

Morbidity and Mortality



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REPORT

FOR

Week Ending

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

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RECOMMENDATION OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON IMMUNIZATION PRACTICES

SMALLPOX VACCINATION OF
HOSPITAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

Smallpox is now occurring only in Ethiopia, and there it is rapidly being brought under control. This is the result of intensive and systematic worldwide efforts to eradicate the disease.

Since the risk of smallpox importation into the United States is now essentially nil, the Committee no longer recommends systematic programs of routine vaccination of hospital and health personnel (MMWR 21:[25]).

Vaccination is still necessary for travelers going to

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countries that require valid International Certificates of Vaccination, for travelers who have been in Ethiopia in the 2 weeks before returning to the United States, and for personnel of laboratories working with variola virus.

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

DISEASE	2nd WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1971-1975	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 2 WEEKS		
	January 17, 1976	January 11, 1975		1976	1975	MEDIAN 1971-1975
Aseptic meningitis	43	19	40	88	71	73
Brucellosis	4	1	1	5	3	2
Chickenpox	4,581	3,124	---	7,769	5,267	---
Diphtheria	8	6	4	25	14	4
Encephalitis	Primary	6	15	44	20	26
	Post-Infectious	6	2	11	4	4
Hepatitis, Viral	Type B	229	150	449	350	311
	Type A	628	612	1,184	1,096	1,622
	Type unspecified	171	147	304	285	
Malaria	5	5	5	13	7	7
Measles (rubeola)	338	186	630	619	316	986
Meningococcal infections, total		25	27	56	45	51
	Civilian	25	26	26	56	44
Military	-	1	1	-	1	3
Mumps	1,118	1,140	1,623	1,949	2,266	2,440
Pertussis	36	21	---	64	47	---
Rubella (German measles)	142	78	333	272	158	468
Tetanus	1	1	-	1	3	1
Tuberculosis	542	451	---	981	789	---
Tularemia	3	1	1	6	2	4
Typhoid fever	2	1	4	7	5	8
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	-	6	2	-	7	4
Veneral Diseases:						
Gonorrhea (Civilian	18,751	17,602	---	36,364	32,073	---
(Military	588	947	---	976	1,148	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary (Civilian	575	537	---	1,041	932	---
(Military	10	7	---	13	11	---
Rabies in animals	15	31	51	47	54	83

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	-	Poliomyelitis, total:	1
Botulism:	3	Paralytic: Calif. 1	1
Congenital rubella syndrome: Calif. 1	4	Psittacosis: Tenn. 1, Nev. 1, Calif. 2	5
Leprosy: Texas 1, Calif. 1	3	Rabies in man:	-
Leptospirosis: *	-	Trichinosis: Vt. 1, Conn. 1, N.J. 2	9
Plague:	-	Typhus, murine:	1

*Delayed Reports: Leptospirosis: Iowa delete 1 (1975)

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
AN INTERSTATE OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID ASSOCIATED WITH A NEW YORK CITY RESTAURANT

Epidemiologic investigation of culture-proven cases of typhoid reported from 4 states has implicated food served in a New York City restaurant on December 13, 1975.

In mid-December, a group of 39 high school students, alumni, teachers, and friends from a Boston suburb traveled to New York City for the weekend. On December 13, at their evening meal in the downtown Manhattan branch (12 East 49th Street) of the Patricia Murphy's Candlelight Restaurant chain, they were joined by another alumnus who lived in New York City.

Six members of this group subsequently developed culture-proved typhoid. The first, the alumnus residing in New York City, had onset of weakness and malaise on December 27, and was hospitalized with fever and chills on January 1, 1976; *Salmonella typhi*, phage type B3, was isolated from cultures of his blood. The second was hospitalized with a febrile illness in New Hampshire on January 2, and blood cultures subsequently grew *Salmonella* Group D. The third patient had onset of symptoms on December 24. On January 10, when blood cultures grew *S. typhi*, he was hospitalized at a metropolitan Boston referral hospital. Information regarding the other 3 cases is still incomplete.

Three women from Connecticut, who were not part of the tour group, also ate dinner at the same restaurant on the evening of December 13; 1 developed fever, chills, and diarrhea on December 28, and was hospitalized January 4. Subsequently, *S. typhi* was isolated from her blood. Another has had a febrile illness; the third has remained well.

Investigators in New York City, Massachusetts, and Connecticut are attempting to identify the vehicle of transmission and the source of the infection. The restaurant is closed.

(Reported by FP Tally, SL Gorbach, MD, New England Medical Center, Boston, Mass; M Fitzpatrick, RN, Waltham High School, Waltham, Mass; HP Harris, Jr, MD, MPH, Town of Fairfield Health Dept, Fairfield, Conn; NJ Fiumara, MD, State Epidemiologist, Massachusetts Dept of Public Health; JS Marr, MD, New York City Epidemiologist, Bur of Infectious Disease Control, New York City; V Kaupas, MD, State Epidemiologist, New Hampshire Dept of Health and Welfare, Concord; DR Snyderman, MD, Acting State Epidemiologist, Connecticut Dept of Health, Hartford; Field Services Div, Enteric Diseases Branch, Bacterial Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.)

CURRENT TRENDS
INCREASED SCABIES INCIDENCE – United States

Frequent informal reports of individual cases and outbreaks of human scabies received by the Center for Disease Control have suggested a rising incidence of the disease in the last 2 years. In an attempt to determine any change in the frequency of scabies diagnoses and to assess socioeconomic factors and regional differences in disease occurrence, CDC conducted a telephone survey of practicing dermatologists throughout the United States during the week of December 12, 1975.

Three hundred nine dermatologists were selected at random to be surveyed from those registered as diplomates of the American Board of Dermatology; 280 (91%) were contacted. Of the 264 who had seen a case of scabies in the last 2 years, 249 (94%) had noted increasing numbers of patients with scabies in their practices. This observation was independent of the setting (i.e., rural, urban, or suburban), geographic location, or socioeconomic composition of the practice.

One-fourth of the physicians noting an increase in scabies identified 1973 as the year in which this increase began; one-half pointed to 1974 as the year that the disease began to rise. Half of the dermatologists estimated that scabies incidence had already peaked, but half said it was still on the rise. The number of dermatologists who noted a peak incidence of scabies over the past 5 years has risen dramatically (Table 1). Most respondents in the New England, South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific regions stated that the disease probably has reached its maximum incidence, whereas physicians in other areas of the United States observed that the increase was continuing. At the time of the survey, scabies patients represented from 0 to 18% (mean, 2.6%) of the dermatologists'

Table 1
 Dermatologists' Assessment of Maximum Scabies Incidence by Year

Year	Number of Dermatologists
1971	1
1972	0
1973	2
1974	26
1975	66
More than one peak	15
Still increasing	119
Could not identify year	20
Total	249

practices. Infestations were occurring in all socioeconomic groups, and dermatologists often were aware of case clusters in schools and recent outbreaks in hospitals and nursing homes in their communities.

(Reported by Parasitic Diseases Branch, Parasitic Diseases and Veterinary Public Health Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.)

Editorial Note

Although this survey was based on physicians' estimates rather than formal record searches, it illustrates the marked rise in the incidence of scabies over the past several years. Infestations are quite easily spread from person to person; however, transmission occurs principally during close physical contact. Individuals with no previous exposure to the mite may remain asymptomatic for several weeks, providing an unwitting source of spread of this parasitic disease to close

(Continued on page 15)

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**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 17, 1976 AND JANUARY 18, 1975 (2nd 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		
						1976	1975	1976	1976	1976	1976		
UNITED STATES	43	4	4,581	8	25	20	6	6	229	628	171	5	13
NEW ENGLAND	2	1	404	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	11	-	-
Maine	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
New Hampshire	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Vermont	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	9	-	-
Rhode Island	1	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	-	267	-	-	1	-	-	39	41	23	-	3
Upstate New York	-	-	113	-	-	1	-	-	1	19	1	-	1
New York City	3	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	-	-	2
New Jersey*	2	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	22	-	-
Pennsylvania*	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10	-	2,103	-	-	10	1	-	39	89	9	-	-
Ohio	6	-	219	-	-	7	-	-	25	31	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	305	-	-	-	1	-	2	14	4	-	-
Michigan	4	-	408	-	-	3	-	-	10	28	5	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	860	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	2	493	-	-	-	1	-	18	26	13	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Iowa	-	1	449	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
Missouri	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	7	5	6	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
South Dakota*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	5	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	10	-	568	-	-	2	-	1	33	149	37	4	4
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Maryland	2	-	11	-	-	2	-	-	6	8	3	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Virginia	1	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	7	-	-
West Virginia*	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
North Carolina	1	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	6	1	1
South Carolina*	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Georgia*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
Florida	6	-	244	-	-	-	-	1	17	72	19	2	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	215	-	-	1	1	2	17	40	1	-	-
Kentucky	1	-	181	-	-	1	-	1	4	18	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	-	NN	-	-	-	-	1	8	20	1	-	-
Alabama	-	-	32	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	-	191	-	-	1	2	1	9	108	51	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-
Louisiana*	1	-	NN	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma*	1	-	21	-	-	-	2	-	4	73	5	-	-
Texas	3	-	170	-	-	1	-	-	5	26	45	-	-
MOUNTAIN	-	-	69	-	-	1	-	-	10	26	6	-	-
Montana	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	-	-
New Mexico*	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	-	-	-
Arizona*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-
Nevada*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	9	1	271	8	25	4	1	2	58	131	20	1	6
Washington	-	-	254	8	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oregon	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	17	2	-	-
California*	9	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	54	113	18	1	5
Alaska	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

NN: Not Notifiable *Delayed Reports: Aseptic Meningitis: N.J. 2 (1975), Pa. 1 (1975), Ark. 1 (1975); La. 1 (1975) N.M. 5 (1975); Brucellosis: Ga. 1 (1975); Chickenpox: Me. 6, N.H. 8, Pa. 2 (1975), Calif. 41; Diphtheria: Ariz. delete 1 (1975); Encephalitis, Primary: Pa. 3 (1975), La. 1 (1975), N.M. 4 (1975); Encephalitis, Post: Pa. 4 (1975), La. 1 (1975); Hepatitis B: N.M. 1 (1975) delete 1 (1976), La. 1 (1975); Hepatitis A: N.H. delete 2 (1975) 1 (1976), Pa. 19 (1975), S.D. 8 (1975), 7 (1976), W.Va. delete 1, S.C. delete 1 (1975), Ga. 27 (1975), Ark. 1 (1975), La. 2 (1975), Okla. 1 (1975) delete 1 (1976), Nev. 6; Hepatitis Unspec.: N.H. 1 (1975), Pa. 4 (1975), Mo. delete 2 (1975) 1 (1976), Ark. 3 (1975), La. 3 (1975), Okla. 1 (1975).

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 17, 1976 AND JANUARY 18, 1975 (2nd WEEK) - Continued

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1976	Cumulative		1976	Cumulative		1976	Cum. 1976	1976	1976	Cum. 1976	Cum. 1976
		1976	1975		1976	1975						
UNITED STATES	338	619	316	25	56	45	1,118	1,949	36	142	272	1
NEW ENGLAND	2	3	-	3	6	4	79	128	-	-	1	-
Maine*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire*	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	1	3	2	7	20	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	2	2	-	-	-	1	50	75	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	1	-	2	3	-	15	26	-	-	1	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	34	50	22	-	5	3	61	119	3	40	95	-
Upstate New York	21	26	10	-	2	1	16	21	-	4	5	-
New York City	1	2	4	-	2	-	18	53	2	2	4	-
New Jersey	4	6	7	-	-	1	11	22	-	34	86	-
Pennsylvania	8	16	1	-	1	1	16	23	1	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	155	206	136	2	4	8	449	726	9	55	96	-
Ohio	-	1	3	-	1	4	41	142	6	12	14	-
Indiana	46	54	10	-	-	-	123	147	-	9	11	-
Illinois	2	7	33	-	-	-	80	122	1	18	29	-
Michigan	9	12	37	2	3	4	78	122	1	9	23	-
Wisconsin	98	132	53	-	-	-	127	193	1	7	19	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	13	16	68	1	4	4	66	175	1	4	10	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	1	2	-	16	34	-	1	2	-
Iowa	-	2	-	-	-	1	39	60	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	2	-	-	3	8	17	1	3	3	-
North Dakota	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	12	12	33	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	1	-
Kansas	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	33	-	-	4	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	30	76	15	8	12	8	81	179	10	3	8	1
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	1	1	23	68	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	11	-	1	1	-
West Virginia	7	25	12	-	-	-	34	71	-	2	7	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	8	-	-	-
South Carolina	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	22	50	3	7	8	1	13	19	-	-	-	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	53	10	2	3	12	64	105	2	4	6	-
Kentucky	-	53	7	-	1	3	8	23	2	1	1	-
Tennessee	-	-	3	2	2	6	39	58	-	3	5	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	22	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	9	7	4	7	4	99	150	-	23	28	-
Arkansas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	20	20	-
Oklahoma*	-	3	1	1	2	1	34	36	-	-	1	-
Texas*	4	5	6	3	4	2	65	114	-	3	7	-
MOUNTAIN	78	168	6	-	3	-	91	181	9	1	5	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Idaho	10	24	2	-	-	-	21	98	-	-	1	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
New Mexico*	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	54	9	-	2	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	68	144	-	-	1	-	12	23	-	1	2	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	21	38	52	5	12	2	128	186	2	12	23	-
Washington	-	-	2	1	3	1	59	71	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	25	-	2	2	-
California	19	36	50	4	8	1	52	90	1	7	18	-
Alaska*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	2	3	-	1	1	-	21	27	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-

*Delayed Reports: Measles: N.H. 1 (1975), La. 31 (1975), Texas delete 3 (1975); Meningococcal Infections: La. 1 (1975), Okla. 2 (1975), N.M. 2 (1975); Mumps: Me. 9, N.H. 1, N.M. 3 (1975); Pertussis: Alaska delete 1 (1975); Rubella: La. 5 (1975), Texas delete 1 (1975).

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**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 17, 1976 AND JANUARY 18, 1975 (2nd WEEK) – Continued**

AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS
	1976	Cum. 1976	Cum. 1976	1976	Cum. 1976	1976	Cum. 1976	GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		Cum. 1976	
								1976	Cumulative		1976	Cumulative		
									1975	1976		1975		1976
UNITED STATES	542	981	6	2	7	-	18,751	36,364	32,073	575	1,041	932	47	
NEW ENGLAND	22	35	-	-	-	-	538	1,158	859	11	27	27	2	
Maine	-	2	-	-	-	-	34	92	81	-	-	1	2	
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	22	34	-	-	1	-	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	23	14	-	1	1	-	
Massachusetts	12	20	-	-	-	-	181	493	341	6	14	18	-	
Rhode Island	2	2	-	-	-	-	59	95	101	1	2	1	-	
Connecticut	8	11	-	-	-	-	240	433	288	4	10	5	-	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	59	114	-	1	3	-	1,829	3,402	3,633	104	194	203	-	
Upstate New York	14	14	-	-	1	-	331	331	1,045	3	3	23	-	
New York City	NA	43	-	1	2	-	909	1,575	1,350	77	148	138	-	
New Jersey	17	29	-	-	-	-	136	566	512	15	26	14	-	
Pennsylvania	28	28	-	-	-	-	453	930	726	9	17	28	-	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	56	100	-	1	1	-	2,085	5,622	4,648	51	115	78	2	
Ohio *	15	47	-	1	1	-	645	1,452	1,599	6	23	14	-	
Indiana	13	23	-	-	-	-	163	286	482	3	3	2	-	
Illinois	2	4	-	-	-	-	1,101	1,945	1,359	34	68	38	-	
Michigan	18	18	-	-	-	-	833	1,444	856	4	16	18	-	
Wisconsin	8	8	-	-	-	-	343	495	352	4	5	6	2	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	26	33	2	-	-	-	1,133	2,090	1,554	14	27	26	12	
Minnesota	3	9	-	-	-	-	257	436	414	4	6	5	4	
Iowa	2	2	-	-	-	-	129	307	50	-	3	-	4	
Missouri *	16	17	1	-	-	-	392	771	726	8	15	14	2	
North Dakota	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	40	35	-	-	1	-	
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	71	68	-	-	-	-	
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	138	72	-	1	2	-	
Kansas	4	4	1	-	-	-	210	327	189	2	2	4	2	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	116	220	-	-	-	-	4,411	8,703	8,010	189	300	236	8	
Delaware *	2	2	-	-	-	-	75	133	121	3	7	5	-	
Maryland	10	20	-	-	-	-	786	1,353	634	15	26	24	-	
District of Columbia	5	10	-	-	-	-	247	565	589	8	22	25	-	
Virginia	31	68	-	-	-	-	361	1,058	1,055	17	37	33	2	
West Virginia	-	4	-	-	-	-	44	125	77	-	-	-	-	
North Carolina *	29	40	-	-	-	-	500	1,048	1,378	24	37	18	-	
South Carolina	1	8	-	-	-	-	219	642	838	9	16	22	1	
Georgia	15	26	-	-	-	-	758	1,669	1,424	23	31	32	5	
Florida	23	42	-	-	-	-	1,421	2,090	1,894	90	124	77	-	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	69	108	2	-	-	-	1,542	3,168	2,234	17	40	26	3	
Kentucky *	10	20	-	-	-	-	238	496	385	3	4	4	2	
Tennessee	22	34	2	-	-	-	609	1,237	994	10	17	10	-	
Alabama	25	36	-	-	-	-	391	719	281	1	11	10	1	
Mississippi	12	18	-	-	-	-	304	716	574	3	8	2	-	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	49	100	-	-	-	-	2,712	5,775	4,746	52	129	115	10	
Arkansas	21	44	-	-	-	-	192	360	264	-	-	1	1	
Louisiana *	10	18	-	-	-	-	486	1,019	851	24	29	43	-	
Oklahoma	6	9	-	-	-	-	308	581	327	5	7	9	4	
Texas *	12	29	-	-	-	-	1,726	3,815	3,304	23	93	62	5	
MOUNTAIN	7	19	-	-	1	-	799	1,394	1,236	16	19	16	2	
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	71	81	-	-	-	2	
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	61	74	-	-	-	-	
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	33	14	-	-	-	-	
Colorado	-	4	-	-	-	-	204	309	255	12	12	4	-	
New Mexico *	2	4	-	-	-	-	253	378	296	3	4	-	-	
Arizona	4	10	-	-	1	-	188	389	370	1	2	11	-	
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	120	22	-	-	-	-	
Nevada *	1	1	-	-	-	-	18	33	124	-	1	1	-	
PACIFIC	138	252	2	-	2	-	2,702	5,052	5,153	121	190	205	8	
Washington	14	30	-	-	-	-	233	475	426	-	-	17	-	
Oregon	1	2	-	-	-	-	259	424	414	4	8	3	-	
California	103	186	2	-	2	-	2,080	3,860	4,094	114	178	182	8	
Alaska *	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	139	125	-	1	-	-	
Hawaii	20	34	-	-	-	-	78	154	94	3	3	3	-	
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	
Puerto Rico	8	8	-	-	-	-	56	75	-	2	4	-	-	
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	4	1	7	1	-	

NA: Not available *Delayed Reports: Tuberculosis: Ohio 48 (1974) delete 46 (1975); Mo. delete 4 (1975), Del. 1 (1975), N.C. delete 4 (1975), Ky. delete 1 (1975); delete 1 (1976); Typhoid Fever: La. 3 (1975), N.M. 3 (1975); R.M.S.F.: Mo. delete 1 (1975); Gonorrhoea: Ohio delete 315 (1975), 315 (1976); Texas 2000 (1975); Nev. 49; Syphilis: Ohio delete 1 (1975), Alaska delete 1; Animal Rabies: N.M. 4 (1975).

Week No.
2

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1976

(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	657	406	194	15	26	37	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,310	772	368	80	41	59
Boston, Mass.	154	84	49	5	10	13	Atlanta, Ga.	186	105	58	12	2	9
Bridgeport, Conn.	38	25	10	1	2	2	Baltimore, Md.	244	130	80	19	5	6
Cambridge, Mass.	37	30	5	1	—	2	Charlotte, N. C.	68	36	18	8	3	6
Fall River, Mass.	24	14	8	1	1	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	91	59	22	2	3	2
Hartford, Conn.	67	38	23	2	3	3	Miami, Fla.	87	52	24	7	2	3
Lowell, Mass.	27	15	9	—	2	2	Norfolk, Va.	82	51	22	4	4	6
Lynn, Mass.	28	18	6	2	—	2	Richmond, Va.	74	44	28	1	1	6
New Bedford, Mass.	16	11	4	—	1	1	Savannah, Ga.	44	24	17	3	—	2
New Haven, Conn.	58	35	18	1	3	2	St. Petersburg, Fla.	79	66	8	—	4	4
Providence, R. I.	55	33	17	—	2	3	Tampa, Fla.	89	62	13	4	5	9
Somerville, Mass.	11	7	4	—	—	1	Washington, D. C.	246	133	71	18	12	6
Springfield, Mass.	48	30	16	—	1	2	Wilmington, Del.	20	10	7	2	—	—
Waterbury, Conn.	41	31	8	1	—	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	867	501	232	55	42	45
Worcester, Mass.	53	35	16	1	1	2	Birmingham, Ala.	139	86	31	10	6	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,364	2,079	872	228	100	143	Chattanooga, Tenn.	85	49	23	5	6	2
Albany, N. Y.	62	49	7	1	3	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	49	34	8	3	3	—
Allentown, Pa.	27	13	7	4	—	1	Louisville, Ky.	143	75	49	9	7	19
Buffalo, N. Y.	116	73	26	10	3	8	Memphis, Tenn.	206	120	51	13	9	5
Camden, N. J.	34	22	10	—	—	1	Mobile, Ala.	71	43	16	6	5	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	35	26	8	1	—	—	Montgomery, Ala.	62	41	13	3	2	6
Erie, Pa.	42	25	14	2	—	4	Nashville, Tenn.	112	53	41	6	4	10
Jersey City, N. J.	58	36	19	1	2	—	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,559	851	452	99	95	68
Newark, N. J.	56	26	13	9	5	1	Austin, Tex.	50	23	15	2	8	4
New York City, N. Y. †	1,766	1,066	458	144	52	67	Baton Rouge, La.	116	71	32	5	5	7
Paterson, N. J.	46	26	13	3	4	1	Corpus Christi, Tex.	42	21	14	1	4	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	504	302	139	28	19	6	Dallas, Tex.	181	101	53	12	9	11
Pittsburgh, Pa.	199	121	63	7	4	15	El Paso, Tex.	78	38	19	7	9	13
Reading, Pa.	48	28	18	2	—	8	Fort Worth, Tex.	90	59	17	6	6	1
Rochester, N. Y.	115	79	27	4	4	13	Houston, Tex.	410	197	122	37	30	10
Schenectady, N. Y.	27	24	3	—	—	1	Little Rock, Ark.	64	39	21	—	1	8
Scranton, Pa.	56	41	12	1	2	5	New Orleans, La.	198	102	79	8	7	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	81	52	18	8	1	2	San Antonio, Tex.	166	114	26	9	9	5
Trenton, N. J.	47	33	9	3	1	—	Shreveport, La.	69	35	28	3	1	4
Utica, N. Y.	16	14	2	—	—	4	Tulsa, Okla.	95	51	26	9	6	5
Yonkers, N. Y.	29	23	6	—	—	5	MOUNTAIN	602	353	154	41	38	26
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,471	1,472	729	156	99	66	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	67	38	18	3	5	7
Akron, Ohio	73	43	22	3	3	—	Colorado Springs, Colo.	48	32	10	4	—	1
Canton, Ohio	51	29	15	5	1	—	Denver, Colo.	120	63	36	8	13	5
Chicago, Ill.	704	371	204	58	39	11	Las Vegas, Nev.	38	18	13	5	2	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	190	114	60	4	6	3	Ogden, Utah	19	10	6	1	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio	187	94	67	12	5	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	134	85	29	8	6	1
Columbus, Ohio	95	56	25	4	6	2	Pueblo, Colo.	37	29	7	1	—	7
Dayton, Ohio	113	72	26	6	3	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	54	35	14	2	3	—
Detroit, Mich.	313	161	107	20	6	9	Tucson, Ariz.	85	43	21	9	7	—
Evansville, Ind.	40	28	7	2	1	5	PACIFIC	1,885	1,152	468	108	88	48
Fort Wayne, Ind.	54	37	11	5	1	5	Berkeley, Calif.	17	10	6	1	—	1
Gary, Ind.	22	12	5	1	1	—	Fresno, Calif.	71	47	14	4	5	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	56	40	9	4	2	6	Glendale, Calif.	30	21	6	1	2	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	102	115	55	11	4	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	69	41	16	6	2	3
Madison, Wis.	43	25	10	1	5	2	Long Beach, Calif.	120	74	32	9	3	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	125	82	30	4	6	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	647	393	158	40	25	12
Peoria, Ill.	30	19	6	2	3	1	Oakland, Calif.	77	48	22	2	2	4
Rockford, Ill.	33	26	3	3	1	3	Pasadena, Calif.	25	21	1	3	—	2
South Bend, Ind.	58	39	15	—	—	4	Portland, Oreg.	136	82	35	8	9	2
Toledo, Ohio	120	71	32	9	6	5	Sacramento, Calif.	52	28	18	2	2	2
Youngstown, Ohio	62	38	20	2	—	—	San Diego, Calif.	129	76	32	4	11	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	807	539	173	40	28	27	San Francisco, Calif.	181	104	54	12	7	3
Des Moines, Iowa	63	45	13	—	—	3	San Jose, Calif.	66	43	11	4	4	1
Duluth, Minn.	26	21	2	2	—	4	Seattle, Wash.	162	92	45	7	11	8
Kansas City, Kans.	33	20	8	3	1	2	Spokane, Wash.	57	39	10	3	3	4
Kansas City, Mo.	149	100	40	4	2	7	Tacoma, Wash.	46	33	8	2	2	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	28	21	4	3	—	1	Total	13,522	8,125	3,642	822	557	519
Minneapolis, Minn.	93	55	21	10	2	2	Expected Number	12,910	7,917	3,354	792	406	498
Omaha, Nebr.	91	54	19	7	9	—							
St. Louis, Mo.	173	117	38	5	8	1							
St. Paul, Minn.	87	62	15	4	4	2							
Wichita, Kans.	64	44	13	2	2	5							

†Delayed report for week ending January 10, 1976.

SCABIES – Continued

contacts. Scabies is treated by applying cream or lotion containing 1% lindane (Kwell*) or 10% cromatiton (Eurax*), or benzyl benzoate ointment to the entire body below the chin. The medication is washed off 24 hours after application. A repeat treatment 7-10 days later is generally recommended. Because of the long incubation period in which transmission

can occur, treatment of close contacts in an institutional setting or all members of a family of an infested individual should be considered.

* Use of trade names is for identification only and does not constitute endorsement by the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS***PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII* PNEUMONIA IN VIETNAMESE ORPHANS**

In March 1975, 2,671 Vietnamese orphans were airlifted to the States. In the following 12 weeks, examination of several Vietnamese orphans revealed *Pneumocystis carinii* infection. A telephone and mail survey of the immigration centers, orphan placement services, and physicians reporting orphans with pneumocystosis yielded a total of 7 cases. The clinical and epidemiological features of these cases are summarized below.

The first case occurred on March 6; 4 occurred during April; 1 occurred in early May; and the last reported case occurred on May 23, 1975. Five of the orphans were male and 2 were female; their ages ranged from 2 weeks to 4 months. Two were reported from Washington; 2 from Colorado; 2 from Minnesota; and 1 from New York. Six of the 7 orphans were chronically ill; 5 of the 7 died.

Case summaries were available for 5 of the cases. All 5 patients presented with progressive respiratory failure, cyanosis, hypoxia, and tachypnea. They all had radiographic evidence of diffuse interstitial pneumonitis and were positive for *P. carinii* by lung biopsy. Each received pentamidine isethionate 4 mg/kg/day intramuscularly. Two patients recovered following treatment. A third patient's *P. carinii* responded to therapy, but he died of a hemorrhage secondary to a gastric ulcer.

(Reported by AI Eidelman, MD, The Hospital of Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York City; GS Giebink, MD, University of Minnesota; CE Stracener, MD, Col, MC, Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Washington; TM Vernon, MD, State Epidemiologist, Colorado Dept of Health; BS Levy, MD, Acting State Epidemiologist, Minnesota Dept of Health, Minneapolis; TL Nghiem, MD, PhD, State Epidemiologist, Washington Dept of Social and Health Services, Olympia; and Parasitic Diseases Branch, Parasitic Diseases and Veterinary Public Health, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.)

Editorial Note

Since Chagas first described *P. carinii* in 1909, the organism has been reported from almost all continents (1). Infection with *P. carinii* usually occurs in 2 types of patients: in

immunoincompetent or immunosuppressed persons, as is most familiar to physicians in the United States, and in debilitated infants, as is seen most often in developing nations(2,3,4,5). The latter (called endemic pneumocystosis) was first recognized in European orphanages between 1950 and 1960 (1). It appears as a plasma cell pneumonia during the first year of life; symptoms appear between the 6th week to the 12th week, with a peak morbidity in the 12th to 16th weeks. Predisposing factors are prematurity, immaturity, marasmus, and malnourishment. Institutionalized infants are also at an increased risk in areas where they receive inadequate nutrition and medical care (1).

The population of Vietnamese orphans airlifted to United States included a large number of 2 week to 4 month-old infants. The 7 cases of *P. carinii* pneumonia reported here are typical of endemic *P. carinii* as all were 4 months of age or younger, and 6 of the 7 were severely malnourished.

Since all of the Vietnamese orphans are now 12 months of age or older, they are passing out of the high risk period. In addition, adequate nutrition has been provided, and many of the infants are no longer in institutions. When caring for any debilitated infants, especially institutionalized ones, *P. carinii* should be considered in the differential diagnosis of respiratory distress.

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5. Walzer P, Schultz MG, Western K, Robbins JR: *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia and primary immune deficiency disease of infancy and childhood, J Pediatr 82:416-422, 1973

CURRENT TRENDS**INFLUENZA – California, Minnesota, Oregon**

The first cases this winter of proven influenza A in the continental United States have been reported from California, Minnesota, and Oregon. Laboratory isolates from 2 of the Oregon patients and the 2 California patients have been characterized as A/Victoria/3/75-like. Further characterization of the other isolates is pending.

California

Two isolates of influenza A similar to A/Victoria/3/75 have been obtained from college students in Berkeley. Their illnesses began on January 13.

Minnesota

Beginning January 1, 9 of 30 patients in a teenage alcoholism unit in Minneapolis developed an influenza-like illness. Influenza A virus was isolated from a 17-year-old male.

Oregon

Beginning January 7, an outbreak of febrile respiratory illness affected 27 of 50 nursing home patients. Four influenza virus strains were isolated, 1 characterized as A/Victoria-

INFLUENZA – Continued

like. Another A/Victoria-like isolate was reported from a single case occurring in Klamath Falls in a 37-year-old man during the first week of January.

(Reported by J Chin, MD, State Epidemiologist, EH Lennette, MD, PhD, J Schieble, PhD, California Dept of Health, Berkeley;

W Mitchell, D Peterson, J Washburn, BS Levy, MD, Acting State Epidemiologist, Minnesota Dept of Health; VC Boge, MD, Klamath County (Oregon) Health Dept; J Furlong, E Goldblatt, MD, Multnomah County (Oregon) Health Dept; JA Googins, MD, State Epidemiologist, Oregon Health Div; Virology Div, Bur of Laboratories, and Viral Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.)

**INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES**

The following changes should be made in the Supplement – “Health Information for International Travel,” *MMWR*, Vol. 24, December 1975:

IRAQ

Cholera – Delete all information.

ITALY

Cholera – Delete note. Insert: A Certificate is ALSO required from travelers arriving from all countries any part of which is infected.

Smallpox – Delete all information. Insert code II.

JAMAICA

Smallpox – Delete all information. Insert: code I >1 yr.

Insert: Except that NO Certificate is required from travelers who have been resident in the following countries for 14 days before arriving in Jamaica:

Americas: USA, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba

Caribbean: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Tobago.

JORDAN

Smallpox – Delete code II. Insert code I.

KUWAIT

Cholera – Insert code II.

LUXEMBOURG

Smallpox – Delete all information. Insert code II.

MACAO

Cholera – Delete all information.

MALI

Cholera – Insert code II.

MAURITIUS

Smallpox – Delete note.

MOZAMBIQUE

Yellow Fever – Change code to II.

Erratum – Vol. 24, No. 52, p 437

In Table 1, Viral Hepatitis-Type A, weekly “Median,” delete 103, insert 1,038; under “Cumulative, First 52 weeks, 1974,” delete 841,536, insert 41,536.

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Director, Center for Disease Control
Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC
Editor, *MMWR*
Managing Editor

David J. Sencer, M.D.
Philip S. Brachman, M.D.
Michael B. Gregg, M.D.
Anne D. Mather, M.A.

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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