, Tenn.	95	53	26	5	1	10
New York City, N. Y.†	1,329	835	314	105	34	48	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,164	662	287	77	78	23
Paterson, N. J.	34	21	6	—	4	1	Austin, Tex.	34	21	10	—	1	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	308	173	88	27	12	3	Baton Rouge, La.	22	9	7	2	3	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	185	100	68	12	3	13	Corpus Christi, Tex.	40	27	7	3	1	—
Reading, Pa.	37	26	11	—	—	3	Dallas, Tex.	197	111	54	12	13	1
Rochester, N. Y.	122	88	23	7	1	8	El Paso, Tex.	51	27	14	2	4	5
Schenectady, N. Y.	24	20	3	1	—	—	Fort Worth, Tex.	78	50	19	4	2	—
Scranton, Pa.	54	35	18	—	—	4	Houston, Tex.	238	116	70	22	15	5
Syracuse, N. Y.	73	51	14	2	1	—	Little Rock, Ark.	68	38	15	5	7	2
Trenton, N. J.	46	27	14	3	2	—	New Orleans, La.	161	89	39	7	21	1
Utica, N. Y.	25	15	8	1	—	2	San Antonio, Tex.	127	84	19	10	6	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	33	22	10	1	—	3	Shreveport, La.	55	33	13	3	2	1
							Tulsa, Okla.	93	57	20	7	3	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,242	1,322	619	133	77	67	MOUNTAIN	514	314	112	41	20	18
Akron, Ohio	82	49	25	3	3	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	49	22	12	11	2	4
Canton, Ohio	37	23	9	4	—	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.	33	21	4	3	2	2
Chicago, Ill.	540	313	144	45	19	17	Denver, Colo.	128	75	29	10	7	6
Cincinnati, Ohio	121	77	38	1	1	2	Las Vegas, Nev.	21	12	8	—	—	1
Cleveland, Ohio	168	97	51	10	4	5	Ogden, Utah	21	17	1	1	—	2
Columbus, Ohio	132	74	33	9	6	6	Phoenix, Ariz.	110	67	25	8	3	—
Dayton, Ohio	104	61	32	8	2	2	Pueblo, Colo.	25	21	4	—	—	3
Detroit, Mich.	295	144	96	17	19	7	Salt Lake City, Utah	45	23	12	3	5	—
Evansville, Ind.	36	22	10	2	1	1	Tucson, Ariz.	82	56	17	5	1	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	55	32	16	3	3	3							
Gary, Ind.	32	14	9	4	2	3							
Grand Rapids, Mich.	49	35	9	3	1	7							
Indianapolis, Ind.	150	100	35	7	2	2	PACIFIC	1,661	995	413	109	74	34
Madison, Wis.	21	7	3	4	2	1	Berkeley, Calif.	20	12	8	—	—	—
Milwaukee, Wis.	136	92	32	4	2	3	Fresno, Calif.	60	35	12	8	3	1
Peoria, Ill.	29	14	8	1	6	—	Glendale, Calif.	28	21	3	3	—	—
Rockford, Ill.	23	16	3	2	2	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	62	28	27	1	2	1
South Bend, Ind.	42	29	9	2	1	3	Long Beach, Calif.	103	62	31	6	1	—
Toledo, Ohio	129	83	42	3	—	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	509	297	124	38	23	19
Youngstown, Ohio	59	40	15	1	1	—	Oakland, Calif.	81	43	25	7	2	2
							Pasadena, Calif.	23	18	2	1	1	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	782	489	188	41	33	29	Portland, Oreg.	131	89	23	4	8	—
Des Moines, Iowa	53	36	7	1	5	2	Sacramento, Calif.	72	47	14	3	7	2
Duluth, Minn.	22	9	13	—	—	1	San Diego, Calif.	134	71	36	12	8	—
Kansas City, Kans.	27	18	6	1	—	1	San Francisco, Calif.	145	93	34	11	3	6
Kansas City, Mo.	138	95	25	8	8	5	San Jose, Calif.	68	37	17	8	2	—
Lincoln, Nebr.	18	11	6	1	—	1	Seattle, Wash.	132	81	36	1	11	—
Minneapolis, Minn.	113	69	32	3	6	2	Spokane, Wash.	45	31	9	1	3	1
Omaha, Nebr.	74	42	18	4	4	1	Tacoma, Wash.	48	30	12	5	—	2
St. Louis, Mo.	189	111	48	18	3	4							
St. Paul, Minn.	65	46	12	3	1	3							
Wichita, Kans.	83	52	21	2	6	9							
Total	11,503	6,837	3,027	744	453	396							
Expected Number	11,779	7,038	3,109	777	403	376							

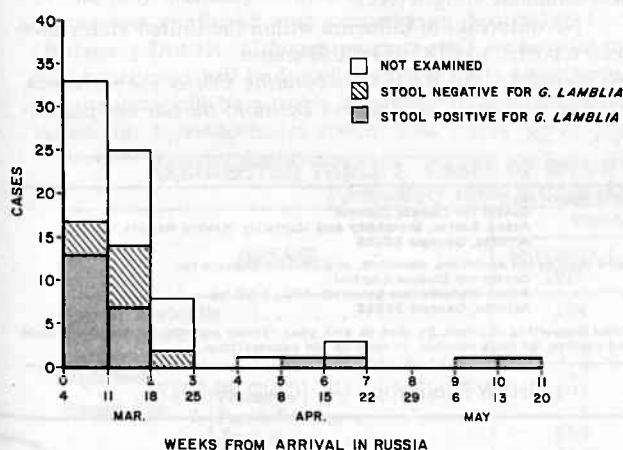
*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

†Delayed Report for Week Ending October 18, 1975

GIARDIASIS — Continued

A person was considered to have giardiasis if he had a gastrointestinal illness starting after his arrival in Russia and lasting 1 week or longer. Survey results identified 72 ill persons (attack rate = 40.7%), 80.6% of whom had onset within 2 weeks after arriving in the Soviet Union (Figure 2). The most common symptom was diarrhea, followed by fatigue, abdominal pain, greasy stools, and nausea. Weight loss was reported in 40 (55.6%) of the ill persons with a mean loss of 9.4 lbs. The mean duration of illness was 23.4 days (range 7 to 60 days), and the mean time between entering the Soviet Union and onset of illness was 12.1 days (range 2 to 72 days). Thirty-seven of the 72 cases had at least 1 stool examination performed, and 23 (62.2%) had stools positive for *G. lamblia*. *G. lamblia* was also isolated from the stools of 4 of 13 additional persons upon their return to the United States who had diarrhea before leaving the country and thus did not fit the case definition. In addition, when examined upon return, 3 asymptomatic persons had stools positive for *G. lamblia*.

Figure 2
GIARDIASIS IN A TOUR GROUP, ONSET BY WEEK
AFTER ENTERING THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 4, 1975
UNITED STATES



Ingesting tap water was found to be significantly related to acquiring giardiasis ($p < .05$), and a positive correlation was found between the amount of water consumed and the likelihood of becoming infected ($p < .05$). No statistical difference was shown between ill persons and non-ill persons who ingested uncooked vegetables or ice cream or who ate at a specific restaurant. No relationship was observed between duration of illness and positive stool examinations. Because all members of the tour group had the same itinerary and stayed at the same hotels in both Moscow and Leningrad, the city where the infection was acquired could not be determined in this survey. Although 62.1% of the total group were men, they composed 58.3% of the ill group. Neither age nor state of residence significantly affected the attack rate.

(Reported by Kenneth W Wright, MD, Commissioner of Health, Cayuga County Health Department; Robert W Bacorn,

MD, Regional Health Director, Victoria Smith, MD, Epidemiologist, and Donald O Lyman, MD, Director, Bureau of Disease Control, New York State Department of Health; and the Parasitic Diseases Branch, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC.)

Editorial Note

A compilation of 84 stool surveys throughout the world up to 1948 showed a prevalence of *G. lamblia* of 7.2%, and a compilation of 24 surveys in the United States showed a prevalence of 7.4% (1). There is, however, no comparable recent data to judge the current prevalence of *G. lamblia* infection in the United States. Likewise, the current incidence of giardiasis is unknown because this is an optionally reportable disease in the United States. Nevertheless, some authorities believe that epidemics of giardiasis have become more common (2). An outbreak involving 11% of skiers who visited Aspen, Colorado occurred in 1965-1966. In 1972 an outbreak of giardiasis struck approximately 300 residents of Boulder, Colorado. In 1974 there were at least 3 recognized outbreaks of giardiasis elsewhere in the country.

The outbreak in Rome, New York, was the largest that occurred in the United States. Of a population of 46,000, over 4,800 persons may have been ill. A larger number likely harbored asymptomatic infections (3). This is the first time that a *G. lamblia* cyst has been demonstrated in water and the first time that the water has been shown to be infective for laboratory animals. Further studies are required to evaluate more fully the usefulness of a water filtering device in investigating waterborne giardiasis.

The report of giardiasis in travelers indicates that outbreaks of giardiasis in tour groups to the Soviet Union, first reported in 1969 (4,5), are continuing to occur. Previous studies have revealed an overall attack rate for giardiasis of 23% among surveyed groups of American visitors to the Soviet Union between 1969 and 1973. Leningrad has been implicated as the city where infection occurred, and, as seen in this study, epidemiologic evidence has suggested that ingested tap water is a likely source of infection (6). Outbreaks have also occurred among travelers to the Soviet Union from northern European countries (7,8), and a prospective study performed on students from Finland corroborated the findings of previous retrospective studies that giardiasis has been acquired in Leningrad (9).

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CURRENT TRENDS
INFLUENZA

Worldwide

Australia—An influenza outbreak occurred in September in a small town of Queensland. Strains of virus B have been isolated.

New Zealand—In the North Island, the small influenza wave in Wellington and other areas that began in mid-July and peaked in mid-August was over by the end of September. In the second half of September the number of isolations of virus B increased: 20 strains of virus B, mostly from students 15-24 years of age and 5 strains of virus A were isolated. On the South Island, in the area of Dunedin-Port Chalmers, respiratory disease due to influenza was still being reported in September; the cases associated with virus A were typical, whereas those associated with virus B were milder upper respiratory tract illnesses. Five strains of virus B and 4 of virus A were isolated in September. The A strains were isolated during an outbreak at the University in the third week of September, the start of the school year. All A strains isolated in New Zealand were closer to A/Port Chalmers/1/73 than to A/Scotland/840/74.

Papua New Guinea—An influenza outbreak associated with virus A has been reported, with some deaths.

Thailand—In September, serological evidence of infection with influenza A was obtained from 14 cases in Bangkok, where a localized outbreak was reported in a nursing school.

(Reported by the World Health Organization in the Weekly Epidemiological Record 50(42):358-359, 17 Oct 1975.)

United States

The WHO Collaborating Center for Influenza, Atlanta, has reported that influenza A viruses received in 1975 can be separated into 4 antigenically distinct strains or groups of strains on the basis of hemagglutination-inhibition tests. These may be represented by A/Port Chalmers/1/73, A/Scotland/840/74, A/Mayo Clinic/4/75, and A/Victoria/3/75.

A/Port Chalmers strains were predominant in the United States during the 1974-75 season and were recovered as recently as August and September from isolated cases in Hawaii and North Carolina. A/Scotland strains were obtained from outbreaks in Europe and Asia in early 1975 but have not been reported since. A/Mayo Clinic was recovered in early 1975. No other isolate similar to this virus has been received.

A/Victoria/3/75-like strains have been isolated with increasing frequency in the Far East and Pacific Regions. Fourteen strains have been received from Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, and New Guinea. Epidemic activity of influenza-like disease associated with these viruses was reported only in New Guinea. Neuraminidase inhibition testing indicates that the neuraminidase of A/Victoria-like strains appears to be closely related to the A/Port Chalmers and A/Scotland neuraminidase antigen (N2).

No outbreaks of influenza within the United States have been reported to CDC so far this season.

(Reported by the WHO Collaborating Center for Influenza, Atlanta; and the Viral Diseases Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC.)

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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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