# Morbidity and Mortality 

# PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE <br> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE 

Prepored by the NATIONAL OFFICE OF ViTAL STATISTICS Executive 3-6300, Ext. 4744

## 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 typhoid fever 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.

Hawail reported 4 cases of paralytic polfomyelitis 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 poliomyelftis vaccine, 5 had received 2, and 4 had had 1 . Several of the latter had received vaccine recently, probably, too late to providemuch 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 poliomyelits that occurred during 1957 in triply vaccinated persons show that 9 made a complete recovery with no residual paralysis. Silght 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 poliomyelitis 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 | 27th WEEEK |  |  | CUMULATIVE NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  | Approximate seasonal 10w point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ended July 5, 1958 | Ended <br> July 6, 1957 | Median1953-57 | First 27 weeks |  |  | Since seasonal low week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & \text { 1953-57 } \end{aligned}$ | 1957-58 | 1956-57 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1952-53 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1956-57 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Anthrax -------------------------060-062 | ${ }^{1} 1$ | - | - | 5 | 11 | 17 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
|  | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Brucellosis (undulant fever)----044 | 22 | 14 | 22 | 407 | 516 | 652 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Diphtheria----------------------055 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 359 | 469 | 846 | 9 | 5 | 19 | July 1 |
| Encephalitia, infectious--------082 | 33 | 49 | 29 | 810 | 745 | 745 | 201 | 185 | 166 | June 1 |
| Hepatitis, infectious, and serum---_--------092, N998.5 pt. | 224 | 208 | 411 | 8,622 | 9,197 | 17,815 | 12,427 |  |  | Sept. 1 |
| Malaria-------------------110-117 | 5 | 3 | 11 | -, 35 | -192 | 17, 165 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2): |
|  | 10,523 | 6,504 | 8,017 | 673,925 | 427,360 | 501,385 | 706, 228 | 464,569 | 548,260 | Sept. 1 |
| Meningococcal infections---------057 | 10,523 | ${ }^{33}$ | 50 | 1,458 | 1,409 | 2,231 | - 2,415 | - 2,140 | 3,253 | Sept. 1 |
| Meningitis, other--------------340 | 48 | 53 | --- | 1,284 | 949 | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |
| Poliomyelitis.--------------------080 | 63 | 146 | 333 | 688 | 1,544 | 3,850 | 469 | 1,018 | 2,707 | Apr. 1 |
| Paralytic---------------00.0,0.1 | 30 | 50 | --- | 344 | 674 | , | 223 | 400 | --- | Apr. 1 |
| Nomparalytic--------------080.2 | 22 | 80 | --- | 233 | 661 | --- | 166 | 498 | --- | Apr. 1 |
| Unspecified-----------------080.3 | 11 | 16 | -- | 111 | 209 | --- | ${ }^{2}{ }^{80}$ | $2^{120}$ |  |  |
| Psittacosis--------------------096. 2 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 77 | 158 | 163 | $\binom{2}{2}$ | (2) | $\binom{2}{2}$ | (2) |
|  | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Typhoid fever--------------------040 | 22 | 25 | 32 | 425 | 563 | 882 | 248 | 306 | 483 | Apr. 1 |
| Typhus fever, endemic-----------101 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 34 | 59 | 59 | 22 | 34 | 40 | Apr. 1 |
| Rables in enfmals---------------------- | 100 | 66 | 66 | 2,600 | 2,614 | 3,124 | 3,415 | 3,578 | 4,489 | Oct. 1 |

[^0]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 paralytc 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 lsland, 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 Healch, 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 streprococcus 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 soll laboratory. Soll 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 findinge 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 infants. 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 polsoning 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. Staphylococel were not found in the cultured foods. Two foods, mackerel salad and coconut pudding, were stansically 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 lunchrooom, and factors indicate it probably was streprococcal in origin rather than staphylococcal.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFLABLE 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)


Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES; UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RIC̣O, 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 Iista, 1955)

${ }^{1}$ Includes casea not specified by type, categary 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 disęases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)


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


The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 114 major citles 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 motal 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 artchmetic 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 cides.

The use of the adjusted average is basedon 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 citles of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of the populations, and because some cittes 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)

| ARE | 27th <br> week <br> ended July <br> 5, <br> 1958 | 26 th week ended June 28, 1958 | Adjusted average, 27th week 1953-57 | Fercent change, adjusted average to current week | CLMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 27 WEEKS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 | Fercent change |
| TOTAL: 114 REPORTING CITIES | 9,794 | 10,418 | 10,262 | -4.6 | ${ }^{1} 313,173$ | 296,275 | +5.7 |
| Nev England------------------------------(14 cities) | ${ }_{2}^{2639}$ | 656 | 653 | -2.1 | ${ }^{2} 19,786$ | 19,385 | +2.1 |
| Middle Atinntic------------------------------(20 citiea) | 23,027 | 2,97日 | 2,986 | +1.4 | 290,947 | 86,387 | +5.3 |
| East Morth Central-------------------------(19 cities) | 22,065 | 2,268 | 2,227 | -7.3 | 1266,706 | 63,556 | +5.0 |
| West North Central-------m--------------------(9 cities) | 681 | 663 | 754 | -9.7 | 22,156 | 20,807 | +6.5 |
| South Atlantic---------------------------(11 cities) | 878 | 838 | 842 | +4.3 | 27,472 | 24,989 | +9.9 |
| East South Central---------------------------(8 cities) | 378 | 500 | 460 | -17.8 | 14,701 | 13,146 | +11.8 |
| West South Central--------------------------(13 cities) | 809 | 887 | 826 | -2.0 | 26,380 | 24,567 | +7.4 |
| Mountain-----------------------------------18 cities) |  | $\begin{array}{r}284 \\ \hline 144\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}239 \\ \hline 1203\end{array}$ | +10.5 |  | 7,323 36,115 | +11.6 +2.0 |
| Pacific---m----m---------------------------(12 cities) | ${ }^{2} 1,053$ | 1,344 | 1,203 | -12.5 | 236,851 | 36,115 | +2.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Includes estimate for missing citiea.

Table 4. DEATES IN SELECTED CITIES
(By place of occurrence, and week of fliling certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

| AREA | 27th week ended July 5 , 1958 | 26 th week ended June 28, 1958 | CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 27 WEEKKS |  | AREA | 27th week ended July 5, 1958 | 26th week ended June 28, 1958 | CUMULATIVE NUMBERFIRST 27 WEFKS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 |
| NEW ENGLAND: |  |  |  |  | WEST NORTH CENTTRAL-Con.: |  |  |  |  |
| Boston, Mrss. | 250 | 222 | 6,860 | 6,572 | St. Louis, Mo. | 182 | 199 | 6,928 | 6,405 |
| Bridgeport, Conn.-------- | 21 | 23 | 1,060 | 1,025 | St. Paul, Minn.--------- | 69 | 79 | 2,099 | 1,832 |
| Cambridge, Mass.- | 27 | 32 | 804 | 845 | Wichita, Kana.----------- | 37 | 38 | 1,240 | 1,213 |
| Fall River, Mass | 24 | 16 | 765 | 750 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hartford, Conn.--------- | 55 | 50 | 1,435 | 1,363 | SOUTH ATLANIIC: <br> Atlanta, Ga. |  |  |  |  |
| Lovell, Mass. | 17 | 44 | -751 | 754 591 | Atlanta, Ga. <br> Baltimore, Md. | 89 249 | 113 | 3,112 | 2,977 6,604 |
| Lynn, Mass.-------------- | ${ }^{1} 22$ | 27 | ${ }^{2} 594$ | 581 | Beltimore, Md.------------------ | 249 30 | 204 43 | 7,043 | 6,604 886 |
| New Bedford, Mess.-------------- New Haven, | 20 30 | 22 | 672 285 | 704 1,277 | Jackoonville, Fla.------------ | 69 | 42 | 1,689 | 1,473 |
| Providence, R. I | 59 | 58 | 1,773 | 1,719 | Miami, Fla.------------ | 49 | 49 | 2,047 | 1,337 |
| Somerville, Mass | 14 | 23 | 1,397 | 1,382 | Norfolk, Va | 22 | 27 | 1,006 | 1,003 |
| Springfield, Mass.------- | ${ }^{1} 38$ | 32 | ${ }^{2} 1,160$ | 1,195 | Richmond, Va. | 72 | 65 | 2,107 | 2,074 |
| Waterbury, Conn.--------- | 25 | 13 | 743 | 680 | Savannah, Ga.------------- | 17 | 41 | 924 | 803 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 37 | 53 | 1,487 | 1,538 | St. Petersburg, Fla.------- | 68 | (54) | 1993 | - |
| MIDDIE ATTANTIC: |  |  |  |  | Tempa, Fla.---------------------- | 68 183 | 62 | 1,993 | 1,738 5,085 |
| Albany, N. Y.------------ | 33 | 44 | 1,383 | 1,381 | Wilmington, Del.--------- | 30 | 28 | 1,032 | 1,009 |
| Allentown, Pa.------..---- | 29 | 38 | 924 | 1,033 | EAST SOUTH CENTPRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo, N. Y.----------- | 114 | 119 | 4,233 | 3,955 | Birmingham, Ala.--------- | 71 | 75 | 2,489 | 2,115 |
| Camden, N. J.-m---------- | 34 | 37 | 1,212 | 1,103 | Chattanooga, Tenn | 31 | 52 | 1,365 | 1,271 |
| Elizabeth, N. J | 23 | 25 | 837 | 790 | Knoxville, Tenn.--------- | 17 | 26 | 783 | 790 |
| Erie, Pa.- | 36 | 36 | 988 | 974 | Louisville, Ky.---------- | 79 | 116 | 3,115 | 2,856 |
| Jersey City, N. J.----m- | 52 | 80 | 2,020 | 1,876 | Memplis, Tenn. | 73 | 120 | 3,225 | 2,883 |
| Nevark, N. J. | 87 | 72 | 2,712 | 2,881 | Mobile, Ala. | 40 | 28 | 1,121 | 993 |
| New York City, N. | 1,607 | 1,487 | 46,149 | 43,550 | Montgomery, Ala.--------- | 27 | 28 | 961 | 601 |
| Paterson, N. J,----------- | 27 | 51 | 1,186 | 1,094 | Nashville, Tenn.---------- | 40 | 55 | 1,642 | 1,637 |
| Fhiladelphia, Pa. | 453 | 495 | 14,178 | 13,345 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 200 | 157 | 5,415 | 4,914 | WEST SOUTH CENTIRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Heading, Pa.- | ${ }^{1} 23$ | 16 | ${ }^{2} 581$ | 647 | Austin, Tex.-------------- | 30 | 42 | 908 | 808 |
| Rochester, N. Y. --------- | 96 | 93 | 2,827 | 2,615 | Corpus Christi, Tex....-- | 19 | 25 | 794 583 | 699 |
| Schenectady, N.. Y. -------- | 27 | 23 | 642 | 628 | Corpus Christi, Tex.--------------- | 18 | 93 | 3,197 | 2,980 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 31 | 36 | 980 | 1,043 | E1 Paso, Tex.-------------- | 35 | 30 | 1,025 | 2,817 |
| Syracuse, N. | 70 | 51 | 1,717 | 1,597 | Fort Worth, Tex.-------------- | 53 | 48 | 1,673 | 1,678 |
| Trenton, N. J | 39 | 50 | 1,358 | 1,228 | Fouston, Tex.------------------ | 136 | 161 | 1,673 | 1,678 |
| Utica, N. Y.-------------- | 23 | 33 | 741 | 898 |  | 136 39 | 161 53 | 4,402 1,509 | 4,061 1,469 |
| Yonkers, N. Y.----------- | 23 | 35 | 864 | 835 | Luttle Rock, Ark.----------- New Orleans, La.------- | 39 143 | 53 168 | 1,509 4,989 | 1,469 4,583 |
| EAST MORTH CENTIRAL: |  |  |  |  | Oklahome City, Okla.----- | 66 | 52 | 1,893 | 1,701 |
| Akron, Ohio | 55 | 62 | 1,614 | 1,446 | San Antonio, Tex.-------- | 67 | 89 | 2,660 | 2,567 |
| Canton, Oh10 | 16. | 41 | -855 | 1,446 | Shreveport, La.------------ | 63 | 51 | 1,368 | 1,284 |
| Chicago, Ill | 697 | 722 | 21,360 | 20,494 | Tulsa, Okla.-------------- | 51 | 55 | 1,380 | 1,361 |
| Cincinnati, Ohi | 116 | 129 | 4,537 | 4,119 | MOUNTAIN: |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland, Ohi | 174 | 188 | 5,861 | 5,680 | Albuquerque, N. Mex.----- | 28 | 33 | 787 | 698 |
| Columbus, Onio | - 91 | 96 | 3,115 | 3,061 | Colorado Springs, Colo.-- | 11 | 22 | 397 | 367 |
| Dayton, Chio | ( ${ }^{1} 58$ | 68 | 2,2,055 | 1,966 | Denver, Colo | 107 | 105 | 3,157 | 3,025 |
| Detroit, Mich | - 322 | 314 | ${ }^{3} 8,962$ | 8,838 | Ogden, Utah--a-m-m-m----- | 11 | 9 | 396 | 318 |
| Evansville, Ind | 26 | - 33 | 1,111 | 865 | Fhoenix, Ariz.---.------- | 30 | 32 | 1,233 | 799 |
| Flint, Mich.- | - 30 | - 50 | 1,066 | 1,016 | Pueblo, Colo.------------- | 9 | 11 | 340 | 344 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind | - 24 | 25 | 975 | 977 | Salt Lake City, Utah----- | 44 | 54 | 1,290 | 1,189 |
| Gary, Ind. | - 26 | (1) 33 | 915 | 800 | Tucson, Ariz.------------ | 24 | 18 | 574 | 583 |
| Grand Rapide, M | C. 41 | 56 | 1,180 | 1,113 | PACIFIC: |  |  |  |  |
| Indianapolis, | 130 | 118 | 3,472 | 3,174 | Berkeley, Cali |  | 13 | 545 | 530 |
| Madison, His. | - ${ }^{(32)}$ | (28) | (876) | (863) | Fresno, Calif.-.------------ | (41) | (41) | $(1,023)$ | 530 |
| M1lwaukee, W1s | -98 | 145 | 3,749 | 3,554 | Glendale, Calif.-...--------- | (27) | (31) | (1,023) | ---- |
| Peoria, Ill.--------------------- | ) 26 | 28 | 896 |  | Long Beach, Callf.------- | 30 | 60 | 1,516 | 1,484 |
| Rockford, Ill.---------------- | +(14) | (28) | (727) | (691) | Los Angeles, Calif.---.-- | 356 | 535 | 13,535 | 13,081 |
| South Bend, Ind | $7 \quad 24$ | 20 | 752 | 677 | Oakland, Calif.---...----- | 82 | 72 | 2,570 |  |
| Toledo, Ohio- | 3) $\quad 17$ | 86 | 2,761 | 2,586 | Pasadena, Calli. --------------- | 28 | 35 | 2,570 | 2,636 967 |
| Youngstown, Ohio- | 40 | 54 | 1,470 | 1,525 | Portland, Oreg.--------- | 101 | 88 | 2,786 | 2,600 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sacramento, Calif.------- | 45 | 41 | 1,423 | 1,432 |
| Des Moines, Iowa------5, |  | 52 | 1,553 | 1,434 | San Diego, Calif.------ | 60 | 86 | 2,297 | 2,187 |
| Duluth, Minn.----------- | 26 | 29 | - 694 | 703 | San Francisco, Calif.--- | 144 | 185 | 5,241 | 5,269 |
| Kansas City, Kana | 23 | 14 | 741 | 809 | San Jose, Calif.-------- | (16) | (27) | (620) | --- |
| Kansas City, Mo.---------- | 134 | 87 | 3,470 | 3,217 | Seattle, Wash.------------ | 124 | 142 | 3,684 | 3,569 |
| Lincoln, Hebr. ------emen | - (27) | (21) |  | 3,217 | Spokane, Wash.------------- | 136 | 47 | 1,246 | 1,273 |
| Minnespolis, Minn.--7-- | 1101 | 109 | 3,508 | 3,357 | Tacoma, Wash.----------- | ${ }_{36}$ | 40 | 21,053 | 1,087 |
| Cunha, Mebr.--------m- | - 49 | 56 | 1,923 | 1,837 | Honolulu, Eavail | (35) | (32) | $(1,010)$ | $(1,052)$ |

${ }^{2}$ Estimated.
. ${ }^{2}$ Includes estimate for the current week.
${ }^{s}$ Revised.
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, Hawail, 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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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Reported in Arkansas.
    Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.
    Symbola. -1 dash [-]: no cases reported; 3 dashes $[--]$ ] data not available.

