

Vol. 25, No. 7

WEEKLY
REPORT

For Week Ending February 21, 1976

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DATE OF RELEASE: FEBRUARY 27, 1976 – ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOODBORNE ILLNESS — Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina

An estimated 200 passengers who had been on an excursion train that traveled through Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina experienced a gastrointestinal illness on June 14 and 15, 1975; at least 55 required hospitalization. The patients were among 627 passengers who had stopped for box lunches prepared by a restaurant in Erwin, Tennessee. An analysis of food histories implicated ham served in the lunches; Staphylococcus aureus was the responsible pathogen.

Investigation revealed that the restaurant's walk-in refrigerator was above the maximum recommended holding temperature of 45°F (7°C) and that the boxed lunches had been held unrefrigerated for up to 3 hours before distribution to passengers.

CONTENTS

On June 14, the travelers got off the train at Erwin and ate the box lunches between 12:50 and 2:15 PM. After lunch, they reboarded the train, which then left for Spartanburg, South Carolina, via Marion, North Carolina. By 5:30 PM, when the train reached Marion, 93 persons had symptoms of nausea and diarrhea; 36 required hospitalization in North

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

		WEEK	ENDING		CUMULA	TIVE, FIRST 7	WEEKS
	DISEASE	February 21 1976	February 15 1975	MEDIAN 1971-1975	February 21 1976	February 15 1975	MEDIAN 19711975
	patitis, Viral { Type A		31	37	268	257	265
			6	1	31	19	12
hickenpox		5,560	4,200		33,318	25,382	
Diphtheria		15	3	4	58	50	16
	∫ Primary	20	19	20	111	79	107
incepnantis	Post-Infectious	4	7	4	28	26	30
	[Type B	212	195	190	1.624	1.358	1.142
lepatitis, Viral	Type A		694	964	4.515	4.722	6.739
	Type unspecified	15B	February 15	1.140	973	01137	
Aalaria		7	6	7	40	36	36
Measles (rubeola)		689	411	684	3,481	2.090	4.145
deningococcal in	nfections, total	34	36	36	229	229	229
Civilian		34	34	34	226	222	222
			2	2	3	7	8
		1.247	1.501	1,954	7.850	9.711	12.354
			28		172	177	
Rubella (German	n measles)	236	389	620	1.384	1.552	2,889
		-	1	i	4	9	8
		555	542		3.943	3,600	
		-	1	2	20	7	13
		3	4	1 4	52	27	29
	ne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	-	:: 	-	3	10	9
enereal Disease			1	İ	_	• •	
10	ivilian	17.610	16.864		131.374	123.985	
Gonorrhea M	ilitary	711				4.357	
	Civilian	493	_			3.407	
Syphilis, prim	ary and secondary (Civilian Military	. 75	715			49	
Pahies in animal	S	32	24	65	208	239	392

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: Botulism: Va. 1 Congenital rubella syndrome: Calif. 1	4 5	Poliomyelitis, total: Paralytic: Psittacosis:	1 13
Leprosy: Colo. I Leptospirosis: * Plague:	.6	Rabies in man: Trichinosis: Mass. I, N.J. I, Ariz. I. Typhus, murine: Tex. I	32

*Delayed Reports: Leprosy: Calif. 1; Leptospirosis: N.J. 1; Psittacosis: Wash. 2

STAPHYLOCOCCAL ILLNESS - Continued

Carolina. By 1:00 AM on June 15, an estimated 200 persons had become ill. All of the ill passengers had consumed box lunches containing ham, baked beans, potato salad, rolls, pickled eggs, and coffee or tea.

Three persons who had eaten ham on June 15 at the Erwin restaurant that prepared the box lunches also became ill.

An attack rate by food item implicated ham as the vehicle of transmission. A refrigerated sample of ham eaten by the passengers had 260,000 coagulase positive S. aureus per gram. Major and minor phage reactions of S.aureus isolates from 4 ham samples submitted from 2 states implicated coagulase positive staphylococci (phage type 6/85/47/54/75/83A) as the pathogen. The only stool specimen available for analysis yielded S. aureus with this identical phage type. Two ham specimens submitted to the Food and Drug Administration yielded enterotoxin A, as well as enterotoxigenic staphylococci. A fingernail culture of a food handler yielded S. aureus with a phage type identical to that found in the implicated ham.

Investigation revealed that on June 11, 40 hams were delivered to the restaurant and stored in a walk-in refrigerator that, on June 14, registered 57°F (14°C). On June 12, the hams were cooked at 400°F (204°C) for 2½ hours, re-refrigerated for 1½ hours, and then deboned and separated. They were then re-refrigerated in stainless steel pans until June 13, when they were sliced, and then returned to the walk-in refrigerator. On June 14, the sliced hams were preheated in ovens at 350°F (177°C) for 1½ to 2 hours, and placed over a chafing dish with flame. Portions of the ham were then boxed with other food items; the boxes were closed with tape, delivered to the Erwin railroad station at 12:15 PM, and dispensed between 12:50 and 2:15 PM. Ham not used for the box

lunches was reheated and served in the restaurant the next day.

The food handler with the fingernail culture positive for *S. aureus* participated only in the initial cooking, not the deboning or slicing procedures.

(Reported by H Cheney; G Howell, MD, MPH, Unicoi County (Tenn) Health Dept; M Stanley, RN, McDowell County (North Carolina) Health Dept; C Fields, Rutherford-Polk-McDowell (North Carolina) District Health Dept; MP Hines, DVM, State Epidemiologist, JN McCormack, MD, MPH, North Carolina Div of Health Services; RL Parker, DVM, State Epidemiologist, South Carolina Dept of Health and Environmental Control; MJ Frank, MPH, RH Hutcheson, Jr., MD, State Epidemiologist, MJ Sassaman, MS Sudman, DrPH, Tennessee Dept of Public Health; Div of Microbiology, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Editorial Note

Ham, the vehicle in the outbreak, was held at improper temperatures for a prolonged period. The proper holding temperature is below 45°F (7°C). Forty warm hams constituted a considerable increase in the refrigeration load of this restaurant, which normally did not serve such large numbers of persons; the refrigerator was apparently unable to maintain the increased load at suitable temperatures. Preheating the ham at 350°F (177°C) oven temperature for 1½ hours on June 14 may have been sufficient to kill many viable staphylococci; however, this temperature was not sufficient to destroy the heat-stable preformed enterotoxin.

It is uncertain whether the foodhandler with the positive finger culture was the source of the outbreak or whether he acquired the staphylococcus from the ham.

Reference

1.Bryan FL: What the sanitarian should know about staphylococci and salmonellae in non-dairy products 1. Staphylococci. Journal of Milk and Food Technology 31: 110-116, 1968

MEASLES - Ohio

A 9-year-old girl from Parma, Ohio, was believed to be exposed to measles while visiting relatives in West Virginia between November 25-27, 1975. She had no history of prior measles, and never received vaccine because of religious objection. She attended school during the week of December 1-5, and attended a church service on Saturday, December 6. A total of 248 persons, including 74 children under 18 years of age, attended this service. On December 7 she developed coryza, but felt well enough to attend a movie. During the following four days, she developed high fever, cough, conjunctivitis, and a generalized maculo-papular eruption. She was diagnosed by a physician as having measles on December 11. An epidemiologic investigation was initiated immediately.

During the period she was presumed to be infectious (December 4-15), her contacts were: (1) at school on December 4 and 5; (2) at the church on December 6, and (3) at the movie December 7. Health records at the elementary school indicated that 432 (93%) of 456 students had a history of measles immunization. The 34 pupils without recorded immunization against measles were excluded from school because they were adjudged by health department personnel to be potentially in the incubation period for measles.

Of the 34 children, 13 subsequently provided an immunization record and were readmitted to school. The remaining 19 students were excluded until December 22. No cases of measles occured in these students.

A survey of the 74 children attending the church service revealed that 13 (17.6%) had a history of prior measles, and 24 (32.4%) had a history of measles immunization. Thirty-seven children (50%) were potentially susceptible to measles. Surveillance of these children has revealed no subsequent cases of measles.

There were no cases of measles traced to exposure in the movie theater.

(Reported by H Hritz, RN, FF Silver, MD, Cuyahoga County Health Dept; TJ Halpin, MD, State Epidemiologist, J Kelly, Ohio Dept of Health; Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, and Field Services Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.)

Editorial Note

Ohio is one of several states where children are excluded from school when they do not provide evidence of adequate immunization or they are in the process of being immunized. Such rigorous enforcement has facilitated measles control efforts in these areas.

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1976 AND FEBRUARY 15, 1975 (7th WEEK)

	ASEPTIC	BRUCEL-	CHICKEN-				ENCEPHALI	TIS	HE	ATITIS, VI	RAL		
AREA	MENIN- GITIS	LOSIS	POX	DIPHT	HERIA		Arthropod- Unspecified	Post In- fectious	Туре В	Type A	Type Unspecified	MAL	ARIA
	1976	1976	1976	1976	Cum. 1976	1976	1975	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	Cum 1976
UNITED STATES	38	14	5.560	15	58	20	19	4	212	649	158	7	40
EW ENGLAND	_	_	350		_	_	1	_	1	15	2	1	4
Maine *	_	_	6	_	_	_		_	22	1	=		_
New Hampshire	_	_	59	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_
Vermont *	_	-	7	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Massachusetts	_	_	130	_	_	_	1	_	1	3	2	_	3
Rhode Island	_	_	56		_	_		_		6	_	_	
Connecticut *	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1
IIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	_	212	_	_	2	1	-	16	17	1	-	7
Upstate New York	-	_	89	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	1
New York City	1	-	62	-	-	-	_	-	7	11	_	-	5
New Jersey •	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_
Pennsylvania *	1		61	-	-	2	1		9	6	1	-	1
AST NORTH CENTRAL	1	_	2.174	_	_	5	9	2	24	105	2	_	1
Ohio	-	_	183	-	_	ī	Ź	-	5	36	_	_	ī
Indiana	_	_	318	_	_	_		-	_	11	_	_	_
Illinois	_	_	376	_	_	3	_	2	6	30	2	-	_
Michigan	1	-	681	_	_	ī	2	_	9	22	_	_	_
Wisconsin	_	-	616	_	-	_	_	-	4	6	_	-	-
	- 3	,		_	_								
EST NORTH CENTRAL	. 2	7	1.129	1	2	-	1	-	17	30	10	-	_
lowa *	_	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	_
Missouri		6 -	423	-	_	-	_	-	1	5	-	-	_
	2	_	6	-	-	-		-	1	9	8	-	
North Dakota	_	_	22	-	_	-	-	_	-	2	-	-	
	-	_		1	2		1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nebraska	_	1	59	-	-	_	-	_	2	8	1	-	
Maiisas	_	1	590	-	-	_	-	_	8	4	1	-	_
OUTH ATLANTIC	8	3	744	_	_	1	_	-	34 *	132	21	3	7
Delaware	-	-	2	-	_	_	_	_	u.		-	-	_
Maryland	1	_	40		_	1	_	-	4	7	3	-	_
District of Columbia	_	-	16	_	-	_	_	_	4	-	_	1	2
Virginia	5	ı	25	-	_	-	_	_	2	3	5	2	2
West Virginia	-	_	372	-	_	_	_	-	-	6	_	-	_
North Carolina	1	-	NN	-	_	-	_	-	6	13	10	-	1
South Carolina	1	_	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	_
Georgia	_	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	35	-	-	_
Florida	-	2	282	-	-	-	-	-	16	58	3	-	2
AST SOUTH CENTRAL	17	_	63	_	_	11	_	_	13	29	1	1	1
Kentucky	_	_	25	_	_		_	_		_	_		_
Tennessee *	1	_	NN	_	_	3	_	_	6	20	1	_	_
Alabama	16	_	15	_	_	8	_	_	7	8	_	_	_
Mississippi	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
EST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	4	518		_	_	2	_	8	132	54	_	_
Arkansas	_		1	_	_	_	_	_	1	9	77		_
Louisiana *	_	_	NÑ	_	_	_	1	_			<u>.</u>		_
Oklahoma	_	_	98	_	_	_	ī	_	2	47	9	_	_
Texas *	2	4	419	_	_	-	_	-	5	76	38	_	_
	2			_	_		•		٠,,			_	
OUNTAIN	3	_	127	3	3	-	3	1	14	54	26	1	1
Montana	_	_	23	-	_	_	_	_	5	2	_	-	_
Idaho*	_	_	25	-	_	_	_	_	_	1		-	_
Wyoming *	2	_	55	-		_	3	1		7	1		_
Colorado	1	_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3	3	_	-	1	4		1 -	_	_
New Mexico*	1	_	_	-		_	_	-	-	6		-	
Arizona	_	_	24	_	_	_	_	-	2	12	21	-	_
Nevada *	_	_	-	_	=	_	_	_	1 2	25 1	21 3	ī	1
	_				_			_		_		_	
CIFIC	3	_	243	11	53	1 -	2	1 -	85	135	41	1	19
Washington *	_	_	217	11	53 -	_		_	1	16	13	_	1
Oregon	2	_	1 -	_	_	1	1	- 1	11	16	3 25	٠ī	17
Alaska	1	_	3	_	-	1	1		68	101	25	1	17
Hawaii		_	22	_	_	_	1	14	5	2	-	_	_
									_	_	_	_	
10.000	_	_						_					
am	- 1	_	- 12	_	_	_	_	-	=	5	_	_	1

NN: Not Notifiable.

^{*}Delayed Reports: Asept. Meng.: Texas 4, Wash. 1, Calif. 6; Chickenpox: N.H. 10, Vt. 16, Pa. 1, Iowa 27, Idaho 29, Wash. 79, Calif. 44; Enceph.: Pa. 3, Calif. 2; Hep B: Conn. delete 8, N.J. 32, Pa. 6 (1975), 16 (1976), La. delete 1, N.M. 2, Calif. 28; Hep A: Me. 2, Conn. 8, N.J. 30, Pa. 10 (1975), 17 (1976), Tenn. 6, Wyo. delete 1, N.M. 3, Nev. 3, Wash. 2, Calif. 98; Hep. unspec.: N.J. 50, Pa. 2 (1975), 1 (1976), Tex. delete 1, Wyo. 1, N.M. delete 5, Utah 36, Calif. 10

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1976 AND FEBRUARY 15, 1975 (7th WEEK) — Continued

	МЕ	ASLES (Rube	ola)	MENING	COCCAL IN	FECTIONS,	MUI	MUMPS		RUBELLA		TETANUS	
AREA		Cum	ılative			ulative							
	1976	1976	1975	1976	1976	1975	1976	Cum. 1976	1976	1976	Cum. 1976	Cum. 1976	
UNITED STATES	689	3.481	2.090	34	229	229	1,247	7,850	14	236	1,384	4	
NEW ENGLAND	5	18	29	2	11	12	53	376	_	5	30	_	
Maine	_	-	2	_	-	1	6	24	_		_	_	
New Hampshire	-	_	12	_	_	1	3	18	_	1	2	-	
Vermont	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	: -	-	-	-	
Massachusetts		2	7	-	3	4	12	65	-	-	9	-	
Rhode Island Connecticut	5	12 4	1 7	2	2 6	2 4	22 10	148 121	_	4	3 16	-	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	124	499	120	2	20	18	96	529	_	29	302	_	
Upstate New York	33	243	31	-	6	7	33	100	_	9	23	_	
New York City	9	26 35	15	1	7	3	38	221	-	2	18 239		
Pennsylvania*	74	195	52 22	1	1 4 4	2 6	10 15	101 107	=	10 8	22	-	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	335	1.279	925	3	30	30	448	3,166	4	107	513	-	
Ohio	-	2	12	2	19	6	38	423	-	5	35	-	
Indiana	89	241	65	-	1	_	29	373		32	81	-	
Illinois	25 133	113 295	247 327	- 1	1 8	4 16	93 159	373 1,197	1 2	14 44	83 222		
Michigan	88	628	274	-	1	4	129	800	1	12	92	-	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	17	58	386	3	27	18	168	901	2	11	61	_	
Minnesota	10	11	-	_	2	ī	27	179	_	1	4	-	
lowa *	-	9	6	-	5	4	50	298	_	-	1	-	
Missouri	-	1	23	-	4	10	8	88	-	-	14	-	
North Dakota	_	1	15	-	1	_	_	39	-	- 1	1		
Nebraska	7	31	145 116	2	2	1	2	30	=		i		
Kansas	-	5	81	1	13	2	81	267	2	9	39	-	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	21	444	33	5	45	40	84	692	3	30	187	1	
Delaware	-	17	-	-	-	1	2	8	-	-	2	_	
Maryland	9	233	_	1	2	1	19	191	-	_	-		
Virginia	_	1 3	5	-	1	1 5	5 23	21 92	- I	1	8		
West Virginia	2	47	21	_	2		13	181	_	22	113	_	
North Carolina	-	1	-	1	13	8	7	104	1	5	7	_	
South Carolina	1	1	-	-	6	7	-	6	1	2	50	-	
Georgia	10	141	-	1	1	5 12	15	- 89	-	_	7	1	
rionua	10	141	7	2	20	12	10	89	1			•	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	123	29	2	13	41	75	500	2	7	31	1	
Kentucky	1	118	20	-	2	13	20	207	1 -	7	4 27	1	
Tennessee	_	1	7	1 -	6	15 8	45 6	231 49	= <u>ī</u>		-		
Mississippi	-	4	2	1	2	5	4	13	_	-	+		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	183	20	5	40	46	115	500	2	7	76	1	
Arkansas	-		-	1	2	4	-	9	– 1	-		-	
Louisiana	- 2	5	7	_	4	12 3	-	3	_	-3	30 22	1	
Oklahoma *	1	158 20	4 16	4	10 24	27	40 75	134 354	1	4	24	-	
MOUNTAIN	138	686	171	9	15	6	29	354	_	2	30	_	
Montana	-	19	-	-	ĩ	1	1	6	-	-	1	-	
Idaho	85	260	2	-	-	-	17	199	-	-	4		
Wyoming	_		-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	7		
Colorado	9	17 3	168	8	8 1	3 1	10 1	30 66	_ =	2	4		
Arizona		1			3	i	-	-		-	-	1234	
Utah	44	385 1	- 1	1_	2	= =	-	52 1	=	=	17 1		
PACIFIC	45	191	377	3	28	18	179	832		38	154	21	
Washington	5	7	311	1	- 6	3	84	832 376	1 -	12	30	-	
Oregon		2	37	-	2		11	79	-	5	21	1	
California •	40	180	334	2	19	15	84	372	1	20	98		
Alaska		2	=	_ =	1		= -	2 3	= =	1	5	-	
									·		-		
Guam	3	4 12	70	-	1 1	1	30	1 132	2	2	3	1	
	_	-	2	_	_	_	2	13	-	_		-	

Delayed Reports: Measles: Wisc. delete 13, Okla. 17, Tex. delete 1, Colo. 1, Calif. 28; Men. Inf.: Pa. 2 (1975), La. delete 2, Calif. 2; Mumps: Iowa 19, Wash. 61, Calif. 70; Rubella: Tenn. delete 1, Wash. 3, Calif. 35

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1976 AND FEBRUARY 15, 1975 (7th WEEK) — Continued

	TUBER	CULOSIS	TULA-		HOID		FEVER BORNE		VENEREAL	DISEASES (C	ivilian Ca	ses Only)		RABIES
AREA			REMIA	FE.	VER	(RI	MSF)		GONORRHE	A	SYPE	IILIS (Pri. &	Sec.)	ANIMAL
	1976	Cum. 1976	Cum. 1976	1976	Cum: 1976	1976	Cum. 1976	1976	Cumu		1976	Cumu	lative 1975	Cum. 1976
			ļ			ļ			1976	1975		1976	1973	
UNITED STATES	555	3,943	20	3	52		3		131,374	123,985	493	3,523	3,387	
EW ENGLAND	24	169	-	-	9	-	-	384	3,659	3.672	10	90	127	
Maine	_	9	=	_	2			47 12	352 76	282	Ξ	5	3 5	
Vermont	2	6	_	_	_	_	_	14	83	101 61	_	1	2	
Massachusetts	15	103	-	_	6	-	-	172	1.717	1,684	7	59	85	
Rhode Island	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	31	241	299	-	4	2	-
Connecticut	3	31	-	-	1	-	-	108	1.190	1,245	3	21	30	
Upstate New York	86 6	581 80	=	2	11	- 2	, =	1.947 275	13,072	14,692	69 7	587 35	707 78	
New York City	30	193	_	2	8	_	_	810	5.418	6,354	35	385	408	
New Jersey	24	133	_	_	ī	-	-	262	2,204	1,764	17	87	102	
Pennsylvania	26	175	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,563	3,602	10	80	119	-
AST NORTH CENTRAL	61	475	-	-	1	-	-	2,804	22,039	21.810	49	344	288	
Ohio	11 10	112	_	_	1	-	_	634	5,631	6,367	9	77	64	
Indiana	24	85 113	_	_		-		543 604	2,047 8,066	1.797 7.288	33	15 196	22 135	
Michigan	16	153	_	_	_	_	_	694	4.284	4,355	7	44	51	
Wisconsin	-	12	-	_	-	-	-	329	2,011	2.003	-	12	16	
EST NORTH CENTRAL	29	156	9	-	2	_	_	737	6,579	5,730	6	115	82	
Minnesota	8	27	3	-	1	-	-	180	1.393	1,207	1	18	8	
Missouri	3	15 74	5	_	1	-		56 209	897	408	3	57	3	
North Dakota	2	- '4	_		-	_	_	11	2,384 93	2,375 90		29	52 3	
South Dakota	_	7	_	_	_	_	_	35	217	269	1	1	2	
Nebraska	-	7	-	_	-	-	_	147	565	480		4	2	-
Kansas	7	20	1	-	-	-	1 15	99	1,030	901	1	6	12	4
OUTH ATLANTIC Delaware	135	907	3		8		2	4,537 44	31,523 430	30.790	158	1.065	994	
Maryland	28	126	1			_		284	4,123	406 3,460	11	10 87	89	
District of Columbia	4	35		_	_	_	_	374	1,928	2,093	10	91	91	
Virginia	7	173	-	-	1	-	-	587	3,602	3,278	6	91	91	7
West Virginia	7	39	-	-	-	-	-	46	389	377	1	5	-	3
North Carolina	17	172	2	_	-	-	1 -	657	4,839	4.758	40	189	136	
Georgia	13 23	41 123	_	_	- ī		1	701 737	2,964 5,790	2,642 5,736	33	57 143	70 136	
Florida	36	192	-	-	6	-	=_	1.107	7.458	8,040	50	392	371	
AST SOUTH CENTRAL	52	378	3	_	2	_	_	1.639	11,965	9,620	34	159	117	14
Kentucky*	21	91	1	-	2	-	-	131	1,485	1.282	3	24	16	
Tennessee •	15	112	2	-	-	-	-	689	4,765	4,059	16	70	55	_
Alabama	11	109 66	-	_	Ξ	_	_	432 387	3,120 2,595	2.357 1.922	11	26 39	38 8	
VEST SOUTH CENTRAL	54	504	1	_	1		1	2,253	20.078	15,713	47	396	331	35
Arkansas	8	93	î	_	_	_	î	168	1.870	1,379	4	15	5	
Louisiana*	4	89	_	-	-	-	-	374	2.830	2,852	17	96	85	
Oklahoma	3	45		-	-	-	-	119	1,697	1,331	4	21	18	
Texas	39	277	-	-	1	-		1.592	13,681	10,151	22	264	223	14
IOUNTAIN	10	110	1	-	2	-	· 😑	664	5.052	4,774	30	108	77	
Montana		6	1	-				47 31	270	269	-	1		9
Idaho	Ξ	4	_	_			I -	29	259 132	250 97	3	- 4	1	1
Colorado	1	16	_	-	_	_	-	186	1,307	1,363	5	37	20	
New Mexico	5	20	-	-	1	-	-	119	1,192	838	17	34	15	
Arizona*	3	55	-	-	1	= -	-	165	1,219	1,219	3	19	31	_
Utah	1	6	-	-	-	=	-	57 30	320 353	255 483	2	1 8	1 9	
ACIFIC	104	663	3	1	16	_	_	2.645	17.407	17,184	90	659	664	46
Washington*	4	79	_		1	_	_	136	1,401	1,711	-	15	40	
Oregon	6	20	1	-	-	-	-	183	1.465	1.548	4	24	13	-
California*	87	474	2	1	15	-	-	2.207	13,593	13,208	83	608	605	
Alaska	7	4 86	-				Ξ	64 55	540 408	401 316	3	12	6	11
									700					
Quam*	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	_	51	70	-	: =	1	
uerto Rico	19	50	-	_		-	-	61	350	412	7	60	96	
Virgin Islands	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	2	43	24	-	14	4	

[&]quot;Delayed Reports: TB: N.C. delete 1, Wash. 10, Calif. 50, Guam 1; Typhold fever: Ariz. 1, Calif. 2; GC: Tenn. delete 1 civ., 1 mil., La. delete 14, Ariz. 224 civ., 7 mil., Nev. 41, Wash. 245, Calif. 1566 civ., 38 mil.; Syphilis: La. delete 1, N.M. delete 2, Ariz. 4, Calif. 80; An. Rabies: Ky. 1, Calif. 1

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Week No.

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1976

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

			All Causes			Pneu- monia		All Causes					
Area	All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year	and Influenza All Ages		All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year	monia and Influenz All Age
NEW ÉNGLAND	1.006	699	222	47	26	164	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,088	626	324	58	47	57
Boston, Mass		163	61	18	12	49	Atlanta, Ga	106	53	38	5	5	1
Bridgeport, Conn	45	36 29	7 8	1		9	Baltimore, Md	165	89	54	10	6	5
Cambridge, Mass	38 41	33	8	1	_	1	Charlotte, N. C.	55	29	18 14	5 2	1	1
Fall River, Mass	147	88	38	13	7	15	Jacksonville, Fla	53 101	30 58	32	5	1 5	5
Lowell, Mass.	51	39	11	-	1	8	Norfolk, Va.	63	37	15	5	4	7
Lynn, Mass.	27	17	9	1	-	1	Richmond, Va	108	43	41	6	16	12
New Bedford, Mass	25	16	7	2	-	2	Savannah, Ga	39	23	14	1	1	2
New Haven, Conn	93	67	21	3 3	1	8	St. Petersburg, Fla	106	86	15	1	-	7
Providence, R. I	84 22	56 18	20 3	î	4	21 8	Tampa, Fla	193	43 110	22 54	5 12	- 5	6 8
Somerville, Mass	45	33	10	2	-	7	Washington, D. C	183	25	7	1	3	3
Waterbury, Conn.	35	30	3	1	1	1	Withington, Der.	30		•	•	1	
Worcester, Mass	93	74	16	1	-	28							
							EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	721	405	214	38	30	46
				• • •			Birmingham, Ala	128		45	12	6	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			894	194	86	314	Chattanooga, Tenn	61	39	15	3	2	10
Albany, N. Y	56 25	35 19	15	4 2	2	- 1	Knoxville, Tenn	42 98	30 53	11 33	1 5	7	2 6
Buffalo, N. Y.	174	107	46	9	8	25	Memphis, Tenn.	177	52 108	41	9	5	6
Camden, N. J.	57	45	10	í	ĭ	2	Mobile, Ala.	68	36	22	- 4	3	4
Elizabeth, N. J.	42	31	10	-	-	-	Montgomery, Ala	53	31	13	1	3	5
Erie, Pa	20	14	6	-	-	2	Nashville, Tenn	94	51	34	3	4	4
Jersey City, N. J.	107	68	31	. 7	-	4	1						
Newark, N. J.	114	59	29	16	- 6	10	WEST SOUTH SENTERAL						
New York City, N. Y. †	1.830	1.234	412 12	107 1	32	187 7	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,246	741	312	73	73	52
Paterson, N. J Philadelphia, Pa	510	318	140	15	1 17	13	Baton Rouge, La.*	38 52	30	4 14	3	1 3	1 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	207	122	62	11	6	12	Corpus Christi, Tex.	50	31 36	11	ī	2	7
Reading, Pa.	47	36	8	3	1.00	8	Dallas, Tex.	182	104	56	10	7	6
Rochester, N. Y.	150	93	41	5	7	9	El Paso, Tex	67	40	12	3	12	8
Schenectady, N. Y.	47	37	6	2	1	5	Fort Worth, Tex.	79	51	20	3	3	1
Scranton, Pa.	58	43	15	-	-	. 6	Houston, Tex.	264	142	73	24	12	6
Syracuse, N. Y.	147 35	104 24	28 8	6	4	16	Little Rock, Ark	70	44	14	4	. 5	2
Trenton, N. J.	34	30	2	2	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.	146 145	73 85	43 30	13 7	13 8	5
Vonkers, N. Y.	38	28	9	1	-	5	Shreveport, La	73 80	51 54	16 19	3 2	3	3 6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2.652	1.572	705	174	103	85			,	•	4		
Akron, Ohio		54	26	5	13	-	MOUNTAIN	544	335	134	32	21	37
Canton, Ohio	50	32	13	2	3	4	Albuquerque, N. Mex	48	30	10	3	3	5
Chicago, Ill.	753	443	198	56	27	25	Colorado Springs, Colo.	22	16	2	1	3	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	142	81	44	6	4	4	Denver, Colo.	111	71	26	8	1	5
Cleveland, Ohio	187	104	54	22	2	5	Las Vegas, Nev	29	14	12	2	1	2
Columbus, Ohio	173	90 58	54 31	13 5	6 1	5	Ogden, Utah	11	4	2 39	3 6	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	340	205	88	27	9	9	Phoenix, Ariz. Puebla, Cola	138	82 13	5	4	_	7
Evansville, Ind.	44	26	12	3	í	-	Salt Lake City, Utah	59	40	9	ĩ	6	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.		28	8	5	1	3	Tucson, Ariz	104	65	29	4	2	7
Gary, Ind	34	16	14	1	1	-							
Grand Rapids, Mich.		42	11	2	2	7							
Indianapolis, Ind.		104	37	9	8	2	PACIFIC			378	81	40	78
Madison, Wis	41	20	10	3	5 4	1	Berkeley, Calif.		16	. 2	1	-	-
Peoria, III.	110 48	74 30	26 8	3 4	4	6 1	Fresno, Calif	60 17	12	14 5	2	1	5
Rockford, Ill.	36	25	7	i	i	5	Honolulu, Hawaii	62	36	13	5	4	7
South Bend, Ind.		26	4	ī	3	5	Long Beach, Calif	105	79	21	4	1	4
Toledo, Ohio	130	73	39	4	6	3	Los Angeles, Calif	381	259	85	14	13	16
Youngstown, Ohio	67	41	21	2	2	-	Oakland, Calif	82 44	47 31	23 12	5 -	4 1	1 5
							Portland, Oreg.	120	82	29	5	3	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL . #		529	181	33	32	42	Sacramento, Calif	91	59	20	7	3	2
Des Moines, Iowa		39	15	4	-	-	San Diego, Calif.	145	85	42	8	2	6
Duluth, Minn		19	8	1	-	3	San Francisco, Calif.	201	126	49	17	3	9
Kansas City, Kans		18	8	3	2	3	San Jose, Calif	70	50	14	5 4	-	6
Kansas City, Mo	123	75 33	29 6	1	5 -	7	Spokane, Wash	121	80	31 9	2	1 4	2 7
Lincoln, Nebr	80	5 i	19	2	6	6	Tacoma, Wash.	52 51	37 38	9	2	-	6
Omaha, Nebr.	68	48	14	1	4	2		21					
St. Louis, Mo.	246	159	60	13	8	7	Total	13,436	8,469	3,364	730	458	875
St. Paul, Minn.	77	5 <i>2</i>	14	2	4	6							
Wichita, Kans	51	35	8	2	3	7	Expected Number	13.008	7,989	3.376	796	401	536

^{*}Estimate based on average percent of divisional total, † Delayed report for week ending 2/14/76

CURRENT TRENDS INFLUENZA — United States

A/Victoria Influenza

Fifteen states have reported widespread outbreaks of influenza according to a CDC telephone survey begun February 19, 1976 (Figure 1). Another 18 states reported regional involvement, and 14 others reported isolated cases. Three states recorded no reported cases.

The most heavily affected areas in the country so far this year continue to be the New England and Middle Atlantic states, as reflected by excess mortality. The Pacific and Mountain regions show pneumonia and influenza (P and I) deaths above the epidemic threshold for the first time. The total P and I mortality for the nation increased again this week. Excess mortality has not been observed in the remaining 5 regions.

Except for the swine-like influenza virus isolates reported below, the previously reported isolates of influenza B, and the 1 isolate resembling A/Tokyo/1/75 (MMWR 25 [5]), all isolates reported to CDC from state health departments and cooperating laboratories have been the A/Victoria strain. Clinical disease appears to be identical to previous outbreaks of influenza in the United States, namely, fever, respiratory symptoms, and myalgia, with occasional reports of gastrointestinal symptoms, particularly in younger children.

Figure 1
REPORTED INFLUENZA ACTIVITY, FEBRUARY 19, 1976



A/Swine-like Influenza

New Jersey: As previously reported (MMWR 25[6]), 4 isolates of A/swine-like virus were isolated from 3 recruits and 1 staff soldier at Fort Dix, New Jersey, in early February. As a follow-up to these isolations, intensive surveillance of respiratory disease at Fort Dix and surrounding areas has been undertaken. One additional isolate of swine-like virus has been reported from a Fort Dix soldier. Six additional seroconversions from Fort Dix were detected, bringing the total number of confirmed cases to 11. Illness in the earliest of these cases appears to have started the third week of January.

Preliminary results of a serosurvey conducted at Fort Dix showed positive HI titers in 68 of 308 (22%) of sera tested. Positive HI titers were found in 34% of those in a platoon with confirmed cases; rates were as low as 6% in platoons without confirmed cases.

The New Jersey State Department of Health has instituted intensive influenza surveillance throughout the state, with concentrated efforts in the county surrounding Fort Dix.

To date, over 70 isolates of influenza A have been obtained; all of these civilian isolations were A/Victoria-like.

Tennessee: As a result of the report of swine-like influenza isolations at Fort Dix, several hundred sera collected for other purposes in Tennessee were screened for antibodies to the swine-like virus. One positive specimen was found; it had been taken from a young Mississippi male with Hodgkin's disease who recently worked in a swine slaughterhouse. Investigation of the patient's contacts is underway.

Wisconsin: During the week of February 17, local and state health personnel investigated the contacts of the 8-year-old Wisconsin farm boy whose acute and convalescent sera had shown an antibody rise to swine-like influenza virus in October 1975 (MMWR, 25[6]). A total of 245 sera were obtained from family members, school contacts, and other members of the community. Preliminary results indicate that 5 out of 7 family members have positive HI titers (\ge 1:20) to swine-like virus; 136 school children, including all classmates of the boy, were negative. Eight of 64 (13%) of community members under 50-years-old were positive; 33 of 38 (87%) of those 50 and older had positive titers to swine-like virus.

The World Health Organization has notified all collaborating laboratories of the swine-like isolates from Fort Dix and requested that efforts be made to determine if swine-like viruses have occurred elsewhere in the world. To date, no isolations have been reported.

(Reported by M Goldfield, MD, R Altman, MD, State Epidemiologist, New Jersey Dept of Health; J Bartley, Col, Health and Environment, USAMEDDAC, Ft Dix, NJ; T Nowosiwsky, Col, Div of Preventive Medicine, PK Russell, Col, Div of Communicable Disease and Immunology, FH Top. Jr, Col, Dept of Virology, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC; R Webster, PhD, St Jude's Children's Hospital, Memphis, Tenn; RH Hutcheson, Jr, MD, State Epidemiologist, Tennessee Dept of Public Health; C Sprangers, RN, Sheboygan County Nurses' Office, Sheboygan, Wis; HG Skinner, MD, State Epidemiologist, Wisconsin Dept of Health and Social Servcies, Div of Health; LJ Legters, Col, Health and Environment, Office of the Surgeon General Headquarters, Dept of the Army, Washington, DC; Virology Div, Bur of Laboratories, and Viral Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.)

Editorial Note

A/Victoria influenza virus continues to be responsible for nearly all confirmed influenza outbreaks in the United States. Investigation of the 8-year-old boy from Wisconsin has documented exposure to A/swine-like virus in other family members. The absence of antibodies in the boy's school contacts suggests that there was no significant spread within the community. The results of the serological survey in Fort Dix, however, establish that person-to-person transmission of the swine-like virus occurred within the military setting. Investigations are continuing to determine the circumstances surrounding the introduction and spread of the virus in Fort Dix.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS - United States, November 1975

In the United States in November 1975, reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis numbered 2,068, down 1.2% from the number reported in November 1974. During the first 11 months of 1975 (January-November) such cases numbered

23,649, representing a 1.1% increase over the 23,389 such cases reported in the same time period of 1974.

(Reported by the Venereal Disease Control Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.)

SUMMARY OF REPORTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS CASES BY REPORTING AREA NOVEMBER 1975 AND NOVEMBER 1974 - PROVISIONAL DATA

Reporting Area	November		Cum	dar Year rulative -November	Reporting Area	November		Calendar Year Cumulative January-Novembe	
	1975	1974	1975	1974		1975	1974	1975	1974
Connecticut	4	7	191	163	Arkansas	8	6	63	91
Maine	5	4	40	37	Louisiana	39	37	489	552
Massachusetts	39	47	514	578	New Mexico	11	9	143	87
New Hampshire	0	2	15	13	Oklahoma	6	12	82	123
Rhode Island	2	1	23	16	Texas	157	112	1.415	1,308
Vermont	0	0	8	2 1	DHEW REGION VI TOTAL	221	176	2,192	2,161
DHEW REGION I TOTAL	50	61	791	809			170	*,.,.	2,101
DIEW REGION I TOTAL					lowa	3	3	30	37
New Jersey	41	74	714	788	Kansas	8	14	130	83
New York (Excl. NYC)	29	36	373	479	Missouri	16	30	254	383
New York City	255	231	2,715	2,803	Nebraska	2	0	234	10
DHEW REGION II TOTAL	325	341	3.802	4.070	DHEW REGION VII TOTAL	29	47	434	513
DHEW REGION II TOTAL	323	341	3,502	1,070	DILW REGION VII TOTAL	29	47	434	313
Delaware	6	9	82	81	Colorado	5	10	102	133
Dist. of Columbia	53	76	626	610	Montana	1	0	7	4
Md. (Excl. Baltimore)	22	30	207	238	North Dakota	1	0	5	.7
Baltimore	33	37	342	451	South Dakota	0	0	4	2
Penn. (Excl. Philadelphia)	23	14	346	212	Utah ,	1	0	15	10
Philadelphia	33	44	362	619	Wyoming	0	0	6	2
Virginia	47	36	534	672	DHEW REGION VIII TOTAL	8	10	139	158
West Virginia	4	0	37	20			,,,	137	
DHEW REGION III TOTAL	221	246	2.536	2.903	Arizona	25	19	232	232
DIEW REGIONAL TOTAL TOTAL					California (Excl. LA & SF)	225	126	1.776	1.156
Alabama	26	31	243	239	Los Angeles*	159	120	1,765	1,725
Florida	229	291	2.980	2.691	San Francisco*	60	88	879	845
Georgia (Excl. Atlanta)	46	39	616	602	Hawaii			49	
	41	45	418	463		2	2	1	27
Atlanta*	14	13	162	256	Nevada	3	5	47	56
Kentucky	28	23	275	258	DHEW REGION IX TOTAL	474	360	4,748	4,041
Mississippi	95	86	1.020	860			10.00		i .
North Carolina	30	39	1	643	Alaska	0	0	6	8
South Carolina	36		506		Idaho	2	2	18	10
Tennessee		44	399	435	Oregon	10	8	126	102
DHEW REGION IV TOTAL	545	611	6,619	6,447	Washington	17	14	194	121
		2000			DHEW REGION X TOTAL	29	24	344	243
Illinois (Excl. Chicago)	9	31	240	248					
Chicago	60	82	707	773	UNITED STATES TOTAL	2,068	2,090	23,649	23,389
Ind. (Excl. Indianapolis)	9	14	101	115		Company.		50078522	
Indianapolis*	5	7	44	50	Puerto Rico	51	104	693	867
Michigan	20	42	309	399	Virgin Islands	4	2	31	27
Minnesota	8	10	101	74	+1				~
Ohio	45	23	470	291	U.S. INCL. TERR.	2,123	2,196	24,373	24,283
Wisconsin	10	5	72	94	Note: Cumulating totals include	and del-		to through	manie
DHEW REGION V TOTAL	166	214	2,044	2,044	Note: Cumulative totals include revised months.	anu dela	yeu repoi	rtz mrongn	previou
Dillion Country Country	1		I "' '		Source: HSM 9.98 CEC, VD Branch, Atl				

*County Data

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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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