Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly Report

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended July 5. 1958

Five cases of <u>typhoid fever</u> are reported to have occurred on a military establishment in Nevada. A preliminary report indicates that a civilian employee who had typhoid fever more than 20 years ago was the source of infection.

Dr. C. S. McCammon, Indian Health Service, has reported the occurrence of 6 cases of poliomyelitis on an Indian reservation in Montana. Three of the cases have been confirmed.

Hawaii reported 4 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis for the week ended July 5. This brings the total for the year to 27, all paralytic. The cases have been mostly in preschool children. Of the 23 cases for which information is available, 4 had had 3 injections of poliomyelitis vaccine, 5 had received 2, and 4 had had 1. Several of the latter had received vaccine recently, probably too late to provide much protection. The cases continue to be concentrated in dependents of military personnel; 4 were

born in the Territory, and 4 others had lived there 2 years or more. Type I virus has been isolated from 15 cases and in some instances from family contacts.

Information from the Texas Department of Health states that followup reports on 20 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis that occurred during 1957 in triply vaccinated persons show that 9 made a complete recovery with no residual paralysis. Slight residual weakness was listed for 7 cases. The diagnosis was changed in 2 cases to "not poliomyelitis." Only 2 cases were classified as having persistent moderate weakness.

The average incidence of <u>poliomyelitis</u> per week during June was almost double that for May. The number of reported cases during June rose from 29 in the first week to 70 in the last week, with an average of about 53 cases per week. The

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)

DISEASE	2	th WEEK		CUMULATIVE NUMBER							
			Median 1953-57	Fir	st 27 weel	cs	Since se	Approxi- mate			
	Ended July 5, 1958	Ended July 6, 1957		1958	1957	Median 1953-57	1957-58	1956-57	Median 1952-53 to 1956-57	low point	
Anthrax062	11			5	щ	17 5	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	(²) (²)	(2) (2) (2)	
Botulism049.1		1		3	510	652	(2)	2	(2)	(2)	
Brucellosis (undulant fever)044	22	14	22	407	516 469	846	(-)	5	19	July :	
Diphtheria055	9	5	19	359	745	745	201	185	166	June :	
Encephalitis, infectious082	33	49	29	810	143	140	201	100	100	June .	
Mepatitis, infectious,	201	000	411	0.000	0 107	17,815	12,427	14.396	23,888	Sept.	
and serum	224	208	11	8,622	9,19 7 52	165	(2)	(2)	(²)	(²)	
Malaria110-117	5	3		673.925	427,360	501,385	706,828	464,569	548,260	Sept.	
Measles085	10,523	6,504 33	50	1,458	1,409	2,231	2,415	2,140	3,253	Sept.	
Meningococcal infections	35 48	53		1,284	949	2,201	2,410	2,140	0,200	bept.	
Meningitis, other340 Poliomyelitis080	63	146	333	688	1,544	3,858	469	1,018	2,707	Apr.	
Paralytic080.0,080.1	30	50		344	674		223	400		Apr.	
Nonparalytic080.2	22	80		233	661	107 21 2	166	498		Apr.	
Unspecified080.3	11	16		111	209		80	120		Apr.	
Psittacosis096.2	+	11	11	77	158	163	(2)	(²)	(2)	(²)	
Rabies in man			4	2	3	3	(²)	(2)	(2) (2)	(2)	
Typhoid fever040	22	25	32	425	563	882	248	306	483	Apr.	
Typhus fever, endemic101	1	2		34	59	59	22	34	40	Apr.	
Rabies in animals	100	66	66	2,600	2,614	3,124	3,415	3,578	4,489	Oct.	

Reported in Arkansas.

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

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Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.

average in May was about 27 per week. In June of 1957 the average was 109 cases per week. The proportion of paralytic cases increased slightly during the past month to about 50 percent; during the first 9 weeks of the current poliomyelitis disease year the proportion of paralytic cases was about 45 percent. Through the first quarter of the disease year the South Atlantic and South Central States have reported 61 percent of the total cases and 63 percent of the paralytic. The Pacific and Mountain States have reported 21 percent of the total and 23 percent of the paralytic cases. The other 18 percent of the total and 14 percent of the paralytic were from the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central States. The proportion of the paralytic to total cases in each of these areas was respectively 100 percent (only 5 cases total in New England), 47 percent and 28 percent. Texas, California, and Florida together accounted for 48 percent of the total cases and 51 percent of the paralytic cases. Six States, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Idaho reported no poliomyelitis during the first quarter of this disease year.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Acute glomerulonephritis

Dr. A. M. Washburn, Arkansas Board of Health, has supplied information on an outbreak of acute glomerulonephritis that occurred in a town of about 10,000 population. During the fall and winter there was a relatively high incidence of infectious illnesses including measles, German measles, and chicken pox. Influenza was epidemic in November. No abnormal number of cases or outbreak of streptococcal sore throat or tonsillitis seems to have occurred in the town, but there were the usual number of upper respiratory infections. The onset of the first case, the daughter of a physician, of acute glomerulonephritis was on December 9 and the last on May 17. During this period 11 cases ranging in age from 3 to 27 years occurred. Eight were females. Beta hemolytic streptococci were isolated from 2 of the 11 cases, and none from throat cultures of 12 contacts. Increased antistreptolysin titers were found in 3 of the cases. The wide distribution of cases with respect to time and the failure to recognize a definite localized outbreak of streptococcal sore throat were regarded by investigators as being quite unusual features. It was postulated that since it was a local medical custom to distribute antibiotics generously, any rapid spread of a nephritogenic strain of streptococcus was prevented. This may have caused the outbreak to be smoldering rather than focalized. At least 6 of the 11 cases had received penicillin for sore throat within 2 weeks of the onset of nephritis.

Coccidioidomycosis

Dr. A. C. Hollister, Jr., California Department of Public Health, has reported the results of an investigation of a case of occupational coccidioidomycosis in an employee of a soil laboratory. Soil samples from all parts of the State are examined in the laboratory, and all the employees are exposed more or less to dust from the samples. A 23-year-old male had been employed by the laboratory in October of 1957. In February of 1958 he developed influenza-like symptoms which disabled him for work for 2 weeks and caused him to feel ill

for several weeks afterwards. About 2 months later he developed a sore on his left cheek which was excised. A diagnosis of "cocci" was made from the specimen obtained. A chest X-ray yielded findings consistent with the diagnosis. At no time during 1958 had he been in an endemic area. Four other employees of the laboratory had been ill about the same time. Three of these were interviewed. One had an intermittent fever for 7 weeks after being ill with the "flu." This person developed "red spots" on the anterior half of both legs but attributed this to a penicillin reaction and sought no additional medical care. Both the others had symptoms of cough and fever persisting for about 1 month. Cough, fever, and malaise were common to all the illnesses. None of the persons had visited an endemic area in 1958.

Salmonellosis

The Maine Department of Health and Welfare has supplied 3 reports on unrelated family outbreaks of salmonellosis in which investigation revealed no particular food involved. In one family the husband was ill and the wife was a carrier. Stool examination on both showed Salmonella infantis. The husband had eaten steamed clams 4 days before onset. Two days before onset he had washed dishes for a few hours at a hotel. There were no known cases there. It was reported that in the second family there were 2 cases in 8-month-old twins; the mother and a sibling were asymptomatic carriers. Stools from the 4 were positive for S. montevideo. Stools from the father were negative. The father drives a truck for a poultry packing company, and his clothes were reported to be often contaminated with chicken offal. Investigation of the third outbreak revealed 3 cases and 3 carriers. Stools were positive for S. enteritidis. The cases were 3 children in one family; the carriers were both parents and a child in a family which the cases had visited just before onset. The 3 other members of this last family had 2 negative stools each.

Food poisoning

Dr. J. E. McCroan, Georgia Department of Health, has reported on a food poisoning outbreak affecting 102 persons who became ill 3 to 12 hours after eating in a school lunchroom. The median incubation period for 98 completely reported cases was 4 hours and 35 minutes. The symptoms in order of frequency were nausea, vomiting, cramps, diarrhea, intestinal hemorrhage, and prostration. Temperatures above 99 degrees were observed in 38 persons but none exceeded 101 degrees. Almost pure cultures of enterococci were obtained from stools of 7 very ill individuals, but these bore no serotypic relationship to the few streptococci found in foods. Staphylococci were not found in the cultured foods. Two foods, mackerel salad and coconut pudding, were statistically associated with illness. English peas, cole slaw, milk, butter, and biscuits were unrelated to illness. All the foods were prepared on the morning they were served. The salad and pudding had been mixed by hand, and the samples studied did contain some enterococci. It has not been possible to present a completely conclusive finding despite reculturing of the foods and an exhaustive statistical survey of the population involved. The illness was related to the lunchrocom, and factors indicate it probably was streptococcal in origin rather than staphylococcal.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 6, 1957, AND JULY 5, 1958

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

Series (Series)	ERUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER)			DIPHTH	TRIA 055			ENCEPHALITIS, INFECTIOUS		HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, AND SERUM 092, N998.5 pt.				
AREA	04	4	27th	veek	Cumul first 2		08:	2	27th v	reek				
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957		
CONT. UNITED STATES	22	14	9	5	359	469	33	49	224	208	8,622	9,197		
NEW ENGLAND		2		_	5.	19	7	1	7	10	294	497		
Maine	-	-	-	-		3	-		1	5	46	156		
New HampshireVermont		ī		1		-	-	-	-			3		
Massachusetts	_	1	Ţ.		4	16	4		7	1 4		13		
Rhode IslandConnecticut		ī	-		1	-	2	ī		2	40	39		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC		* "	-	2	32	52	1	6	25	35	1,038	1,378		
New York	-	4	-	2	15	27	ī	6	20	21		* 810		
New Jersey	-	-	-	9 -	2	9	-	-	17-3	3		193		
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	15	16	-	-	5	11	261	375		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	2	2	_	30	34	4	10	36	27	1,495	1,657		
Oh10	-	-	S -	-	6	7	-	1	6	11		42		
IndianaIllinois	1	2	2	-	14	9	-	6	12	4		240		
Michigan	3	-		-	4 5	3 14	3	1	5	5		343		
Wisconsin	-	1		_	1 1	14	1	1	9	5 2		176		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	10	9		2							E METO			
Minnesota	10	2	4 3	-	53 16	39 21	1	6	17	4		559		
Iowa	4	5		13.5	11	4		- 44	1	1	The second second	201 133		
Missouri	-	-	_	100/	12	î			5	î		99		
North Dakota	1	1 gg=	-	2	3	3	1	2	7	-		73		
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	3	5	- 1	-	-			25		
Nebraska Kansas	2	2	1	-	8	2	- -	1.5		1		13		
	4	2	-	117 -	-	3	-	4	-	-	196	17		
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	-	1	- 1	92	137	4	5	15	17	599	685		
Maryland	-	-	-			-	N 11-1	3.3	-	2.6*		5		
District of Columbia	_	- 3	-	(X	3	1	1	79-	2	-		74		
Virginia	1	- 1	3 6		14	6	ī	2	5	5		8		
West Virginia				100	8	3	l ii	- 2	2	1		273 52		
North Carolina	-		9 7.		13	18	2	1	ī	3		56		
South Carolina	-	- 1	1	-	11	23	B 12-	357	_			19		
Georgia		-	-	1	24	29	-	2	1	4	64	77		
Florida	A - 4/-	-	W 15	, N7 =	19	57	-	10.0	4	4	128	121		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	1	201 -	28	67	1	1	15	24	733	1,276		
Kentucky	1	74 Kz	1	- 100	3	12	1	1	6	9		564		
TennesseeAlabama	_			29.7	5 14	7	-	5 10 1	1	13		477		
Mississippi	_			144	6	28	100		6 2	2		150		
	10.00	100	v 2	1	-	1.5		30.		26 4 4		85		
WEST SOUTH CENTRALArkansas	3	-	1	Acres 1	79 13	100	6	3	27	13		661		
Louisiana	_				7	8	57.5	- N	4	1		53		
Oklahoma	-	_	1		21	15	3	2	3	1		36		
Texas	-	- 1		1.00	38 •	69	3	1	20	10		488		
MOUNTAIN			100	138	35	15			30	15	- PVS	Charles and the		
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Colorado	95 T-	9.84	ST TOO	ac ()	5	2	- 2 -		6	1		115		
New MexicoArizona	-	100		00.34	9 2	7	-	1 1/2	5	3		291		
Utah	367	101			-	150	2001		12	1	569 113	150		
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Washington	3 10	7.74		3.0	-	-		of the set	2	5	1,604 293	1,670		
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California	2	1	100		4	4	9	17	41	46	1,111	1,125		
Alaska		4.3		24	V37 D.	67.6-				2	72	52		
Hawaii					E 31	100 T			7	1	35	25		
Puerto Rico			_		27	30				1	78	98		

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 6, 1957, AND JULY 5, 1958—Continued

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

	POLIOMYELITIS 080											
AREA	Total ¹					Paralytic Nonparalytic			MALARIA		MEASLES	
	27th 1	veek	Cumulative first 27 weeks		080.0,080.1		080.2		110-117		085	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
CONT. UNITED STATES	63	146	688	1,544	30	50	22	80	5	3	10,523	6,50
NEW ENGLAND	2	1	12	14	1	3 ¥ 8	1	1	-	1	1,118	54
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ermont		1		2	_	_	_	8 -	-	_	28	
assachusetts	1	1	4	4	-	-	1	1		-	697	29
thode Island	- 1	- }	- 6	- 7			-	-	-	- 1	53 209	
			16	1	2		,		_	ļ		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	4	34 24	52 35	2	•]	1	4	_	_	2,298	1,1
lew Jersey	1	-	9	6		_	1	-	_	_	604	3:
ennsylvania	1	- 1	i	11	- 1	-	-	_	-	-	360	10
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	17	50	130	2	1	1	10	_	_	3,685	1,98
hio		2	6	25	-	-	-	1	-	_	1,012	1,5
ndiana	1	2	4	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	169	
Ilinois		3	12	20	-	- 1	- 5	1	-	-	516	13
dichigan	1 2	6	22 6	43 17	2	1	1	6	-	- 3	417	2, 1,3,
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WEST NORTH CENTRAL	2	8	30	109	· -	1	-	4	-	-	275	2
(innesota		2	1 9	13	_] -	2	_	_	14 70	1
issouri	1	3	4	33	_	1		_	_	_	50	1 7
orth Dakota		-	2	1	_	_	-	_	_	_	86	:
outh Dakota	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
ebraska	1	2	8	34	-	-	-	1	-	-	55	
(ansas	-	1	2	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	(*)	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	14	17	160	209	6	9	7	8	3	-	1,063	3
daryland		1	2	2	_	_	_	1		-	5	- 15
District of Columbia			ī	4	Ξ	<u> </u>			_ [48	
rirginia	· 2	2	13	22	2	1	-	1	3	_	383	
West Virginia	2	-	13	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	122	
forth Carolina	1	6	32	33	_	1	1	₩ 5	-	-	53	
South Carolina		5	5	57	-	4	-	1	-	-	101	
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EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	9	14	67 24	123 10	3	3	5	8	-	100	394	2
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WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	20	65	175	514	12	30	6	34		2	432	4:
Irkansas	1	3	. 8	30	1	2	-	1	-	1	13	4
ouisians	4	12	19	84	3	2	1	10	1 2	-	-	
Oklahoma	3	5	16	30	-	2	1	2		1	72	3:
CELAS	12	45	132	370	8	24	4	21	-	-	347	
MOUNTAIN	4	6	47	96	2	1	-	2		52 -	600	36
Iontana	3	- ī	8	3	1 -			_		-2-	69 41	5/0
yoming	19		2	4 6] -	_		1246		5	1
olorado	- 1	1	8	16	_	_	_	_	41-1-1	_	213	
ew Mexico	1	1	14	16	1	-	-	1	A second	-	46	
rizona	-	-	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	
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PACIFIC	3	14	113	297	2	5	1	9	2	_	658	1,0
Mahington	3	7.0	8	297	-	-	_		4	-	74	1,0
regon	1	1	12	22	1	_	-	1	1 P.Y. 22		42	5
alifornia	2	13	93	273	1	5	1	8	2	-	542	4
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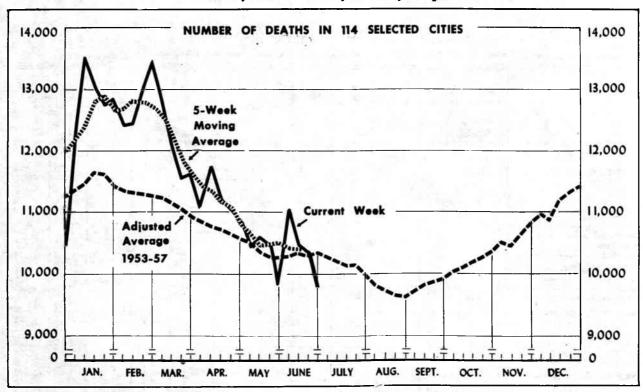
¹Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 6, 1957, AND JULY 5, 1958—Continued

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

	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS 057		MENIN- GITIS, OTHER	PSITTA	cosis		TYPHO1D	FEVER 040	TYPHUS FEVER, ENDEMIC	RABIES IN		
AREA			340	096.2		27th week		Cumul first 2	ative 7 weeks	101	ANIMALS	
	1958	1957	1958	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1958	1957
CONT. UNITED STATES	35	33	48	7	11	22	25	42 5	563	1	100	6
NEW ENGLAND	1	1	1	1			1	8	15	-		
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lew Hampshire	_	_			-	-	(9C =	1	1	-	17.9	
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MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3	6		1		_	1		4		-	
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lev Jersey	1	2	_	-	-	_	ī	10	17	_	-	
ennsylvania	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	27	24	-	6-	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10	6	9	1	3	4	1 1	34	62	-	16]
hio	2	3	- 2	_	-	2	- 1	13	29	-	7	1
llinois	7	1	7		-	2		8 5	13 7	1	3	
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SOUTH ATLANTIC	8	7	15	-	1	1	5	75	112	1	15	1
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istrict of Columbia		_	÷ 3				1	4 5	3 7		-	1.23
irginia	2	3	6	-	-	1		14	20	-	6	
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WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	3	14	-	1	4	11	109	120	200	11	
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rizona	-	-	-	5 -	° -	-	-	2	5	-	133	
tah			1		- 1	5	T	5				
PACIFIC	ار					,						
anington	2			1	2	-	-	36	34 1		3	
	-	-	У.	ī	-	7 - 4		7	3	3		
alifornia	2		-	162	2		6 1	29	30	-	3	F-2
laska	-		11.73			-			1	12 12	0.07	
werto Rico	1	1					- // -	-	3	-	S - 12 -	

Symbols.—1 dash [-]: no cases reported; asterisk [*]: disease not notifiable.



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 CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

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

AREA	27th week ended July 5, 1958	26th week ended	Adjusted average, 27th week 1953-57	Percent change, adjusted average to current week	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 27 WEEKS			
		June 28, 1958			1958	1957	Percent change	
TOTAL: 114 REPORTING CHITES	9,794	10,418	10,262	-4.6	¹ 313,173	296,275	+5.7	
New England	2639 23,027 22,065 681 878 378 809 264 21,053	656 2,978 2,268 663 838 500 887 284	653 2,986 2,227 754 842 460 826 239 1,203	-2.1 +1.4 -7.3 -9.7 +4.3 -17.8 -2.0 +10.5 -12.5	219,786 290,947 1 266,706 22,156 27,472 14,701 26,380 8,174 236,851	19,385 86,387 63,556 20,807 24,989 13,146 24,567 7,323 36,115	+2.1 +5.3 +5.6 +6.5 +9.6 +11.6 +7.6 +11.6	

Revised.

²Includes estimate for missing cities.

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

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

AREA	27th week ended July	26th week ended June	CUMULATIVI FIRST 2		AREA	27th week ended July	26th week ended June	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 27 WEEKS		
7.2	5,	28,			1	5,	28,	_nl{3} =	THE ST	
	1958	1958	1958	1957		1958	1958	1958	1957	
EW ENGLAND:				4	LIEST NORTH CENTRAL CO.			- 277		
Boston, Mass	250	222	6,860	6,572	WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.:	100	100	1	C 46	
Bridgeport, Conn	21	23	1,060	1,025	St. Louis, Mo	182	199	6,928	6,40	
Cambridge, Mass	27	32			St. Paul, Minn.	69	79	2,099	1,83	
Fall River, Mass			804	845	Wichita, Kans	37	38	1,240	1,21	
Hartford, Conn	24	16	765	750	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	-		7.50		
	55	50	1,435	1,363	Atlanta, Ga	89	113	3,112	2,97	
Lowell, Mass	17 122	44	⁷⁵¹ 2 ₅₉₄	754	Baltimore, Md	249	204	7,043	6,60	
Lynn, Mass.		27		581	Charlotte, N. C	30	43	1,004	88	
New Bedford, Mass	20	22	672	704	Jacksonville, Fla	69	42	1,689	1,4	
New Haven, Conn	30	41	1,285	1,277	Miami, Fla	49	49	2,047	1,3	
Providence, R. I	59	58	1,773	1,719	Norfolk, Va	22	27	1,006	1,00	
Somerville, Mass	14	23	397	382	Richmond, Va	72	65	2,107	2,0	
Springfield, Mass	¹ 38	32	² 1,160	1,195	Savannah, Ga	17	41	924	80	
Waterbury, Conn	25	13	743	680	St. Petersburg, Fla		(54)		-	
Worcester, Mass	37	53	1,487	1,538	Tampa, Fla	68	62	1,993	1,7	
				7.00	Washington, D. C	183				
DDLE ATLANTIC:					Wilmington, Del		164	5,515	5,0	
Albany, N. Y	33	44	1,383	1,381		30	28	1,032	1,0	
Allentown, Pa	29	38	924	1,033	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			7 7 12	2500	
Buffalo, N. Y	114	119	4,233	3,955	Birmingham, Ala	71	75	2,489	2,1	
Camden, N. J	34	37	1,212	1,103	Chattanooga, Tenn	31	52	1,365	1,2	
Elizabeth, N. J	23	25	837	790	Knoxville, Tenn	17	26	783	. 7	
Erie, Pa	36	36	988	974	Louisville, Ky	79	116	3,115	2,8	
Jersey City, N. J	52	80	2,020	1,876	Memphis, Tenn	73	120	3,225	2,8	
Newark, N. J	87	72	2,712	2,881	Mobile, Ala	40	28	1,121	9	
New York City, N. Y	1,607	1,487	46,149	43,550	Montgomery, Ala	27	28	961	6	
Paterson, N. J	27	51	1,186	1,094	Nashville, Tenn	40				
Philadelphia, Pa	453	495	14,178	13,345		40	55	1,642	1,6	
Pittsburgh, Pa	200	157	5,415	4,914	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Reading, Pa	123		581		Austin, Tex	30	42	908	8	
		16		647	Baton Rouge, La	19	25	794	6	
Rochester, N. Y	96	93	2,827	2,615	Corpus Christi, Tex	18	20	583	5	
Schenectady, N. Y	27	23	642	628	Dallas, Tex	89	93	3,197	2,9	
Scranton, Pa	31	36	980	1,043	El Paso, Tex	35	30	1,025	8	
Syracuse, N. Y	70	51	1,717	1,597	Fort Worth, Tex.	53	48	1,673	1,6	
Prenton, N. J.	39	50	1,358	1,228	Houston, Tex	136	161	4,402	4,0	
Jtica, N. Y	23	33	741	898	Little Rock, Ark	39	53	1,509	1,4	
Conkers, N. Y	23	35	864	835	New Orleans, La	143	168	4,988	4,5	
			8		Oklahoma City, Okla	66	52	1,893	1,	
ET NORTH CENTRAL:	4_*			- 1	San Antonio, Tex	67	89			
kron, Ohio	. 55	62	1,614	1,446				2,660	2,5	
Canton, Ohio	10	41	855	847	Shreveport, La	63	51	1,368	1,2	
Chicago, Ill	691	722	21,360	20,494	Tulsa, Okla	51	55	1,380	1,3	
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.	129	4,537	4,119	MOUNTAIN:	RECEIVE IN	STOCKER	Sec. 17. 18. 180		
Cleveland, Ohio	174	188	5,861	5,680	Albuquerque, N. Mex	28	- 33	787	6	
Columbus, Ohio	91	96	3 115	3,061	Colorado Springs, Colo	11	22	397	3	
Dayton, Ohio	3 158	68	22,055	1,966	Denver, Colo	107	105	3,157	3,0	
etroit, Mich.	322	314	98,962	8,838	Ogden, Utah	11	9	396	3	
vansville, Ind	26	33	1,111	865	Phoenix, Ariz	30	32	1,233		
lint, Mich			1,066	1,016	Pueblo, Colo	9	11	340		
ort Wayne, Ind	30					44	54			
lary, Ind.	24	-	975	977	Salt Lake City, Utah			1,290	1,1	
word Ponda Mah			915	800	Tucson, Ariz	24	18	574		
rand Rapids, Mich	□ 41	56	1,180	1,113	PACIFIC:		Street 8			
ndianapolis, Ind.	130	118	3,472	3,174	Berkeley, Calif	11	13	545		
Adison, Wis	(32)	(28)	(876)	(863)	Fresno, Calif	(41)	(41)	(1,023)		
ilwaukee, Wis	98	145	3,749	3,554	Glendale, Calif	(27)	(31)	(934)		
eoria, Ill	> 26	28	896	818	Long Beach, Calif	30	60	1,516	1,	
ockford, Ill	(14)	(28)	(727)	(691)	Los Angeles, Calif	356	535	13,535		
outh Bend, Ind	24	20	752	677			72		13,0	
Coledo, Ohio	77	86	2,761	2,586	Oakland, Calif.	82	-	2,570	2,	
Coungatown, Ohio	40	54	1,470	1,525	Pasadena, Calif.	28	35	955		
1, 19 (C) 1 (V) 5 (S) 1 (S)	7		=,5		Portland, Oreg.	101	88	2,786	2,0	
T NORTH CENTRAL:	-	1307		1 1	Sacramento, Calif	45	41	1,423	1,	
es Moines, Iowa	60	52	1,553	1,434	San Diego, Calif	60	86	2,297	2,	
uluth, Minn.	26	29	694	703	San Francisco, Calif	144	185	5,241	5,	
Ansas City, Kans	23	14	741	809	San Jose, Calif	(16)	(27)	(620)		
	134	87			Seattle, Wash	124	142	3,684	3,	
Ansas City, Mo			3,470	3,217	Spokane, Wash	36	4.7	1.246	1,	
Mincoln, Nebr.	(27)	(21)	3 500	Z 257	Tacoma, Wash	¹ 36	40	² 1,053	1,0	
Unneapolis, Minn	1 101	109	3,508	3,357	CARROLL COLOR DE CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE CONTRACTOR DECENTRACTOR DE CONTRACTOR	1	775			
Omaha, Nebr	49	56	1,923	1,837	Honolulu, Hawaii	(35)	(32)	(1,010)	(1,	

Estimated.

²Includes estimate for the current, week.

SRevised.

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

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel
Public Health Service Publication No. 384

Changes Reported

Asia.—Iraq (Supplement, p. 14). Cholera quarantine for 5 days is required of all persons arriving by air (except in transit) who have come from India or Pakistan, were in transit in either country for more than 6 hours, or coming from adjacent countries were in India or Pakistan within 5 days of arrival in Iraq. Smallpox and yellow fever information remains the same.

Asia.—Persian Gulf: (Residency) Bahrein (Supplement, p. 15). Cholera vaccination is required of all arrivals 1 year of age and over from infected areas.

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 rabies 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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