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

For release March 21, 1958

Washington 25, D. C.

Vol. 7, No. 11

Weekly Report

Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended March 15, 1958

Only 5 cases of <u>poliomyelitis</u> were reported for the current week, 3 of which were paralytic. The cases were reported from 5 different States. This total is well below the number reported in any week in March since 1940. The previous low total for any week in March was 10 in 1942.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Influenza

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The number of deaths from all causes reported in 114 large cities was 12,093 for the week ended March 15. This is a decrease of 6 percent from the previous week. Decreases occurred in all but the Pacific Division. The number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia in 108 large cities was 656 for the same week as compared with 814 for the previous week. The 3-year median for the week is 389. The number decreased in all geographic divisions.

Dr. W. J. Bashe, Ohio Department of Health, has supplied additional information on an outbreak of influenza in a county home for elderly persons. The illness was first noted in the women's section. In addition to fever, there was sore throat, cough, and burning eyes. Cases were reported over a period of 12 days, the first case having onset on February 17. On the following 5 days, 20, 14, 17, 10, and 2 cases, respectively, had onset of illness. One new case was observed on each of the next 6 days. Examination of the number of deaths that had occurred by month since September 1956 revealed that more persons died during February 1958 than any other single month in this period. The maximum number of deaths in any month

Continued on page 2

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

(Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

199 L.	1	lth WEEK				CUMULATIVE	NUMBER			
13				Fi	rst 11 wee	ks	Since s	easonal l	ow week	Approxi- mate
DISEASE	Ended Mar. 15, 1958	Ended Mar. 16, 1957	Median 1953-57	1958	1957	Median 1953-57	1957-58	1956-57	Median 1952-53 to 1956-57	seasonal low point
Anthrex062	5	1	1		7	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Botulism049.1	-			_	_	4	$\binom{1}{1}$	(1)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	(1)
Brucellosis (undulant fever) 044	17	22	22	140	161	243	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Diphtheria055	10	22	39	192	* 226	463	964	975	1,788	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious082	24	23	21	221	211	219	1,519	1,777	1,554	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious,							, i	· ·		
and serum092, N998.5 pt.	324	344	523	3,709	4,246	6,767	7,514	9,445	13,171	Sept. 1
Malaria110-117	-	1	4	11	15	36	(1)	(¹)	(1)	(1)
Measles085	27,236	18,186	20,735	161,699	145,298	145,298	194,602	182 507	177,377	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections057	6 7	46	112	718	607	1,065	1,675	1,338	2,087	Sept. 1
Meningitis, other340	54	41		² 573	365	·		·	·	
Poliomyelitis0801	5	34	64	190	461	1,022	5,558	14,809	35,757	Apr. 1
Paralytic080.0,080.1	3	20		108	250	·	1,992	6,376		Apr. 1
Nonparalytic080.2	1	7		58	133		2,697	5,741		Apr. 1
Unspecified080.3	1	7		24	78		869	2,692		Apr. 1
Psittacosis096.2	5	3	4	26	51	51	(1) (1)	(¹)	(1)	(1)
Rabies in man094	-	-	-	1 1	-	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Typhoid fever040	17	15	17	157	214	263	1,177	1,661	2,151	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemiclol	2	-	2	10	22	22	99	108	161	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals	106	112	175	1,032	1,132	1,337	1,847	2,096	2,702	Oct. 1

¹Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence. ²Revised figure.

Symbols. --] dash [-]: no cases reported; 3 dashes [---]: data not available. **DOMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER**

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ATLANTA 23, GEORGIA

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS-Continued

during the fall of 1957 was 7 as compared with 14 for February 1958. Influenza vaccine had not been given to inmates prior to the present outbreak. A report was also made of four isolations of an Asian strain of influenza virus that had been obtained from personnel of a hospital located in one of the large cities of the State. These were taken during an outbreak. Another isolation was obtained from a sporadic case in another city. Informal reports of 152 cases of influenza-like illness in the former city are said not to indicate any concentration but a general increase in incidence. Excesses in deaths from influenza and pneumonia continue to be reported from most areas of the State that are under surveillance.

Dr. Keith Jensen, Virus and Rickettsial Section, Communicable Disease Center, Montgomery, Alabama, has reported that the International Influenza Center for the Americas had received for study 380 strains of type A influenza virus (Asian) up to March 13. These came from 69 different laboratories, observers, and institutions. There were 56 isolates from autopsy materials. The majority of these were from lungs, but scrapings and washings from the trachea were also included. In one case, virus was isolated from the brain. The strains were received from 34 States and 22 countries. The distribution for 343 of the strains submitted according to month of isolation was as follows:

April, May, June, 1957	29
July	34
August	36
September	66
October	101
November	42
December	10
January, February, March, 1958	25

Dr. H. M. Hardwicke, Acting Director of Health, Missouri Department of Public Health and Welfare, has reported a small outbreak of influenza in which 100 persons on a prison farm were affected. The outbreak lasted about 2 weeks. An Asian strain of type A influenza virus was isolated from one patient in the State health department laboratory.

Dr. Florence Lief, University of Pennsylvania, reports that from 24 recent fatal cases of respiratory disease, there were 3 isolations of an Asian strain of influenza virus; and in 3 other cases, significant antibody titers to the Asian strain of virus were detectable in postmortem blood. Of the 3 isolations, 2 were from persons 40 years of age or over.

Dr. Robert B. Aiken, State Health Commissioner, Vermont Department of Health, reports the isolation of an Asian strain of type A influenza virus from 1 of 2 throat washings taken during a community outbreak of influenza in Windham County. A total of 38 new cases was reported during the past week; but the outbreak is now subsiding. An extension to neighboring towns has been reported, where 70 to 100 cases have occurred. An 87-year-old woman died on March 17 of bilateral bronchopneumonia after an illness of 18 hours. She lived in a household where there was a typical case of influenza. During January there were 22 deaths from influenza and pneumonia, which is 2½ times the number in the same month last year.

The World Health Organization, Geneva, states that there was a recurrence of influenza in one area of the Federal Republic of Germany in January 1958. The death rate seemed to

be no higher than during the epidemic in October 1957, although more severe cases with pulmonary complications were encountered in January. All recent cases of influenza appear to have been among people who escaped the first wave of infection. Adeno-viruses were isolated from a few cases in January; and the presence of the Sendai strain of virus was demonstrated for the first time in Germany. The A/Asia/57 virus continues to account for the large majority of cases.

Tularemia

Information has been received from the North Carolina State Board of Health of a case of tularemia presumably contracted through a cat bite. The patient was bitten on the left thumb by a cat around Thanksgiving of 1957. Approximately 2 weeks later soreness of the bite area and swelling of the left axillary lymph nodes was noted. The lymph nodes became large and fluctuant, and they were aspirated on several occasions before they ruptured spontaneously. The serologic titer to <u>Pasteurella tularensis</u> rose to 1:640. The skin test for cat scratch fever antigen was negative. It was presumed that the cat had eaten a rabbit suffering from tularemia.

Salmonellosis

Dr. A. M. Washburn, Arkansas State Board of Health, has reported a case of salmonellosis in a nursing home. A 70-yearold patient who had been a resident of the home for less than a month became ill with severe abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea 2 hours after an evening meal. <u>Salmonella barellly</u> was isolated from his stool. Similar symptoms, but not as severe, developed in 5 other patients. No organisms were isolated from their stools. The food handlers were also free from infection, and laboratory examination of food samples revealed no pathogens.

Gastro-enteritis

The Division of Indian Health, Public Health Service, has reported an outbreak of gastro-enteritis in an Indian school in Oklahoma, where 41 of 198 persons became ill with vomiting and diarrhea 8 to 12 hours after an evening meal of stew, pinto beans, bread, and milk. An employee who had eaten only the pinto beans had nausea, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea. Everyone recovered within 24 hours. The beans had been prepared for a special Spanish supper 2 days before, and then, after storage in a refrigerator at 40° F., were served as leftovers at the meal preceding the outbreak. No beans were available for examination.

The California State Department of Public Health has forwarded information about 2 outbreaks of gastro-enteritis. In one outbreak 12 of 40 persons became ill with cramps and diarrhea 7 to 12 hours after eating turkey a la king in a restaurant. On the average, symptoms lasted 12 hours. Stool specimens from 7 of the victims were negative. The turkey had been prepared during the 2 preceding days. The chef who cut up the turkey had had intestinal-flu-like symptoms the day before he handled the food in question. No food samples were available for examination. The other outbreak occurred in a private home where 4 of 5 persons became ill with vomiting, dizziness, chills, fever, and diarrhea 20 to 32 hours after eating baked, unstuffed turkey. Symptoms lasted from 6 to 8 hours. A few nonhemolytic, coagulase-negative, nonpigmented, gelatin nonliquefying, gram-positive cocci were isolated from the turkey and gravy. Stool specimens from 4 persons were negative.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 16, 1957, AND MARCH 15, 1958

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

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CONT. UNITED STATES	17	22	10	22	192	226	24	23	324	344	3,709	4,246
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Vermont	_	2	-	_		-	-	-	-	2	1	45
Massachusetts		-	-	1	4	4	-	-	2	2	59	67
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	- 1	-		-	-	- 2	17 29	21
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3	1	-	3	18	ш	5	5	40	57	389	556
New York	2	-	-	1	10	5	5	5	30	34	238	293
	1	1	-	2	1 7	4	- 1	-	2	6	44	9
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-		2	-		8	17	107	17:
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	7	5	3	-	9	17	2	4	63	56	591	818
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¹Data exclude report from Puerto Rico for current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 16, 1957, AND MARCH 15, 1958—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

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	w Jersey	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	677	1,0
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¹Data exclude report from Puerto Rico for current week.

²Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

 Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 16, 1957, AND MARCH 15, 1958—Continued

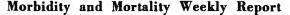
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

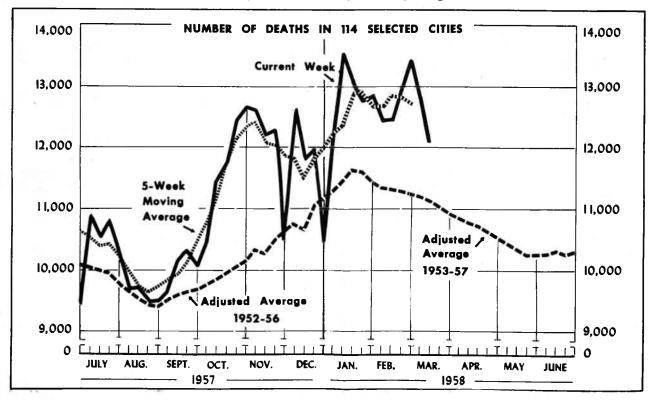
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Alabama	1	2		-			-	6	2	1 2	5	
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WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	2	8	1	i -	3	2	35	30	1	16	36
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California	6	6	-	1	1	-		12	10	-	6	1972
	2	-	-	-	-		-				-	1.00
Jawaii	-	-	-	-	5	1		13	1			1
11100	5.57.5	1	1		27.5			3	· ·			1 4

¹Data exclude report from Puerto Rico for current week.

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

Sec. 1 Sector Constants





The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 114 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, a 5-week moving average of these figures plotted at the central week and an adjusted average, 1953-57, for comparison. The adjusted average is computed as follows: From the total deaths reported each week for the years 1953-57, 3 central figures are selected by eliminating the highest and lowest figures reported for that week. A 5-week moving average of the arithmetic means of the 3 central figures is then computed. The adjusted average shown in the chart is the 5-week moving average increased by 2.3 percent to allow for estimated population growth in the cities.

The use of the adjusted average is based on the assumption that the crude death rate and changes in population will remain at the level of recent years. No allowance has been made for increased use of city hospital facilities. Table 4 shows the number of death certificates received during the week indicated for deaths that occurred in a specified 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 and because of incomplete reporting due to holidays or vacations. 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 for use in plotting the figure in the chart.

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of the 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 CIT	IES BY G	EOGRAPHIC	DIVISIONS
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(By place of occurrence, a	and week of filing	certificate.	Excludes fetal of	leaths)
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AREA	llth week ended	lOth week ended	Adjusted average, 11th	Percent change, adjusted average	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 11 WEEKS			
	Mar. 15, 1958	Mar. 8, 1958	veek 1953-57	to current week	1958	1957	Percent change	
TOTAL: 114 REPORTING CITIES	12,093	12,800	11,141	+8.5	140,556	125,127	+12.3	
New England	¹ 709 3,629 ¹ 2,544 843 1,116 610 972 293 1,377	832 3,861 2,778 891 1,135 637 1,024 301 1,341	728 3,330 2,398 782 919 484 841 258 1,371	-2.6 +9.0 +6.1 +7.8 +21.4 +26.0 +15.6 +13.6 +0.4	¹ 8,610 41,384 ¹ 30,199 9,851 12,464 6,715 11,937 3,500 15,896	8,437 36,328 26,581 8,734 10,604 5,517 10,476 3,070 15,380	+13.9 +13.6 +12.6 +17.5 +21.7 +13.9	

¹Includes estimate for missing cities.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

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

AREA	llth week ended Mar. 15, 1958	10th week ended Mar. 8, 1958	CUMULATIVI FIRST 1 1958		AREA	llth week ended Mar. 15, 1958	lOth week ended Mar. 8, 1958	CUMULATIVE FIRST 11	
									·
WEW ENGLAND:					WEST NORTH CENTRAL-Con.:	1			
Boston, Mass	1 ₂₂₉	278	¹ 2,933	2,858	St. Louis, Mo	251	290	3,298	2,73
Bridgeport, Conn	45	48	498	434	St. Paul, Minn	69	83	898	74
Cembridge, Mass	30	48	371	367	Wichita, Kans	53	35	537	48
Fall River, Mass	29 55	38 60	338 620	309 604	SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Lowell, Mass	38	31	325	310	Atlanta, Ga	112	137	1,366	1,30
Lynn, Mass	19	27	239	262	Baltimore, Md	312 30	277 33	3,234 398	2,74
New Bedford, Mass	17	30	313 -	322	Charlotte, N. C Jacksonville, Fla	55	94	829	40
New Haven, Conn	45	57	561	553	Miami, Fla	88	99	959	5
Providence, R. I	72	74	806	745	Norfolk, Va	38	26	453	41
Somerville, Mass	11	16	159	162	Richmond, Va	98	81	879	8
Springfield, Mass Waterbury, Conn	50 21	35 34	475 332	519 296	Savannah, Ga	40	42	438	3
Worcester, Mass	48	56	640	696	St. Petersburg, Fla	(98)	(98)	(939)	-
·····, ······			010		Tampa, Fla.	80	75	897	7
IDDLE ATLANTIC:				S	Washington, D. C	219 44	234 37	2,556 455	2,1
Albany, N. Y	61	50	648	584	Wilmington, Del	44	, J'	400	4
Allentown, Pa	29	34	398	432	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				-
Buffalo, N. Y	161	250	1,950	1,695	Birmingham, Ala	97	124	1,132	8
Camden, N. J	37	63	543	467	Chattanooga, Tenn Knoxville, Tenn	71 34	43	612 370	5
Elizabeth, N. J	29 37	37 39	407 420	309 404	Louisville, Ky	113	124	1,390	1,2
Jersey City, N. J	87	84	936	829	Memphis, Tenn	139	147	1,480	1,1
Newark, N. J	89	76	1,216	1,226	Mobile, Ala.	44	3 5	522	3
New York City, N. Y	1,707	1,855	21,133	18,445	Montgomery, Ala	34	43	470	2
Paterson, N. J	46	39	558	442	Nashville, Tenn	78	80	739	7
Philadelphia, Pa	705	716	6,510	5,389	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				1
Pittsburgh, Pa Reading, Pa	224	238	2,392	2,080	Austin, Tex	43	41	409	3
Rochester, N. Y	27 103	23 121	255 1,219	282 1,102	Baton Rouge, La	36	24	. 385	3
Schenectady, N. Y	16	29	293	252	Corpus Christi, Tex	18	19	263	2
Scranton, Pa	45	31	395	450	Dallas, Tex El Paso, Tex	134 43	157 31	1,456	1,2
Syracuse, N. Y	74	74	743	662	Fort Worth, Tex	62	53	464 754	3
Trenton, N. J	74	33	628	565	Houston, Tex.	170	165	2,030	1,7
Utica, N. Y	35	26	334	351	Little Rock, Ark	30	64	617	6
Yonkers, N. Y	43	43	406	362	New Orleans, La	157	181	2,310	1,9
AST NORTH CENTRAL:			}		Oklahoma City, Okla	66	65	831	7
Akron, Ohio	59	77	718	602	San Antonio, Tex	101	109	1,217	1,1
Canton, Ohio	37	25	356	350	Shreveport, La	43 69	72 43	592 609	5
Chicago, Ill.	713	869	9,827	8,576		0.5		005	
Cincinnati, Ohio	232	183	2,051	1,785	MOUNTAIN:	07	(*)		
Cleveland, Ohio	229	268	2,612	2,408	Albuquerque, N. Mex	27	34	311	
Columbus, Ohio Dayton, Ohio	115 ¹ 63	151	1,429 1 ₉₁₉	1,255 841	Colorado Springs, Colo Denver, Colo	15 106	117	149 1,383	1 1,2
Detroit, Mich.	357	93 345	4,011	3,704	Ogden, Utah	18	12	168	, L , C
Evansville, Ind	34	27	454	337	Phoenix, Ariz	47	46	557	
Flint, Mich	45	48	470	426	Pueblo, Colo	14	14	141	
Fort Wayne, Ind	32	43	449	399	Salt Lake City, Utah	46	52	531	4
Gary, Ind.	34	38	399	330	Tucson, Ariz	20	17	260	2
Grand Rapids, Mich	44	56	546	446	PACIFIC:				
Indianapolis, Ind.	142	157	1,501	1,359	Berkeley, Calif	21	24	239	:
Madison, Wis Milwaukee, Wis	(45) 161	(37) 149	1 764	(356) 1,452	Fresno, Calif	(39)	(52)	(434)	·
Peoria, Ill.	58	35	1,764 413	324	Glendale, Calif	(46)	(37)	(414)	
Rockford, Ill.	(31)	(20)	(329)	(261)	Long Beach, Calif.	46	57	657	6
South Bend, Ind	24	29	332	277	Los Angeles, Calif Oakland, Calif	504 94	475 102	5,837 1,125	5,
Toledo, Ohio	104	130	1,327	1,057	Pasadena, Calif	42	33	416	1,1
Youngstown, Ohio	61	55	621	653	Portland, Oreg	84	123	1,140	1,0
EST NORTH CENTRAL:				1	Sacramento, Calif	51	53	611	-,
Des Moines, Iowa	55	10	645	601	San Diego, Calif	100	92	963	
Duluth, Minn.	35	48 25	645 286	299	San Francisco, Calif	204	204	2,361	2,
Kansas City, Kans	32	33	350	353	San Jose, Calif	(29)	(22)	(260)	
Kansas City, Mo	125	144	1,497	1,300	Seattle, Wash	126	111	1,552	l,
Lincoln, Nebr	(34)	(29)	(308)		Tacoma, Wash	54 51	43 24	550 445	
Minneapolis, Minn	155	142	1,524	1,412		1			
	68	91	816	792	Honolulu, Hawaii	(36)	(29)	(421)	(

¹Estimated.

Symbols. — parentheses [()]: data not included in table 3; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.

7

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel No changes reported.

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 rables 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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